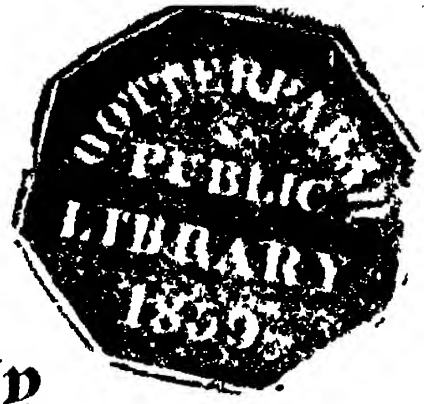


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&c. &c. &c.



ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Histoire de la Ville de Khotan, tirée des Annales de la Chine, et traduite du Chinois ; suivie de Recherches sur la substance minerale appelée par les Chinois Pierre de Lu, et sur le Jaspe des Anciens. Par M. ABEL REMUSAT. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris. 1820.

A singular indifference to the countries, immediately in our vicinity, has been hitherto exhibited by the residents of British India. On our east, Asam is almost a *terra incognita*, even in a geographical point of view, whilst of its language and literature absolutely nothing has been yet made known to us. On our west, the provinces of Marwar, Guzerat, and Sindh, are yet but imperfectly explored. And for the names even of the countries to our north, we must wait for the results of Mr. Moorcroft's honourable activity. With respect to our topographical ignorance, we may plead want of access ; but it is not absolutely necessary to visit a country, to become acquainted with its dialect or its history, and this plea will not therefore avail us. We cannot indeed urge it with any propriety, as it respects our northern neighbours, as their different modes of speech are to be acquired in Germany and France ; and modern grammars and dictionaries of the Chinese and Tartar languages, the Manchou and Mongol, are furnished us by Langles, Klaproth, and Remusat. The Asiatic Society of Paris seems indeed to have monopolized this department of literature ; and the wealthy harvest of their European researches in Central Asia, makes us blush for the absolute inertness of our countrymen, so much more advantageously situated as they are, for cultivating this interesting field.

It may be said, indeed, that our proximity is more apparent than real, and that we are as effectually debarred from all communication with the nations beyond the Himalaya, by political and natural impediments, as if we were the inhabitants of a different hemisphere. This excuse may be admitted, as far as it is true; but it is not altogether correct. The members of our civil and military services, stationed along the north and north-west frontier, might easily procure, we should imagine, teachers and books, informers and information. If we are not mistaken indeed, a direct communication was for some time maintained between Turkistan and Dehli, and regular dispatches received from the former by the Residency at the latter; which intercourse, if it did not, might have yielded assistance to literary and scientific, as well as to political interests. Nay, we know that even in Calcutta, individuals from the north-western countries, as Balkh and Badakhshan, are sometimes to be met with; and from them, or by their means, we may be confident our knowledge might be extended, and the materials of further research obtained. Although, therefore, we enjoy no peculiar facilities for personal investigation, we possess the important advantages of proximate situation to the countries in question, and occasional communication with their inhabitants—advantages unknown, it must be admitted, to the students at Paris or Vienna. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this stigma on our national character will be speedily effaced; and that we shall soon be as much at home in the *steppes* of Tartary, as amidst the precipices of the Himalaya, or on the plains of *Beygal*. As far as the divisions of Turkistan are concerned, we recommend enquiring into their condition, to the attention of our Arabic and Persian scholars, as the literature and language of those countries is more or less intimately connected with the laws of Mohammed, and the dialect of Iran. We should wish to consign the same subjects for Tartary to our Chinese scholars; but where are *they* to be found?

We have been led into these observations, by the perusal of various interesting papers in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, and Mons. Remusat's "*Histoire de la Ville de Khotan*." We purpose to direct the attention of our readers to the former, at

some future period. Of the latter we shall proceed to give some account, interesting as the subject is, not only in itself, but in connexion with the actual investigations of a traveller, whom we may be proud to call our own. Mr. Moorcroft, we believe, has not been able to visit Khotan; but we have reason to know, that he has collected much valuable information relating to the country.

Khoten is the name given by Mohammedan writers to a country situated at the eastern extremity of Turkistan, having a capital of the same name. Their knowledge, however, of its site was very imperfect, and they seem to have confounded it occasionally with Khotai, or the northern part of China. The name is derived from the Chinese Yu-thian, or Khioutan, which are only abbreviations of Kiu-sa-tan-na. This last is explained by a Chinese writer to signify, "The breast of the earth," (p. 35, note;) and we are consequently led, both by the sound and signification, to a Sanscrit original; or *Ku*, the earth, and *Stana*, the female breast.

The Sanscrit original of the designation of the country is conformable to the accounts given of it by the Chinese. Their annals of the seventh century state, that the people of Kiu-sa-tan-na have their chronicles, and that their written characters, as well as their literature and laws, are derived from the Hindus. The religion of Buddha prevailed at that time in the kingdom, and above a hundred convents, occupied by several thousand ascetics of that faith, existed in the country. (P. 37.)

The earliest notices of the kingdom of Yu-thian, however, occur at a much more remote period; and officers were sent thither, under the dynasty of the *Han*, in the reign of Wu-ti, from 140 to 87 before the Christian era. At that period the capital is said to have contained not more than 19,300 individuals; but in A. D. 73, the number is extended to 83,000; so that in the interval, if these numbers are at all near the truth, the capital of Khoten received a large accession to its population.

From this to the fourth century, occasional notices of the political revolutions of the kingdom occur. The Chinese appear to have exercised, in the early part of this period, some authority over Yu-thian, but to have lost it again to-

wards the close. In the years 397—401, missionaries from China went to seek the precepts of the law in Yu-thian. Their journey, as recorded by themselves, is related in the 'Chronicle of the Kingdom of Fo.' Mons. Remusat has not informed us what faith we are to place in this authority. If we may trust to it, the details give an interesting view of the flourishing condition of the Bauddha religion. The following is the account given of its origin, as well as of the first settlement of the country, by the Chinese authors.

"The sixth year Ching-Kwan, of the reign of Thai-tsong, (A. D. 632,) the country of Yu-thian sent to pay tribute. This is not mentioned in the life of Thai-tsong, but is noticed in the "Description of the Western Countries," where the country is called Kiou-sa-tan-na, Hwan-na, or Khui-tan. The Tartars of the north call it Yu-siun, and other foreigners, Khu-tan. It is distant from the capital 9700 *li*, and 4000 *li* from Kwa-cheou. It comprehends the five countries, known under the reigns of the Han, by the names Iung-lu, Kan-mi, Kiu-le, and Phi-chan*. The capital is called, "The city of the western mountains." It has 4000 soldiers. In this country is the river of the Yu. When the inhabitants observe any part of the stream particularly brilliant in the moon light, they dive into the water, and bring up beautiful pieces of that stone. The king resides in a palace painted of various colours. The people are mirthful, but parasitical and insincere. They venerate genii, and follow the law of Feou-thou, (Bud-dha.) They are very ceremonious, and go down on their knees when they salute each other. They make pencils of wood, and seals of the Yu-stone. When they receive a letter, they carry it to the head before opening it.

Since the time of Wu-ti, of the dynasty of the Han, Yu-thian has maintained political relations with China, and has been governed by an unbroken succession of native princes. The people are of a gay disposition, and fond of singing and dancing. They have manufactures of cloth. In the deserts to the west, is found a kind of rat, as large as a hedgehog, with a skin of a

* These are thus identified by Mons. Remusat. Kan-mi, Kiu-mi, or Kiu-chen-mi, is a district east of Khoten, about forty leagues. The Sanscrit language appears to have prevailed there, as well as in Khoten. Phi-chan is a city in the middle of Khoten. Iung-lu is a small kingdom, north of little Tibet: the capital is Pi-pia. Kiu-le is an error for Sou-le, or Khauger.

golden tint. It is a gregarious animal*. In former days, this country had neither mulberry plants nor silk-worms, and endeavoured in vain to procure them from its neighbours. At last, a prince of Yu-thian succeeded in obtaining for his bride a princess, who was a native of one of the regions lying east of Khoten: the envoys who were sent to conduct her to her husband, informed her, that she must forego the use of silk garments, unless she could transport with her the materials of their manufacture: the princess therefore concealed some worms in her head-dress, and as the custom officers dared not presume to search her person, she introduced the insect into the kingdom. She caused also an edict to be engraved on stone, forbidding any one to kill the worm; and cocoons, in consequence of these measures, were after a time abundantly procured.

The family name of the king is, Wei-see: his personal name Wo-mee. He was at first subject to the Turks; but in the sixth year Ching-kwan, he sent an ambassador and tribute to China.

In the "Description of the western countries," it is stated, under the article Sogdiana, that east of Thsiu-khiu is the river Pi-ma: from this a stony desert is to be crossed, when, at the distance of 200 *li*, occur the ruins of Nijang, in the midst of an extensive marsh, where the ground is overspread with water, and covered with reeds and bulrushes. After passing by this city, we enter the country of Yu-thian, which bounds Thsiu-khiu on the east.

The "Description of the western countries," under the great Thang dynasty, contains the following detail. The country of Kiu-sa-tan-na is more than a thousand *li* in circuit. The greatest part of the soil consists of sands and stony plains; but there are some circumscribed tracts, favourable to culti-

* A mound, called the Tumulus of the Rats, occurs about 150 *li* west of the capital, raised to mark a victory gained by the aid of these animals, who, at the prayers of a king of Khoten, when opposed to a superior force of the Hiung-nu, who had invaded the country, gnawed the bow-strings, harness, and armour straps of the enemy, and thus enabled the army of Khoten to gain a decisive victory. Klaproth, (*Journal As.* No. 17,) points out the curious coincidence of this story with that related by Herodotus, of the defeat of Sennacherib in Egypt, brought about precisely in the same manner. He also states a fact, which shows that the Khoten legend is not wholly an absurdity; as when he was at Irkutsk in 1806, the commandant of Okotsk reported, that an immense number of rats had crossed the sea, devoured the contents of the public magazines, and destroyed, it was suspected with some assistance, the magazines themselves.

vation, and bearing every kind of fruit. Manufactures of woollen cloths, fine felts, and various sorts of stuffs, are carried on here: white and deep blue Yu-stone is found. The air is mild, but always clouded with particles of sand blown from the deserts.

The king of Yu-thian is a very warlike prince; a devout worshipper of Buddha, and a descendant, as he pretends, of the deity Pi-shaman. The country in former times was an uninhabited desert. In the kingdom of Tan-cha-chi-lo, the eldest son of Wou-you was blinded; and his father, to revenge this action, expelled the chief of that district, with all his family, and drove them to the deserted vallies on the north of the Snowy Mountains. When the exiles arrived there, they selected a king from amongst their number.

At the same period, it happened, that the son of the emperor of the eastern kingdoms was also banished, and repaired with his followers to the country, adjacent to that where the exiles of Tan-cha-chi-lo had settled. Some interval elapsed, before any communication between the two colonies took place; but at last, hunting parties from each met in the pursuit of game, and were soon engaged in a dispute. They were on the point of coming to blows, when an individual observed, that it was better not to interrupt the chase, and that it would be preferable, therefore, to appoint some day, on which they might meet, for the sole purpose of deciding their quarrel. This proposal was approved, and a future day was named for their encounter. They met. The prince of the west was defeated, and fled towards the north. He was pursued, taken, and decapitated. The prince of the east collected the fugitives, associated them with his own followers, and proceeded to a central spot, where he determined to construct a city. Being embarrassed by want of materials, and apprehensive of being unable to accomplish his design, he published an edict, that all who understood building should present themselves. Amongst the builders appeared one with a large gourd full of water on his shoulders, who came forward, and said, I am skilled in building: on which he ran off, forming a considerable circuit, along which he sprinkled water. He was soon out of sight; but the others, following the tract he had marked, employed the means

that he had indicated, and erected the walls of the city on the spot now occupied by the palace of the king. These walls are not loftier than usual; but the place is considered impregnable, and, it is said, has never been captured. The king built other cities, and devoted his days to the preservation of tranquillity, and prosperity of his people. When he arrived at extreme old age, he called his ministers about him, and said: I am now near the term of my existence. I have no heir, and I dread the ruin of my kingdom. Go, therefore, and offer your prayers to the deity Pi-shamen, (Priyaserma, probably,) that he may be pleased to grant me a successor. In fact, the forehead of the image of the god expanded, and a child issued forth, whom the worshippers received, and conducted to the king. The people of the kingdom made great rejoicings on the occasion; but the child refused the breast. Apprehensive that he would perish through want of sustenance, the ministers again had recourse to the divinity. When they had addressed their supplications to him, the earth in front of the statue swelled into the form of a female breast, and the miraculous infant began forthwith to suck. He grew rapidly, and soon became an accomplished prince, brave, prudent, and worthy of the god, from whom he sprung, and to whom he erected a temple. The dynasty still reigning in this country, derive their origin from him in uninterrupted descent, and every sovereign has been in his turn a liberal benefactor to this temple, which is accordingly filled with a vast number of precious offerings. The breast, that arose from the earth, gave its denomination to the country."

The same authority enumerates the principal temples in the vicinity of the city. One, ten *li* on the south, was dedicated to *Pi-lu-she-na*, a name explained by the Chinese author to signify, "Universally enlightened." It is, however, more probably the corruption of *Priya-lochana*, "The Lovely-eyed," a name of Buddha, who is always described as of super-human beauty. In this case, it was the name of an Arhat, or saint, who introduced the worship of Tathagatah, a common name of Buddha, into the country, and who in fact was a form of the deity himself.

Twenty *li*, south-west, was a mountain called Kiu-shi-ling-kia, explained "The cow's horn," and which, as corrected by Mons. Chezy, is no doubt the transformation of Go-shringa, meaning the same thing in Sanscrit. On this mountain were a monastery, temple, and statue of Buddha.

Ten *li*, south west, was a monastery, with an upright image of the Buddha of Kia-chu, the same country, it is said, as Tho-sha. On the west, at the distance of 300 *li*, in the city of Fou-kia, was a sitting statue of Buddha, of colossal size, and great beauty, and crowned with a magnificent tiara. This statue was brought from Cashmir, and the tiara was an offering made by the king of Khoten, who had brought the image from that country.

Several other establishments of the Bauddha religion are particularized, along with the legends purporting to account for their origin. It is unnecessary, however, to extract them, as enough has been cited, to leave no doubt of the prevalence of this form of faith in the kingdom of Khoten at a remote period. Its introduction from a foreign country is also clearly established; and the plentiful occurrence of Sanscrit compounds, in connexion with the objects of the worship, satisfactorily indicates Hindustan to be the region, from which it was transplanted. It appears to have yielded, however, to the influence of Islam, at least in the towns, the inhabitants of which are said by Marco Polo to be Mohammedans. Abulghazi also mentions, that the people of the cities, for the most part, profess the Musselman belief. There is reason, however, to suppose that the residents of the towns in Khoten bear a small proportion to the migratory tribes of Kalmuks, who traverse its plains, and who are followers of Shamanism, the gross form, in which Buddhism exists amongst the Tartar tribes. We should imagine also, that the long predominance of the Chinese rule, and the absence of all communication for a considerable period with Mohammedan countries, may have reduced the adherents of that creed to a limited number, and re-established amongst the inhabitants of Khoten the superstitions of their forefathers.

In the opening sentences of the passage above cited, and in many others in Mons. Remusat's translation, reference is made

to some of the natural or artificial products of Khoten. Wine, woollen cloths, stuffs, raw silk, and the stone called Yu, are most frequently particularized ; but other substances are also enumerated, as forming part of the tribute sent to China, or, as admitted by the Chinese accounts, (p. 104,) were introduced as articles of trade into the empire under that pretext. These articles were, horses, camels with one dorsal hump, (p. 90,) incense, camphor, castor, quicksilver, sal-ammoniac, amber, ivory, and various fragrant woods. These articles might have been indigenous in Khoten, for the greater part at least ; but there are others in the list that must have been brought from other countries, and indicate an extensive commercial intercourse, as coral, pearls, the stuffs of the west, flowered cottons, and cloves. In fact, there is no doubt, that during the reign of the Mogul emperors, an active commerce subsisted between the tracts beyond the Himalaya and Hindustan ; and we believe, that in the lower part of the course, amongst the mountains, near Karna Prayag, traces are met with of a road called the Padshah's road, leading, it is said, to Khoten, and constructed by the emperors of Delhi.

It is rather singular, that amongst the articles enumerated, we do not find that, for which Khoten is most celebrated by Mohammedan writers, Musk, a perfume that is the theme of constant panegyric with Persian poets. We might suppose, that notwithstanding the popular idea, the musk deer was not a native of the country—a notion partly confirmed by the expression *Mishk-i-Khotai*, or musk of Khatay, which is as frequently used as that of Khoten. Marco Polo also omits all mention of this substance. At the same time, there is no doubt of the existence of the musk deer in Khoten. Malcolm cites an intelligent Tartar traveller, who had visited the country, for the assertion, that Khoten is still celebrated for its musk ; and according to information received from Mr. Moorcroft, the musk deer is included amongst the animals, natives of this region.

The cultivation of the vine in Khoten and its vicinity, is mentioned by Marco Polo ; and the vineyards of Khami and Kashgar in its vicinity, are noticed by the Chinese general,

who was sent to recover these countries from the Eleuths, in 1757. He levied a tax upon them for the use of his master, "on fait secher tout ce qui s'en est trouvé, et dans le printems prochain où les apportera a votre majesté," and describes the grapes as seedless, or "ces sortes des raisins sans pépin qui sont si agreables au gout." In our authority, (p. 80,) it is said, that "wine is made from grapes in Khoten: there is also a wine of a violet, and one of a blue colour: it is not known what they are prepared from, but their flavour is very pleasant."

Marco Polo mentions, that the country yields cotton, flax, and hemp, but does not notice silk. The traditional notice of its introduction into the country, and the frequent notice of it in the Chinese accounts, however, leave no doubt on this head. In fact, private accounts from Mr. Moorcroft speak of the great extension of the Khoten manufactures of silk goods of late years, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring them as formerly from Hindustan. The fabrics are coarse and inelegant, but plentiful and cheap; and Khoten supplies them to the whole of the tracts beyond the Himalaya, as far as to Bokhara, and even through that city to Russia.

Cotton, thread, and raw silk, are also articles of export from Khoten, to a great amount; and considerable manufactures of coarse cottons and woollens are, according to late reports, still exported from thence. Their quality is, however, of the rudest description.

Although not one of the most important articles in a commercial point of view, yet, as estimated by local prejudices, and as the subject of elaborate disquisition in Europe, the Yu-stone is entitled to particular attention. This stone has always been an article of export: it is repeatedly mentioned by the Chinese writers, translated by Mons. Remusat, from the sixth to the 17th century. It was sometimes sent for by the Chinese emperors, and at other times brought as tribute, or in trade. It came in masses, or as vases, ornaments, tables, boxes, and even as bureaux, to the extent of many hundred weight at a time. It is still, we understand, in the like request; and the Chinese authorities station guards

along the rivers where this stone is usually found, to secure the monopoly of the appropriation for the emperor, such pieces only being sold as are deemed unworthy of being offered to his sight.

The Yu-stone, the same as the Yasham of the Mohammedans, was long considered as a sort of agate: such indeed it was pronounced to be by the Duke de Chaulnes; and this authority was considered sufficient. Marsden, therefore, quoting the account given of the stones by the Missionary Goetz, (Marco Polo, note, p. 156,) intimates no doubt of their character. He observes, that one accompanied the presents sent by the Emperor Kien Long to England; but this does not appear to have attracted any comment: and, as observed by Mons. Remusat, the enquiries of Dr. Abel, who had not only had in his hands the sceptre of Yu sent by the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent, but had received several specimens from Sir J. Staunton, in order to determine their character, still left the question undecided. In consequence of the uncertainty that prevailed on this subject, Mons. Remusat has devoted a separate dissertation to it, which is published along with his account of Khoten. We have not space to follow him in the ingenious argument, by which he has attempted, we conceive successfully, to ascertain the character of the Yu-stone; and shall confine ourselves to the conclusion he has attained, and the facts by which they are supported.

The great value of the Yu-stone, in the estimation of the Orientals, is its supposed property of detecting poison, and averting casualties from its wearer. It is called also in Chinese, Hiwan-chin, Profound truth; Tama, in Japanese; Chel, in Thibet; Gou, in Manchou; Gas, or Kash, in Mongol; and Yashin, by the Persians and people of western Asia.

From the Chinese accounts, which are full of extravagant notions of the origin of the stone, it appears that two sorts are distinguished by them, according to their being derived from the soil of mountains or the beds of rivers. The kind found in China is from the rock: that in Khoten, and which is most prized, from rivers. Five colours also are distinguished—tallowy white, yellow, black, red, and a greenish

blue: the latter is the more common. A great variety may be made out, from a specification of the various modifications of these colours.

Besides the prevailing colours, a tallowy white, or greenish blue, the *Yu-stone* is distinguished by its great specific gravity, its low brilliancy, a sort of greasy lustre, a ringing sound when struck, and its extreme hardness, so that it is worked only with diamond powder. Its high price may be regarded as another characteristic. Klaproth mentions, that whilst agate flasks may be had at Kiakhta for two or three roubles, two hundred roubles were demanded for one of *Yu-stone*, of smaller dimensions.

As much of this description, particularly the low degree of polish of which the *Yu-stone* is susceptible, discriminates it from agates, it then becomes a question to determine what it is; and Mons. Remusat, on various grounds, determines it to be Nephrite or Jade, the species usually called China, or Oriental.

In addition to arguments founded on probabilities, the following evidence is scarcely to be disputed. Mons. Remusat having applied to Mr. Hutteman in London, received the following reply:—"His Majesty possesses two sceptres, the East India Company a third, and there are several pieces of *Yu-stone* in the British Museum, both rough and wrought. Mr. Kœnig, keeper of the objects of natural history in the British Museum, assures me, that the *Yu-stone* is unquestionably the same as the substance called China Jade, and that it is also allied to Prehnite. Mr. Kœnig purposes undertaking its analysis." It appears that Mr. Kœnig subsequently confirmed these views, in a letter addressed to Mons. Remusat; but Mons. Cordier disputes its affinity to Prehnite, chiefly from the great difference of their fusibility, the Prehnite readily yielding to the blow-pipe, whilst Oriental Jade is almost infusible. The following is Saussure's Analysis of Oriental Jade; but it is admitted to be a substance that requires further investigation.

Silex,.....	53	75
Lime,.....	12	75
Alumen,.....	1	05
Oxid of Iron,.....	5	0

Oxid of Manganese,....	2 0
Soda,.....	10 75
Potas,.....	8 50
Water,.....	2 25
Loss,.....	3 05
	<hr/>
	100 0

Mons. Remusat also discusses the question, whether the Yu-stone was the Murrha of the ancients, and concludes against that hypothesis as proposed by Hager. He shews also that there are sufficient grounds to conclude, it was the Jasper of the Hebrew, Greek, and Roman writers, in which we are disposed to acknowledge the justice of his conclusions. We have little doubt too, that Jasper, Yeshm, Yash, or Gash, and Yu-chi, are one word; but we are not so satisfied that they are derived from the mountain Kash, Gau-cas, or Caucasus, or have any connexion with the sage Kasyapa, who cleared Kashmir of the water that covered it, and perpetuated the traces of his name from China to the Black Sea.

Whatever may be the degree of credit attached to the accounts of the early dependance of Khoten upon China, there is no doubt, that the ambitious views of that government were long directed towards it, and finally succeeded in annexing it to the empire. That authority is still enforced, although we believe administered directly only in the towns; the Nomadic tribes, who occupy the country, electing their own chiefs. These, however, are feudatories of the Chinese government, which, it is said, does not scruple to employ nefarious means for their removal, if they shew any indication of a refractory spirit, or threaten to attain a degree of power which might render them formidable.

The publication of Mons. Remusat has thus thrown some light upon the religion, traditions, and history of Khoten. Upon its trade, and natural or artificial products, there is ample room, however, for more detailed information; and we trust that our enterprising countryman's protracted sojourn in the neighbouring regions will supply some of the deficiencies. A greater want is still to be filled up—the geography, in which the Chinese writers are very vague and unsatisfactory. Their estimate of the distance of Khoten from China, varies from 9700 to 10,000 *li*, or 3500 to 3600 miles. It has the

Blue Mountains, 200 *li*, or 72 miles, on the south west; is 3000 *li*, 1080 miles, from the country of the Pho-lo-men, or Brahmans, to the south west; and 2000 *li*, or 720 miles, from Kashgar on the north east: all which distances, however, are very wide of the truth, and about one half of each number of miles will be nearer the fact. The country of Khoten is several thousand *li* in extent. The chief mountains and rivers are the A-cou-tha, in which the Yellow River is said to take its rise: the Blue Mountains to the south west, whence spring the following:—The river of the white Yu, in Turk, the Yarang Kash: it runs east of the capital. The Chinese geographers assert, that this river falls into the Lop-lake, and again appears as the Wang-ho, or Yellow River, which is a gross error.

The river of the yellow Yu, which runs west of the city, and the river of the black Yu, in Turk, Kara-kash, which runs also west of the city.

According to some accounts, these three rise from a common source in the range called Kwan; and, after running as one river for 1800 *li* to the frontier of Yu-thian, the main stream there divides into these three branches.

The Blue Mountains are called by the Chinese Tsung-ling, meaning properly, according to Klaproth, (Journal As. No. 17,) the *Onion* range, that vegetable being found in great abundance there. Tsung also means a milky blue colour, like that of the onion; and hence Mons. Remusat's translation. This chain rises east of Kashgar, and is a branch from the Celestial Mountains, which it connects transversely with the Hindu Koh. It then diverges to the east, and separates Khoten from Kami, uniting with the Kuen-lun mountains, where the Yellow River rises.

In the observations of Klaproth already referred to, (As. Journal,) the distance of Khoten from Kashgar is represented very differently from the above. He cites a geographical work, the Si-yu-wen-kian-lu, published in 1777, for the following itinerary, which was that of the Chinese army in the war with the Eleuths.

From Kashgar to Gusin Tuskhun,	....	90 <i>li</i> .
Sha Bulak,	....	80
Khosa-Sam Lung,	....	50

Gobi-nai, a station,	....	70 li.
Gira-gujas,	....	70
Yerkiang,	....	50
Po-zu-tsiam,	....	70
Ló-kho-teriangar,	....	110
Go-matai,	....	180
Gung-delik,	....	90
Bian-urman,	....	90
Khotian,	....	110

1060 li.

Which; at 200 li to the geographical degree, gives a difference of about 380 miles between Kashgar and Khoten. In the map accompanying Klaproth's *Asia Polyglotta*, the distance between Kashgar and Khoten is adjusted according to the itinerary. This writer disputes the accuracy of the distinction made by Mr. Elphinstone between Kashkaur and Kashgar, and conceives he has confounded a city in the north of Little Bucharía with the country of the same name which extends to the south of that territory, the former being no more than the capital of the latter. He also adverts to the disagreement between Elphinstone's text and his map, it being said in the first, that Kashgar lies to the west of Badakhshan, whilst in the map it is placed to the east. The other parts of the description, however, clearly indicate this error to be one of printing, or construction, the sense requiring "it has Badakhshan on the west," instead of "lying to the west of Badakhshan," *from which it is divided by the Beloot Tug*. This last circumstance clearly shews what is intended. With respect to the double Kashgar, this notion, it must be confessed, appears to have been adopted hastily, and on insufficient grounds.

It is said, (p. 28,) that Yu-thian in the sixth century contained five large, and many small cities; but these are not particularized; and if they were, it could scarcely be supposed that they would be still identified. There can be little doubt that the capital, Yu-thian, or Khoten, is still in existence, although we learn from Mr. Moorcroft, that no one city is now known by that name. The bearings of the rivers will, however, point out its site. That it is in being,

we learn from Malcolm, the Tartar traveller already mentioned, having actually visited it. He describes it as in a flourishing condition, though inferior in size to the city of Yarkund, from which it is distant about 140 miles. It is also mentioned in Morrison's View of China, derived from a geographical work, compiled under the present dynasty. Yuthian, or Ho-thian, is there placed $35^{\circ} 36'$ north, and 34° west from the meridian of Peking, and is said to contain a population of 44,000 persons. If this latitude were correct, it would be two degrees further south than in D'Anville's map; but Klaproth asserts, that no reliance is to be placed on these positions, and refers in preference to the observations of P. P. Felix d'Arocha, Espinha, and Hallerstein, who were sent into Little Bukharia by Kian-Lung, in the middle of the last century. According to them, as appears by the maps published at Peking in 1760, by order of the same emperor, and under the direction of the Jesuits, Khoten lies in Lat. 37° and Long. $35^{\circ} 52'$ west of Peking, or $78^{\circ} 15' 30''$ east from Paris; so that the differences from D'Anville's map are $10'$ minus in north Lat., and $3^{\circ} 4' 30''$ more to the west.

Of other cities we find specified, Pho-kya, 300 *li* west of the capital; Pi-ma, 330 east of it; north, Ho-lao-lo-kia, which was overwhelmed with a shower of sand—an event of which the tradition is still current in Khoten, although the scene of it is variously placed; and Ni-jiang in the desert. In the year 1777, Khoten was one of a government which comprised also Yarang Kash, Kara Kash, Tsira Karia, and Takho-biu: and the Jehan Numa, a geographical work published at Constantinople, enumerates, along with Kashgar and Khoten, as in their vicinity, Yar-kand, Yengihissar, Sancha, Akhsu, and Turfan. How far any of these cities are traceable, must be determined by further investigation on the spot. It is scarcely necessary also to observe, that the position of the Blue Mountains, their connexion with the Himalaya, and the origin, course, and termination of the rivers that water the country of Khoten, are still objects of uncertainty, and likely to reward geographical enquiry with interesting and important results.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

[Concluded from p. 235.]

STATISTICS.—Statistical science was recommended to the Bombay Society by the advice and example of its founder; and to his opening discourse is attached a note, and a series of tables, upon the subject of the population of Bombay. The first set is a register of deaths from 1800 to 1808, as far as is ascertainable from the police returns of bodies burnt or buried: they average annually 9000. As Sir James Mackintosh estimates the population at 150,000 souls, this would be in the proportion of one to seventeen and a half; but this average is too high, for in the year 1804, the mortality consequent on a famine raised the deaths to 25,000, and as the effects of that visitation were felt also in 1805, the deaths in that year exceeded 10,000. If, therefore, we assign to these two years the ordinary number of casualties, or one of the highest in the list, under no unusual circumstances, that of 1808, or 7517, the average will be reduced to 6623, or one in twenty-two and two thirds—a proportion not unusually high, when we consider, as Sir J. M. observes, that the population of Bombay, confined to the extent of an island, about eight miles in length, and three in its utmost breadth, is to be considered rather as that of a town than that of a district or country, and that the average mortality of towns in England has been computed to range from one in 19 to one in 22 or 23. In fact, even this rate is perhaps above the due proportion, as the estimate of the population for the latter years may be below the truth. According to Hamilton, the census in 1816 gave 160,000 for the fixed, and about 60,000 for the fluctuating population of Bombay. At the same time, the interval between this date and that to which Sir James brings his observations, is more than sufficient to have raised the number from that stated by him to the amount ascertained by the census, the population of Bombay having received large accessions from the main, and from the continuance of safety and prosperity. Agreeably to the proportion given in the paper before us, it appears, from taking the three last years, 1806, 7, and 8, that the deaths of the Mohammedans were as one to seventeen and a half, and of the

Parsees, as one to twenty-four. The Christian deaths vary from one in fifteen to one in twenty-two, according to the different parishes amongst which they are distributed, the fewest deaths occurring amongst the European Christians. Sir James Mackintosh has given us no proportion for the Hindu deaths, as there is no numeration of that class of the population. If his data are correct, the proportion may be computed at one in twenty-two and one third; for, deducting the aggregate of the other classes from 150,000, we have 113,000 left for the number of the Hindus; and the average of the bodies burnt and buried in the three last years is 5056. These proportions, however, rest upon rather vague estimates of the gross population, and are therefore mere approximations. Neither are the registers likely to be quite accurate, although they are perhaps not very incorrect: at any rate, they furnish something like data, on which to compute the condition and extent of the population of Bombay; and we should like to see such enquiries assisted by similar documents in Calcutta. We understand that registers of the bodies burnt and buried for many years past, are preserved at the Police Office; and a judicious abstract of them would be an interesting accession to the slender knowledge we possess of the mortality and population of the capital of British India.

The first volume contains also an account of the province of Kattiwar, by the late Lieut. Macmurdo—an interesting view of a part of India previously little known. Kattiwar is the appellation given to the peninsula of Guzerat, between the 69th and 72d degrees of east longitude, and 20th and 23d of north latitude. It is divided into the following nine districts: 1, Jhallawar; 2, Kattiwar; 3, Goilwar; 4, Machoo Kanta; 5, Hallar; 6, Soruth; 7, Babriawar; 8, Jaitwar, or Burda; and, 9, Oka Mandel. These all derive their appellations from the principal tribes, except Machoo Kanta, which is so called from its lying on the banks of the Machoo river: Sorout, which is a corruption probably of Surashtra, the ancient name of the whole country; and Oka mandel, *the district* of Oka, a name of which the purport is not explained.

The principal rivers are the Bhardar and Machoo. The former rises in the northern part of Kattiwar, and, following a course of about 90 miles, falls into the sea at Nuvée Bundur: it re-

ceives a prodigious number of small streams, and is navigable for small boats as far as Kattianna, about 18 miles from its mouth. The Machoo rises in the borders of Hallar, pursues a north west course for about 65 miles, and disembogues by many mouths into the *Run*, at the head of the Gulph of Kutch, near Mallia. There are very many smaller streams in the province, amongst which the Ajee and the Raiva are distinguished, the former for its beauty, and the latter for the romantic scenery through which it flows. Gold dust in small quantities has been found in the bed of the Ajee.

The hills of Kattiwar are chiefly remarkable from their connection with the religious persuasions of the country, and the vestiges they present of various forms of faith. Thus Pallianna is famous for the Jain temples, and Gernar, more correctly, Girinar, or Raivata, is a mountain of great sanctity in the estimation of the same sect. At the commencement of the Burda Hills, or Goomlee, also extensive ruins are found.

Kattiwar abounds also in places of worship and objects of sanctity in the Hindu creed. Somanath, or Somnath Puttan, is still in being, and a place of pilgrimage. Lieut. M. says, it is one of the *Pratchas* of the Hindus, or the three *Teeruk*, on the Sirsooty river. We are rather at a loss to understand what is meant by Pratcha and Teeruk, unless they are misrepresentations, errors of the press, probably, for Prayaga and Teeruth, a place situated at the confluence of two holy streams, and a holy spot in general.

Dwaraka is celebrated as the abode of Krishna, the fortress he built when he fled from Jarasandha, king of Magadha. It was swallowed up by the sea, according to the Pauranic accounts, upon the destruction of the Yadava race. The site it occupied is still shown thirty miles south of Purebunder. Lieut. M. alludes to the story told by Abulfazl, of a bird which annually makes its appearance from the foam of the waves, and by its colour enables the Brahmans to predict the nature of the approaching moonsoon, and adds, this practice is still prevalent. The useful bird continues annually to peck grain, dance before the god, and die as he did two hundred years ago. If this is seriously said, we should have been well pleased to have seen some explanation of the circumstances under which the transaction occurs.

The inhabitants of Kattiwar are classed by Lieut. Macmurdo under four heads.

1. Rajpoots, among whom there are several tribes standing in power and wealth; thus Jhareja, Jhalla, Goil, and Jetwab.

2. Katti, of whom there are the three families, Walla, Khacher, and Kuman.

3. Koolies, Kauts, and Sindis, called Bawas.

4. Koombies, Mahers, Aheers, Rehbaries, and other independent tribes.

In this enumeration we find none of those divisions common in other parts of Hindustan, with exception of the term Rajpoot, the subordinate members of which branch, however, present purely local distinctions. The leading division, the Jhareja, it is said, are from Kutch, who left their own country in consequence of intestine feuds, about A. D. 800. The Goils, or Gohils, are enumerated amongst the Rajpoot tribes by Abulfazl, (Ay. Ak.)

The Kattees are in like manner originally foreign to the province, having migrated from the country on the borders of the Indus, about 30 or 40 years before the entrance of the Jharejas. They were, and continued to be till within a very few years, a pastoral and predatory people, and looked upon agriculture as a degrading employment. As they became, however, the occupants of fixed domiciles, they compelled the inferior tribes to perform the labours of the field, whilst they retained the exercise of arms and the defence of the villages: their fitness for this office was vindicated by their moral and physical qualifications. The Kattee is more cruel than the Rajpoot, but far exceeds him in the virtue of bravery. A character possessed of more energy than a Kattee does not exist: his size is considerably larger than common, often exceeding six feet: he is sometimes seen with light hair and blue coloured eyes. His frame is athletic and bony, and particularly well adapted to his mode of life. His countenance is expressive, but of the worst kind, being harsh, and often destitute of a single mild feature. The Kattees are all horsemen, and very particular in their breed. Mares are usually preferred for riding. The arms of the Kattees are the sword, spear, and shield: fire arms are rarely used.

Lient. Macmurdo states, that the Kattees are Hindus. They worship Mahadeo and other popular deities, but more especially the sun, and terrific forms of Durga : in other respects, however, Hinduism seems to sit very loosely upon them. They eat the flesh of goats, sheep, and wild hogs, are much addicted to opium and spirituous liquors, and entertain a more profound veneration for the Charan than the Brahman.

The character and influence of the Bhats and Charans in several parts of India, are very remarkable. These tribes were originally the bards, minstrels, and heralds of Hindustan. They carried with impunity messages of defiance : they were the time-keepers of palaces and castles, awaking the chieftain in the morning, summoning him to his various duties in the day, and sending him to repose at night, with appropriate strains ; and they sung at festivals the praises of their employer, or preserved in song the memory of his ancestors. It may be presumed also, that they drew largely upon the prevailing superstition, and expanded some of the legends of the divinities, and fabricated others. Their labours in mythology and genealogy constitute most probably the groundwork of the Puranas. Most of these compositions are described as being narrated by *Suta* to the assembled sages ; and *Suta* is usually supposed to have been a disciple of Krishna Dwaipayana, to whom the Puranas are attributed. But *Suta* is in truth a generic term, a synonyme of Charan and Bhat, meaning a bard, or minstrel ; and there are several passages in the Puranas which authorize such an interpretation being attached to the word, in the places in which it occurs.

However this may be, it is evident that the character of the bard became invested in India, as it did in the feudal days in Europe, with certain immunities : and amongst the wild tribes, where the more speculative doctrines and cumbrous ritual of the Brahmans were incompatible with the condition of society, the Charans seem to have supplanted the regular priesthood. To maintain their ascendancy, however, they added to their poetical inspiration practices in harmony with the ferocity that surrounded them, and sealed the impression of their sanctity with their blood.

Malcolm, in his History of Malwa, has distinguished the Bhats from the Charans, and describes the former as a less ferocious order, who rarely have recourse to self-destruction.

For the purpose of protecting property or individuals from violence—the extraordinary and successful practice which it is well known exists in Malwa and the Dekhan. In Kattiwar, however, the *traga*, or infliction of self-wounds, suicide, or the murder of relations, is common to both Charans and Bhats: and the following affecting illustration of this usage, as given by Lieut. Macmurdo, is derived from a Bhat family.

“ In the year 1806, a Bhat of Veweingaum, named Runna, had become security on the part of Dossajee, the present chieftain of Mallia, in the Muchoo Kanta, for a sum of money payable to the Guicawar government: the time specified for payment arrived, and Dossajee refused to fulfil his engagement. Government applied to the zamin, or munotidar, who after several fruitless attempts to persuade Dossajee to comply with his bond, returned to his house, and after passing some time in prayer, assembled his family, and desired his wife to prepare a daughter about seven years of age for traga. The innocent child, taught from her earliest infancy to reflect on the sacred character and divine origin of her family, and the necessity which existed for the sacrifice, required no compulsion to follow the path by which the honour of her cast was to be preserved. Having bathed, and dressed herself in her best clothes, she knelt with her head upon her father's knee, and holding aside her long hair, she resigned herself without a struggle to the sword of this unnatural barbarian. The blood of a Bhat being sprinkled on the gate of the chieftain, produced an instantaneous payment of the money, presents of land to the father, and a handsome mausoleum or doree to the daughter, marked the desire of the Rajpoot to avert the punishment supposed to await the spiller of a Charon's blood.”

The practice of infanticide is limited to the Jhareja Rajpoots, and we are happy to find that it is falling into disuse. The abolition of unnatural customs, sanctified by prejudice and time, is not the work of a day; and assertions that such a consummation has been of a sudden effected, throw considerable doubt over the accuracy of the affirmation. Accordingly we find, that infanticide is not abolished in Guzerat; neither is it, we believe, entirely discontinued by the Rajkumars of Benares: but we are therefore the more ready to credit, that the exertions of those who endeavoured to effect its suppression have “ been attended with as much success as could reasonably be expected;” and we as readily admit, that those benevolent efforts will ultimately accelerate the subversion of a custom at variance with the common feelings of human nature, and incompatible with a state of things in which the imaginary honour of the high-minded Rajpoot is safe from every shadow of violation.

Of the remaining tribes of Kattiwar, Lieut. Macmurdo takes the following summary notice.

“The Kauts are precisely the coolies of Guzerat, and are confined to the neighbourhood of Joonaghur; they cultivate remote and wild spots, and plunder indiscriminately when opportunity offers. The Bawurs are Sindian Mussulmans, and are found all over the south and west part of the peninsula: they are few in number, and serve as guards to the villages. It is uncertain at what time they left Sind.

“The Mares, or Meres, are only to be met with in Jaitwar: they are originally from Sind, and have the reputation of great bravery: they form a very useful population in Jaitwar.

“The Aheers and Rebarres are looked upon as a kind of Kattee: they differ in their manners a little, but their customs are the same: they eat together, and occasionally intermarry. The Aheers were formerly herdsmen, but they are now a very valuable class of cultivators all over the peninsula. The Rehbarres, or Burwars, are goat-herds. There are besides an infinite number of subordinate divisions of casts, which it would be tiresome to notice; but it is remarkable, that they are all to be traced to the river Indus and that vicinage.”

The 2nd volume contains a paper by the same writer, of a similar description—an account of Cutch, and the countries between Guzerat and the Indus. This is a more fully detailed and better arranged paper than the last; but although we acknowledge the perspicuity of much of Lieut. Macmurdo's observation, there is in his compositions a not unfrequent want of arrangement and distinctness. The province of Cutch is about 160 miles in length, from E. to W. and 65 in breadth from N. to S. On the west, it is bounded by a branch of the Indus and a desert, separating it from Sindh; on the east, by the Gulph of Cutch, and the Salt Desert, called the *Run*; on the north, by the great Sandy Desert; and on the south, by the sea. During the monsoon, it is completely insulated, the desert tract on the north being inundated by the rising of the Lukput river, and the Run being filled with the waters of the sea. The principal divisions of the province are Ubrassa and Gurrah to the west, Pawar and Pacham to the north, Kanthi on the south, and Wagur on the east.

The principal mountains in Cutch are the Lunkhi Jubere, of which Nanow, known to navigators under the name of Chigo, is one of the most lofty and conspicuous. Another range of mountains runs in a parallel course with the former, on the north. The arable tracts are chiefly the plain between the Lankhi mountains and the sea, and the valley

between the two ranges. On the north boundary, skirting the desert, is a tract of land, called the Bhunni, which produces the most luxuriant pasturage, and is the feeding ground of numerous herds. This tract, which is seldom less than seven miles broad, and extends along the whole of the northern frontier, is indebted for its fertility to the inundations of the Lukput river.

The soil of Cutch is, generally speaking, a light clay, covered with a coarse sand, from one to four or six inches deep. Traces of volcanoes are found, but none now exist: but these indications are probably not unconnected with the earthquakes to which the province is subject. Alum is produced from a spring in the mountains near Lukput, wood coal near Bhooj, and petrifications throughout the province. The country is in a great measure destitute of fruit or timber trees, but the common grains and vegetables of India are sufficiently abundant. The animals in like manner have few peculiarities, except that the wild ass is common on the north and east borders, along the Run and the desert, and that a valuable breed of horses is found here. This animal has a fine figure, with fire and action, but has an ugly head, and is proverbial for his vice.

The capital of the province is Bhooj—a city built about 160 years ago, containing, when Lieut. Macmurdo wrote, about 20,000 inhabitants, and several public edifices, which to a spectator from without, conveyed a favourable impression of the place. Mandavi is a large and populous seaport town, the seat of a brisk trade with Arabia, Bombay, and the Malabar coast. Lieut. Macmurdo also enumerates several other towns, as of some populousness and importance: most of these, and the capital especially, suffered severely by an earthquake in 1819, the details of which are related by Lieut. Macmurdo in the 3rd volume. At Bhooj, nearly seven thousand houses, great and small, were overturned, and 1140 persons buried in the ruins. At Anjar, 150 houses were destroyed. Mandavi and Mundoo, and a few others, escaped.

The population of Cutch is in part of the same description of that of the neighbouring district of Kattwar. It is distinguished, however, from that and the people of every other part of India, by the closer intermixture of Mohammedans

and Hindus, an association by no means beneficial to the latter. The Jhareja Rajpoots eat food cooked by Moham-medans, smoke the same hooka, and drink the same water, wear a cap and trowsers, and commonly swear by Allah: their Hinduism is confined to the worship of images, and abstaining from the flesh of the ox: they drink spirituous liquors to excess, and are an excessively ignorant and indolent race, without any of the high sense of honour and regard to personal character which characterise the Rajpoots of all other parts of India. An account of the origin of the Jharejas is here given by Lieut. Macmurdo, which cannot be reconciled with his statement of dates in his preceding paper. He considers them in this place to be a branch of the great Sindh Summa stock, which settled in Cutch under Abra their chief, who was killed in battle with Alla ud Din. They consequently did not penetrate into Cutch, much less beyond it, earlier than the thirteenth century; and could not, as stated in the former paper, have quitted Cutch about A. D. 800. Possibly indeed the inconsistency may be a typographical error, and A. D. should be read A. H. the year of the Hijra, particularly as Lieut. Macmurdo, in his account of Cutch, places the flight of the Soomras, and their placing themselves under Abra's protection, "early in the eighth century of Islam."

The Jharejas and their subdivisions are Hindu *Grasias*; and a variety of Mohammedan tribes, who are all, to a greater or less extent, soldiers or robbers, are classed under the same denomination. The nature of the *Gras* is explained by Malcolm, as well as by Macmurdo; and a very intelligent explanation of it may be found in Hamilton's account of Guzerat. *Gras* is a mouthful, and is used to signify a small demand, which, whether it originated in charity, stipulation, fraud, or force, was ever afterwards considered as a right, and enforced by the claimant whenever he was able, by any means in his power. A curious illustration of this custom is given in Hamilton. The wife of a *Grasiya* was taken in labour at the door of a Banyan, in the Balaswsar Pergunnah, and the charitable merchant took care of the woman until recovered from her confinement. The expense he thus incurred was immediate-

ly converted into a fixed claim, and the Pergunnah pays to some Grasiya chief 30 rupees a year on this account.

The origin of these claims is referred probably enough to a period of great disorder, when the chiefs and landholders of the province, unable to repress the banditti with which it abounded, entered into a compromise with them, and purchased by fixed grants, immunity from their depredations. These grants, besides being multiplied by fresh occasions and exactions, were increased by their being subdivided as heritable property, and sold or farmed to various individuals. These transfers and subdivisions not only added to the number of the claims in a direct way, but still more augmented them indirectly; for they gave rise to many disputed and contradictory demands, in which the cultivator was obliged to pay both the contending claimants, or to see his cattle carried off, his fields devastated, and his dwelling set on fire by the Grasia and his predatory band. It may easily be conceived, that the existence of such a system was fatal to the prosperity of the country, and that its suppression by the interposition of British authority and influence will bestow inestimable benefits on the province. The introduction of that authority was effected in 1816, when a treaty was concluded with the Rao, or nominal head of the feudal rulers of Cutch. In 1818, the Rao, to whose accession in 1816 the British Government had been a party, put his cousin Ladhoba to death; and assembling a hostile force of 5000 men between Bhooj and Anjar, the station of the British detachment, interdicted his subjects all intercourse with the latter. This unprovoked aggression, and the unfitness of the Rao to hold the reins of government, led to his immediate deposition; and a posthumous son of Ladhoba was declared his successor, under the tutelage of the British power. These circumstances are not adverted to in either of Lieut. Macmurdo's communications, but they are necessary to our being made fully acquainted with the subject. In his case, his situation as resident may have precluded his discussing subjects of a political character; but there is a very general disposition in India to withhold local description or historical narrative, under an impression that their subjects are too familiarly known to require explanation. We are afraid this

is giving the Indian community much more credit than they deserve, and presuming on a much wider diffusion of information than really exists.

The remaining inhabitants of Cutch consist of various tribes, both Mohammedan and Hindu. To the latter belong the Banyas, who are well known; the Bhattias, a Sindh race, followers of the Gokulastha Gosains, and merchants chiefly; the Lowannas, a Sindh race, also traders and cultivators; the Abeers and Rehbarees, who are the principal agricultural tribes; and a plentiful variety of Brahmans, as well as the Charans, Bhats, and other Tragala warna, or tribes that commit *Traga*, personal mutilation or suicide. The Mohammedans offer fewer varieties; but amongst them some pretend to be derived from the same stock as the Jharejas, and murder their daughters; and the Meyanas are by profession robbers and assassins. Both the Hindus and Mohammedans of Cutch appear, from Lieut. Macmurdo's account, to be sunk extremely low in the moral scale, and to be addicted to every infamous vice. The unsettled state of the province will in a great measure account for this; but we have no doubt that it is also in a considerable degree attributable to a relaxation of Hindu principles, and the adoption of Mohammedan practices. A partial return to the former has, indeed, in some instances, wrought an important amendment: and although the doctrines of the Gokulastha Vaishnavas have a more sensual and degrading tendency than many other forms of Hinduism, yet they are a manifest improvement on the semi-mohammedan condition of the Jharejas, as they prohibit the use of spirituous liquors, and abrogate infanticide. In the absence of a better code, therefore, we may join Lieut. Macmurdo, in the hope that the precept of Vishnu may spread its good effects more generally throughout this country.

The other districts noticed in Lieut. Macmurdo's paper, are the tracts of soil and desert, lying two degrees to the north of Cutch, and joining Sindh and Guzerat. The chief of these is Parkur, a sandy plain about forty miles in length, surrounded by the Thul, or desert, and containing about a dozen inhabited villages. The desert itself is inhabited by wandering pastoral tribes, the principal of which is the Sodha Rajpoots: they are much intermixed with Moham-

Median Sindhis. This tribe, although living in the most wretched condition, are remarkable for the beauty of their women, who are consequently so much sought as wives by Rajpoots and Mohammedans, that they form a source of emolument to their parents. A Sodha reckons his riches by the number of his daughters. Lieut. M. observes: "It is surprising to see rajas, nawabs, and chieftains, sending their mercuries in the character of Charans and other religious castes, to search the wandhis (hordes) and hovels of the desert for beauty, destined to shine and rule in different scales of society: and it is still more astonishing to meet with two countries joining each other, in one of which the daughter is sedulously put to death, and in the other preserved as the credit and support of the family."

Account of the Township of Lony, by T. COATS, Esq. vol. 3. p. 172.

Lony is a Mahratta town, about 12 miles N. E. of Poona, and 70 miles in a direct line from the western seacoast. The lands of the township embrace a circumference of nearly nine miles, comprising 3669 acres, of which 1955 acres are arable: the rest is common, and appropriated to pasturage. The boundary is not apparent to strangers; but it is designated by rude marks, which are well known to the community, and are vigilantly protected.

The township of Lony is a representation, on a larger scale than usual, of that community of interests, and independence of interior regulation, which is well known to exist in the villages of the Dekhin, and those parts of India where the ancient Hindu system is still preserved. The picture is therefore not without interest or utility. The following is the summary given by Mr. Coats of the institutions of Lony.

"INSTITUTIONS.—The township has its own offices, is governed by its own laws and usages, and is in a great measure independent of all without. Its boundaries and institutions have undergone no alteration from time immemorial, while the great political changes that have been continually going on in the succession of the states it has been subject to, have neither given it much disturbance nor excited interest. Its almost only intercourse with the government is the payment of its taxes. It is commonly left to protect itself from external enemies, and held responsible for the police within its limits. The officers of the township are two *Patails*, who are its civil magistrates: the *Chowgulla*, or deputy

Patall, the Koolcurnee, or secretary, and accountant, and the Barra Balloota, are its twelve subordinate servants."

The population of Lony is reckoned at 568 inhabitants, of whom 217 are Talkaris, or hereditary cultivators, and 162 Uparis, or persons cultivating on lease; so that the largest portion of the inhabitants are of this description. They are generally termed Koombees, and belong to the fourth or servile caste: they are a small and light race, but hardy and enduring, of mild manners, indulgent to their women, and strongly attached to their children: they are frugal and temperate, not well educated or informed, but not without intelligence, and very conversant with their own interests, the objects of agriculture, and the concerns of the community. The opinion of the society to which they belong, and which attaches respectability and weight to virtuous characters, stands them instead of a moral code, and maintains the observance of propriety and decorum. Theft is scarcely known amongst them. Their vices, which they owe chiefly to their government, are dissimulation, cunning, and a disregard to truth. They are naturally timid; but when roused, they are not devoid of courage, nor contemptible enemies.

Although the township, in its relation with government and municipal arrangements, is but one, the cultivated land is as much the property of individuals as in any other part of the world. It is said, indeed, that originally the lands were apportioned to the different members of a joint interest, and were cultivated in common; but the subdivisions of heritable property under the operation of the Hindu code, have altered its character. At present the cultivators are of two classes, the Tulkarrees, also called Merasdars and Wutendars, and the Uparis Sukwast, or Mayman, who are considered only as temporary residents or farmers.

The Tulkarree proprietor may, with the concurrence of his family, mortgage or sell his estate. The permission of government through the Potel, is usually required rather as a public guarantee than as a necessary sanction of the transaction. In case of sale, the purchaser becomes liable to the proportion of taxes, and must conform to all the usages of the township. It is, however, with great reluctance that a Tulkarree sells his patrimony: he rather lets the land, or leaves it to the commu-

nity, and goes abroad to realize money by labour or military service, with which he returns to the farm of his forefathers. In this case, the Potel in the mean time lets the estate to the Upari, in order to raise the revenue that must be paid to government. When the Tulkarree returns, however long he may have been absent, his land is restored to him ; but he is obliged to pay the tenant all reasonable expenses of improvement, &c. Most of the cultivators, especially of the first order, are poor and in debt. These circumstances are partly owing to expenses at marriages, and purchase of stock, and the high rate of interest charged by the monied man for all advances, which varies from 24 to 40 per cent. ; they are also partly ascribable to the extortion of the agents of government, particularly after the accession of Bajee Rao, when the revenues were farmed to the highest bidders. This system was abolished when the township came under the British Government in 1818, and high expectations were formed of the prosperity likely to follow the new administration. With the wishes and intentions of that administration we are all too well acquainted to doubt its desire to glean its strength and support from the surplus resources of its subjects, and its disinclination to wrest from the famished peasant the morsel necessary for his own subsistence. It is not enough to purpose well ; and the mode of doing good is of no less importance than the object itself. How far the measures hitherto adopted in the Peninsula have been duly considered, we shall leave to Mr. Coats to appreciate.

“ This township came under the dominion of the British Government in the beginning of last year (1818,) which was hailed as a happy event by all the cultivators ; and the abolition of the farming system which followed, and the liberal remissions of revenue in consequence of losses by the war, confirmed the high expectations that had been formed of our justice and liberality. The inviolable respect which has since been shown for the prejudices and ancient customs of the people, and the arrangements in progress for the further improvement of their condition, by the enlightened and able statesman under whose administration our late conquests in the Deccan have fortunately fallen, will, if followed up, not only secure a permanence to this feeling, but substantial happiness and prosperity. If we may form an opinion, however, from the result of our Government in many of our old possessions, this perhaps is too much to expect : with the best possible intentions, our revenue and judicial systems have not always had the effect of making the most of the fair resources of the country, and unfortunately have not tended

to improve the morals of the people. We still have a great deal to learn regarding the institutions and peculiar ways of thinking of our Indian subjects ; and in any attempt to improve their happiness and condition, innovations and theorizing cannot be too carefully avoided, and particularly European notions, which are totally incompatible with those of Asiatics, in their present state of civilization. The only means, perhaps, of making the condition of the ryots really comfortable, is permanently to lower the land-tax, and to look to an increase of revenue from other sources : but this is not to be done without making considerable sacrifices, at least for a time. The revenues at present are almost wholly derived from the soil, which is so taxed as barely to leave the cultivator the means of subsistence ; while merchants, bankers, and the monied part of the community, scarcely contribute in any shape to the wants of the government."

The details which Mr. Coats has furnished of the domestic manners, dress, amusements, superstitions, and agriculture of the farmers of Lony, are too copious to be quoted, and too full of matter to be compressed. We must be content, therefore, to recommend the whole paper to the perusal of any one who wishes to be domesticated, as it were, amongst a most interesting portion of the people of India ; and shall close our notice with the following statement of the revenues of the township, in connexion with the above remarks.

" The revenues are derived from a direct tax on the land, and some extra impositions, which must also indirectly come from the same source : the land-tax varies from year to year, according to the quantity under cultivation. Lands are classed into three kinds, and pay a fixed tax according to their quality, agreeably to a rate and measurement made 200 years ago by the Mahomedans, previously to which time the custom seems to have been for the government to have a certain proportion, about half of the produce, or to commute it for money at the market price. The land-tax is not increased in favourable seasons, and in very unfavourable ones, the government makes a remission. Waste and foul lands pay a small rent, as may be agreed on between the tenant and government agent, till they have been brought fully under cultivation, when they become liable to the established tax. The government settlement with the township for its revenues for this year (1818,) amounted to 1301 rupees : 1200 rupees of this sum were derived from the direct tax on the land, and 101 from indirect taxes : 244 rupees of the amount were granted to defray the expenses of the religious and charitable establishments of the township, and various customary charges and presents allowed by the government ; and 200 rupees were remitted by the collector, in consequence of the unfavourable season, and the poverty of the cultivators.

" The annual settlement with the township for the revenue it is to pay for the ensuing year, takes place a little before the commencement of the rainy season. The Patail and Koolcurnee first assemble all the cul-

tivators, when the Lowgun Jara, or written detail of cultivation for the past year, is produced, and an agreement made with each of them for the quantity he is to cultivate in the approaching season. As the Patail's credit with the government depends on the prosperity of his township, and the state of cultivation, he endeavours to extend this by all the means in his power. He will not allow a Tulkarce to throw up lands he had cultivated the year before; and should any part of his tul be laying waste, he upbraids him, and threatens to exact the kind-tax for it, if he does not bring it under cultivation. He has less hold on the Oopree, who will go where he can get land on the best terms, and is obliged to treat him with great consideration. If the Oopree threaten to throw up his lands, from any cause, he promises privately better terms and greater indulgence, or, if he is in distress for money, to get him advances (tugger) from the government, &c. When the Patail and Koolcurnee have made these preliminary agreements, they proceed to the collector, or his agent, and enter into another agreement for the amount of revenue to be paid for the approaching year, subject to remissions on account of ast-menee and sultanee, that is, losses from bad seasons, including the crops being destroyed by locusts and other insects, and the plunder of armies.

“ The revenues are usually collected by four instalments. The first begins about October, and is termed the Toosur Puttee, in allusion to the name of the crop reaped at this time, which consists of rale, moong, ooreed, mucka, sawa, and wuryi. This instalment is in the proportion of one-eighth or one-tenth of the whole revenue. The second takes place in January, and is termed the Khereeet Puttee, or tax, and is the largest instalment, being about one-half of the whole. The third is termed the Rubbee Puttee, and begins in March; and the fourth the Akar Sal Puttee, a final settlement, and usually takes place in May.

“ The following is the process usually observed in realizing the revenues. The native collector of the division (Mamlutdar) sends an armed messenger, with a written order on the Patail to pay him an instalment of the revenue, mentioning the amount, on account of a specified crop. The order runs as follows:—‘Tah Muccadam Sook Lonee Turruf Sandis Praunt Poona, (the Arabic year follows,) Mouze Muskoor sal Muskoor Peikee Toosar Puttee buddul Rupees 200 geoon Hoozur yeneya Kamas Sepoy patweelee ahe.’ (Signature.) The Patail on this sends the beadle (yeskur) to the house of each cultivator, and summons him to attend at the chowree the following morning, and be prepared to pay his proportion of the instalment of the revenue that is due. The Patail, Koolcurnee, and messenger, accordingly proceed to the chowree, and squat themselves down on a cloth on the cow-dunged floor, and the cultivators all attend in succession. Some at once pay their share, and take a receipt (powtee) from the Koolcurnee; but many beg for a few days respite, seldom more than a week, to enable them to discharge theirs. The amount of annual tax paid by any individual is not more than 50 rupees, and that of the majority is 20 rupees; so that the sum to be paid at an instalment is often only two or three rupees. The

money is paid to the Patail, who hands it to the Potedar, or treasurer, to ascertain whether it is good ; and if so, he stamps his mark on it, and when the collections of the day are over, he takes it to his house. As soon as the whole instalment has been realised, it is sewed up in a leathern bag by the shoemaker, sealed by the Patail, and sent by a Maher, under charge of the messenger, to the Mamlutdar. If the Patail has not been able to realize the amount of the order on him, he sends all he has collected, with an explanatory letter to the Mamlutdar ; but the messenger does not in this case quit the village till he has been ordered to do so by his employer."

• The third volume contains another paper belonging to the statistical class, an account of the Pergunna of Jambusir, by T. Marshall, Esq.

Jambusir is an irregular square, comprising an area of about 250 square miles, formed by the Mahi River on the north, the Dhadur on the south; the sea on the west, and the Baroda Pergunna on the east. It is divided into nine sections or Tuppas, and contains one large town, and above 80 villages. A census, on which some dependance may be placed, gives a population of more than 50,000 people, or about 200 to the square mile. As the distracted state of the country, and the tyranny of the Marhatta government, had caused the reduction, or desertion of many villages, however, the level of the population is below what it may be expected to attain under a few years of order and security.

At the same time, it would appear that considerable defects pervade the system of revenue collection in this province, and operate very extensively in thwarting the beneficial results of a mild and equitable government : the great evil, according to Mr. Marshall's account, is the want of any fixed principle of assessment. It is assumed, he observes, by some persons, that the government has a right to a clear half of all the produce of the Sirkar lands, (lands paying revenue;) but he adds, whatever may be the authority for this assumption, "either that, or any other proportionate division, is in the present practice, nominal and theoretical. In fact, the only existing rule of taxation, if there be any, seems to be this, that the collector shall take all he can get, without driving land out of cultivation ; and the perfection of his art seems to consist in sailing as near to this rock as he can, without splitting upon it." It is needless to observe the injustice and absurdity of such a system, or how completely it defeats its own object.

As long as the ryot earns a bare support, he has no surplus with which to encourage either produce or manufacture, and as little inducement as power to extend or improve his own cultivation. Any accession to the revenue, either by direct or indirect taxation, is consequently hopeless; and the too great eagerness to realize present profits will be attended with that ultimate disappointment, which such short-sighted policy deserves. It is particularly mischievous, in the present instance; for much improvement might be expected from the industry and zeal of the Koombee, who is here also the cultivator, with moderate encouragement, and with some apparently practicable arrangements. The benefits of such improved cultivation would not be intercepted by a middle and unproductive class, but would be wholly shared between the ryot and the government.

If we understand the description of the village constitution, as given by Mr. Marshall, there is no one individual who appears in the character of the proprietor of the soil. Each village is the property of the community, administered by the Patail. The lands are let out at fixed rates, or they are divided into portions, and distributed amongst the cultivators, on their paying their quota of the village assessment and charges. In either case, therefore, the occupants are merely tenants of the municipality. As long as the conditions of the contract are observed, sons may succeed, it is to be presumed, to their fathers' estates, or rather would have the preference; but in no case could the land be mortgaged or sold. Mr. Marshall does not tell us this, it is true; but it is evidently to be inferred, from the principle of division and distribution, on the part of the collective village, by its Patel. It might seem that the Patel, with whom the management of the whole of the land, and collection and payment of the revenue, is vested, was the landlord; but this is not the case, although he might probably be regarded so, with as much propriety as the Zemindar, at least in former years. The Patel is thus described by Mr. Marshall:—

“ The Patel, or Patels, (there are generally three or four,) are held responsible for the payment of the assessment levied on the village; and they confirm this responsibility, and become subject to a civil action, by signing annually in the paper on which the amount of the assessment is specified. It is difficult in intelligible English to define the re-

lation which, in the present regimen, the Patel holds to the government : that we do not consider him as land proprietor is very clear, nor in common language does he ever speak of himself as such. He can scarcely be considered a servant of government ; for, in the first place, he has no pay, (at least generally in this Pergunna,) and, secondly, we make him responsible, not for what he collects, but for what we order to be collected. We are then, I think, reduced to consider him as the factor of the village, in its transactions with the government ;, but even in this light he has no remuneration, for it is the business of the Tubatee, (the village accomptant,) to see that the total of the sums drawn by the Patel from the cultivators does not exceed what he has to pay to government, and certain well known village expenses, the court of Adalut being open to any ryot who complains of the Patel overrating him. The Patelship, then, is an hereditary right to the obligation of conducting the affairs of the village, and collecting the government taxes gratis, and at the risk of imprisonment on failure. It will be answered, that the Patel has some mode of paying himself for his trouble and responsibility ; and that he does pay himself, is evident by the superior wealth and comfort which he displays in every respectable village. This, however, neither denies nor evades what I have above advanced ; but allows, that by having no authorized remuneration, he is driven to procure a secret one : the means he employs can never be very correctly known ; but there can be little doubt that the ryot in the end pays much more heavily for the Patel's superintendence, than if he were regularly taxed for it. The Pulatee (accomptant,) who is intended to be a check on the Patel, is soon gained over by the influence and ability of the latter to serve him, and between them a false set of accounts is fabricated, and imposed on the village, the more acute members of which generally suspect, and frequently oppose them, though seldom with effect. Items are charged which were never expended, and the usual charges are augmented."

The population of Jambusir is of much the same description as that described by Lient. Macmurdo and Mr. Coats ; and Mr. Marshall's account of the Grasia Rajputs, the Koombees, &c. corresponds with theirs. He has added to the list a more particular description of the Koolees, with which we shall terminate our references to his intelligent and valuable paper.

"The Koolees are, I believe, aborigines, and certainly are to be found throughout every civilized or savage corner of Guzerat. They were all formerly thieves or pirates, and have still a strong call to these professions, when circumstances are favourable to exercising them. Many Koolees, however, have not been insensible to the advantages of settlement and industry, and have become laborious cultivators and good subjects. Koolees are thus to be met with, in every grade of civilization, or semi-brutality, from the naked thief, with his skin oiled to prevent his being laid hold of, and who during the day lives in the cleft of a rock, to the village Patel, at the head of a respectable community of farmers. In

this latter condition, they still differ materially from the Koonbees : they are less meek in their deportment, and are in general dirty, ill-looking, and ill mannered. They are less shackled than the Koonbees in their Hinduism ; but their superstition, as far as it goes, is quite as stupid. They are by no means nice in their food, or neat in their houses : drinking, and consequent quarrelling, are vices of daily practice with them ; and they have often deep family feuds, the spirit of which is not uncommonly kept up by a murder. Some of those who have not succeeded in getting well established as cultivators, live in a very singularly and secretly organized association, and are either faithful guards or formidable robbers, according to the management applied to them. There is a well-known gang of this kind settled at Mungand, and another at Oober, the heads of each of which wish to be taken into the pay of government as Jumadars of police, and would engage to keep the Pergunna free of robbers. Eight rupees per mensem is the amount of this Jumadar's pay ; and Mr. Grant, the Assistant collector, told me, that he believed they had the power to perform what they proposed. On a smaller scale, they engage for an annual stipend, or a portion of rent-free land (*pusacta*,) to guard the lands of particular villages, and make themselves accountable for all losses sustained by robbery. A similar aid, on similar conditions, is afforded to villages which are afraid of hostilities from their stronger neighbours. At Chidhura, the Patels, being oppressed and maltreated by the Grasias of the village, put themselves under the protection of the Oober Kooles, who sent one of their tribe to reside at Chidhura, and by the assistance of his presence alone the Patels have gained a complete ascendancy, and in their turn bully the Grasias. The word Rukha is applied to the Koolee who makes this engagement, and the responsible person frequently resides at a considerable distance from his charge. In the instance above mentioned, the distance between Chidhura and Oober is fourteen miles ; and the part of Tunkaree is under the protection of the Kooles of Dehwan, twenty miles off, and in another state. Whilst I was in the neighbourhood, a cart was robbed in the precincts of Tunkaree at mid-day : the Rukha was called on to make good the loss, which he did without hesitation, though I believe it amounted to more than a whole year's profits of his salary.

“ In the profession of thieving, the Kooles may be said to act *con amore*. A Koolee of this order meeting a defenceless person in a lane about dusk, would no more think of allowing him to pass unplundered, than a Frenchman would a woman without bowing to her : it may be considered as the point of honour of the caste.

“ The Kooles are much bolder men than either the Koonbees or the despicable Mussulmans of this Pergunna, and would, I think, make far better agents of police than the latter : in this way, too, the interior economy of the tribe might be turned to good purpose. There is a reason to believe that the Kooles are not, or at least have not always been, so rigid in their exclusion of recruits to their caste, as is usual in the Hindu system : the Kooles of this district are either Tulabda or Patumvaree. Those of Doleea join themselves to the first of these divisions, but say that they are the descendants of the Goel Rajpoots of Mangam, a village which, about six generations back, existed near the mouth of the

Nerbuda, and was plundered and destroyed by the Chanchivel Raja. Some fled to Tunkaree, but being from their wretchedness unable to preserve the ordinances of their caste without taint, they abandoned it, and were incorporated with the Koolees. Doolcea was given to them, to settle as a Poona, or detached suburb of Tunkaree. They say that some of these very Mangam Rajpoots became Kalpas (skinners) of Dhy, where their descendants still are. This is a remarkable instance of degradation of caste, as a consequence of misfortune merely."

The occurrence of famine to any extent in India, has been for some period a comparatively rare event. Except indeed under very extraordinary circumstances, we should hope it may be as little known in the eastern as the western world, and as easily remedied when it does happen. As far as it was ever occasioned by human devastations, it is not very likely to recur; and where it takes place, in consequence of a local failure of the crops, it is to be trusted that the improved intercourse between the different parts of the country, the vigilance of the government, and the enterprise of individuals, will speedily operate to replace the deficiency of one province with the surplus of another.

The latest record of a famine in India, is that preserved in the first volume of the *Bombay Transactions*. It is contained in a letter from Capt. Carnac to Mr. Erskine, and is the account of a visitation of this nature, under which Marwar and Guzerat suffered in 1812 and 1813. It was induced by the ravages of a flight of locusts in 1810 and 1811, and the failure of the rains in the latter year in Marwar, and in 1812 in Guzerat. The former province, however, seems to have suffered the most severely; and the distress and subsequent mortality produced by want and disease, was partly occasioned by the great influx of emigrants from Marwar. The consequences were sufficiently deplorable; and of the vast numbers who sought relief in Guzerat, Capt. Carnac estimates, that not one in a hundred returned to their own country. The number of Marwarees who died at Baroda in a single day, could scarcely be counted, and the return of burials in twenty-four hours often exceeded 500 bodies. At Ahmedabad, the sickness consequent upon the multiplied deaths, and the vitiated state of the atmosphere, was so general, that half the inhabitants perished. It is pleasing to find, that neither the native government, nor the opulent people of Guzerat, were insensible to the distresses of the poorer classes, or of

the emigrants from other provinces ; and that in all the larger towns, establishments for providing the starving crowd with food were instituted, and liberally supported by public and private charity. It is also some satisfaction to find, that the famine was of restricted influence, and temporary duration.

Natural Phenomena.—The earthquake which occurred in Kutch in 1819, was scarcely a less awful or destructive visitation than that last described. We have already had occasion to advert to this subject, and to notice the communication made to the Society by Lieut. Macmurdo, which is published in the third volume. Besides his own observations, he collected details from other quarters of the province, and has given a very circumstantial account of the course and results of the phenomenon.

The earthquake was preceded by no unusual state of the atmosphere, or uncommon characters in the season. The first shock was felt in the evening of the 16th June 1819, and lasted above two minutes. It consisted of repeated and violent undulations, and brought down a large portion of the fort, and fifteen hundred houses, at Anjar, the chief European station. From this time till the beginning of August, no day passed without one or more shocks : they then became less frequent, and there were but three in November. Since that time, there have been occasional repetitions, but at irregular periods, and of no great violence.

The range of the great shock was very extensive, it having been felt at Pondicherry, Calcutta, Chunar, and in Nepal. Its course to Chunar is rather singular, as it was not perceived in many parts of Malwa and Khandeish, and would seem therefore to have taken a rather inexplicable detour. It proceeded westerly, as the shock was felt in Cutch 12 minutes before seven ; in Calcutta, as reduced to Bhoj time, about six minutes after seven ; and at Chunar, about 15 minutes after seven. The time at Pondicherry was 20 minutes past seven, which is rather inconsistent with the less difference of the longitude ; but a similar irregularity was observable at Baroach, at which, though little, more than 3° east of Bhoj, the shock was not felt till 19 minutes after seven.

The effects of the earthquake, as we have already had occasion to observe, were felt most severely at Bhoj. Anjar also sustained great injury, only four houses being left standing. Other towns were nearly destroyed. The loss of lives, however, was less than might have been expected, partly owing, no doubt, to the nature of the materials, clay and mats, of which the houses were constructed, and partly also, as observed by Lieut. Macmurdo, to the occurrence of the phenomenon at an hour when the people were prepared to escape from the ruins of their habitations. The following is the list of casualties in the towns:—

Bhoj,	1140
Anjar,	165
Mothora,	73
Thera,	65
Katheeree,	34
Nulliah,	8
Mandree,	45
Luckput,	13

1543

To these are to be added the sufferers in villages and small towns, of which no authentic account could be procured. Although the earthquake did not materially change the face of nature, nor modify the sharp and ridgy outlines of the hills, it was accompanied with some sufficiently remarkable phenomena; and in one instance, at least, induced an important and permanent alteration. These we shall leave it to Lieut. Macmurdo to describe.

“ At the moment of the shock, vast clouds of dust were seen to ascend from the summits of almost every hill and range of hills. Many gentlemen perceived smoke to ascend, and in some instances fire was plainly seen bursting forth for a moment. A respectable native chieftain assured me, that from a hill close to one on which his fortress is situated, fire was seen to issue in considerable quantities. A ball of a large size was vomited, as it were, into the air, and fell to the ground, still blazing, on the plain below, where it divided into four or five pieces, and the fire suddenly disappeared. On examining the hill next day, (the chieftain stated,) it was found rent and shattered, as if something within had sunk; and the spot where the fire-ball was supposed to have fallen, bore marks of fire in the scorched vegetation. In the neighbourhood of Murs, where alum is made, and where an entire hill is

formed of a bituminous earth, fire is stated by the inhabitants to have issued to an alarming extent. The government agent on the spot reported the circumstance, and that the hill had been shattered, and rent into ravines : the height was likewise asserted to have been obviously reduced.

“ The rivers in Cutch are generally dry, (excepting in the monsoon,) or have very little water in them. Native accounts seem to confirm the fact of almost the whole of their beds having been filled to their banks for a period of a few minutes, and, according to some, for half an hour : they are said to have subsided gradually. I was not in the way of observing this part of the phenomenon, but have no reason to doubt it. Two chieftains were sent by me to settle a dispute among the Sandhan Bhyaut, and as they travelled in a rush, they knew nothing of the shock. After it was dusk, they reached the Sandhan river, in which, to their utter astonishment, they found a strong stream from bank to bank, nor did they learn the cause till they reached the town. It is remarked, that rivers in the valleys, and those with sandy beds, were alone affected. Wells every where overflowed, many gave way and fell in ; and in numerous places, spots of ground, in circles of from twelve to twenty feet diameter, threw out water to a considerable height, and subsided into a slough. I saw none of these actually forming, but frequently met with them in their sloughy state. The colour of the waters sent forth gave great alarm to the natives, many of whom affirmed that the rivers had run in blood, doubtless from the colour of the soil through which they had been forced. This convulsion of nature has affected the eastern, and almost deserted channel of the river Indus, which bounds Cutch to the westward, and the Runn of desert, and swamp called the Bhunnee, which insulates this province on the north, in a more remarkable manner than it has any other part of the country. I myself have seen this branch of the Indus forded at Luckput, with water, for a few hundred yards, about a foot deep. This was when the tide was at ebb ; and when at flood, the depth of the channel was never more than six feet, and about eighty or one hundred yards in breadth. The rest of the channel at flood tide was not covered in any place with more than one or two feet of water. This branch of the river Indus, or, as it may now with more propriety be termed, inlet of the sea ; has, since the earthquake, deepened at the ford of Luckput to more than eighteen feet at low water ; and on sounding the channel, it has been found to contain from four to twenty feet, from the Cutch to the Sindh shore, a distance of three or four miles. The Allibund has been damaged, a circumstance that has re-admitted of a navigation which had been closed for centuries. * The goods of Sindh are embarked in craft near Ruhema Bazar and Kanjee Kacote, and which, sailing across the Bhunnee and Runn, land their cargoes at a town called Nurra on the north of Cutch. The Runn, which extends from Luckput round the north of this province to its eastern boundary, is fordable but at one spot at this period of the year, at which it has heretofore been dry ; and should the water continue throughout the year, we may perhaps see an inland navigation along the northern shore of Cutch, which, from stone, anchors, &c. still to be seen, and the tradition of the country, I believe to have existed at

some former period. Sindree, a small mud fort and village belonging to the Cutch government, situated where the Runn joins the branch of the Indus, was overflowed at the time of the shock. The people escaped with difficulty, and the tops of the town wall are now alone to be seen above the water.

“The fate of Sindree was owing to its situation ; for there cannot be a doubt, of all the Runn land having, during the shock, sent forth vast quantities of water and mud. The natives described a number of small cones of sand, six or eight feet in height, the summits of which continued to bubble for many days after the 16th.

“The sea must have been affected by the motion of the earth ; but nothing material or positive has been discovered on this part of the subject.”

The second volume contains a short description of a volcanic eruption in the Island of Sumbawa, by Mr. Stewart. This took place in April 1815, from a mountain called Tanbora; the summit of which is calculatad to be in Lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$ S. and Long. 118° E. The summit is rather vaguely estimated at from 5000 to 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and even that appears to be the result of no computation more accurate than Mr. Stewart's guess. The peculiarities of this eruption were the great quantity of a loose dust thrown up, and the vast extent through which its effects were perceptible : Mr. Stewart has adverted to these circumstances, but less fully and satisfactorily than many of the accounts published at the time in the Java papers, the Proceedings of the Batavian Society, and the Asiatic Journal of London.

The last paper in this division of our subject is a statement of the temperature of Bombay, during 1803 and 1804, by Lieut. Col. Nicholls, illustrated with a chart of the variations. From this it appears, that the hottest months at Bombay are April and May, but that the extreme height of the thermometer does not exceed 91° . February is the coldest month, but the mercury does not then sink below 70° . The average temperature of the two years is $80\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$. The extreme difference in the course of the twenty-four hours is 13. *These general results exhibit a singularly equable and moderate range of temperature.

NATURAL HISTORY.—There are not many articles in this branch of science in the *Bombay Transactions* ; but those which are found are of some interest, particularly the first, or, Remarks on the Substance called Gez, or Manna, in Persia and Armenia, by Captain Frederick. (vol. i.)

The Oriental or Persian manna is asserted by all Asiatic writers to be a sort of dew, which settles on the leaves of different plants, particularly on the Khari Shutter, or Camel's thorn. This difference of origin from the European or Calabrian manna, which has been always regarded as the exudation of a species of ash, naturally excited the curiosity of travellers in the East, and they attempted at various times to verify the account, but in vain. The information collected by Chardin made it appear to be an exudation, from the leaves of various trees, especially the Tamarisk; but he does not seem to have had an opportunity of ascertaining the correctness of his information. Niebuhr was entirely disappointed in Arabia; but at Bussora he seems to have been better pleased with the result of his enquiries. A specimen of Taranjabin manna was given to him, in round grains, of a yellowish hue, and said to be found on a prickly shrub; it was considered very nourishing, and when newly gathered, had no purgative qualities. It was much used in the place of sugar. From that circumstance, however, it seems possible that the substance was not manna, but *Dammah*, or the inspissated juice expressed from dates newly gathered. Gmelin, who seems to have received tolerably accurate information as to the mode of collecting manna, calls it the production of the leaves of a thorny plant, which grows not far from Isfahan. Sir R. Porter states, that manna is collected in Kurdistan from the leaves of the oak: it forms there during the night, and is found in white sugary morsels on the trees. Dr. Fleming mentions, that the plant which yields manna is supposed to be the *Hedysarum Alhagi*; but, as noticed by Ainslie, the native writers have extended the appearance of manna to a great variety of plants.

The favourite opinion, then, of Oriental writers, and those who follow them, has always been, that manna is a deposit from the air, or a dew which falls during the night, and must be gathered at sunrise, as it dissipates before the sun. The inexplicable source of such a deposit has been enough to induce the naturalists of Europe to reject this idea, and to prefer the notion, that it is a vegetable exudation, analogous to the formation of gums and resins. Captain Frederick has,

however, given us good reason to believe, that it is neither the one nor the other, but is of animal origin, the secretion of a particular insect. The account Captain Frederick gives of his discovery, we shall allow him to tell in his own words.

“Before daylight we marched from Khonsar, and, on clearing the boundaries of the town, deviated from the main road as we had been directed, and began rambling amongst the bushes on the face of the mountain on our right, diligently looking for the gez. The directions we had received were to examine the bushes closely, as the object of our search was not easily visible at any distance. Too much confidence, however, in the knowledge of our servants and guide, who with true Persian effrontery, asserted they were familiar with the appearance of the gez in its natural state, nearly occasioned us a complete disappointment. We had relinquished the pursuit in very ill humour, to resume our journey, when we met, as chance would have it, two peasants proceeding to the very spot we had just quitted. As usual, we accosted them, and were not a little pleased at hearing they were the people whose occupation it was to gather the gez. This lucky meeting set the impertinence of our servants in its true light, and convinced us, that both they and the guide were as ignorant of the matter as ourselves, for we had been instructed by them to examine the tops, instead of the interior of the bushes, which we might have persevered in without effect until doomsday. The confusion of the guide, who held a respectable rank in life, was excessive, when we laughed at the circumstance of a Persian swearing by the head of his king, (a very serious oath in Persia,) that he had seen that which it was clear he had never looked upon. The men alluded to were furnished with a stick three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and curved at the further extremity, which was covered with leather, and a kind of oval leathern bowl, near three feet long and two broad, with a handle to it, resembling an egg-shell cut in two longitudinally. Besides these, they had a sieve suspended from the right side, to free the gez from the insects and small pieces of leaf that generally fell with it, when first beat from the bush: the bottom of the sieve was of coarse woollen cloth. The countrymen were easily persuaded, by a trifling present, to fall immediately to work, and show us a specimen of their employment. They turned off the road a few yards amongst the bushes we had just quitted, and placing the leathern receptacle underneath, they beat the bushes on the top with the crooked stick. In a few minutes they had obtained a handful of a white kind of sticky substance, not unlike hoar-frost, of a very rich sweet taste: this, after being purified by boiling, is mixed up into the sweetmeat before mentioned, under the name of Gezungebeen.

“Though the gez, when fresh gathered from the gavan bush, admits of being sifted, still in this original state it is brittle and adhesive at the same time, qualities for which it is so remarkable. After its preparation as a sweetmeat, if pressed, it sticks to the fingers; but on being smartly struck with a bit of wood, separates easily into small grains, like lump sugar. It is in this state in cool weather, or when the thermometer does not exceed

68°, but liquefies on being exposed to a heat above that temperature, resembling white honey, both in colour and taste.

“The shrub on which the gez is found is called the gavan : it grows from a small root to the height of about two feet and a half, spreading into a circular form at the top, from three to four feet and a half in circumference. Captain Stewart, the gentleman with whom I was travelling, remarked, that it had a striking resemblance to the broom, but did not, we were informed, bear a yellow flower. The leaves were small and narrow, and underneath we saw the gez spread all over the tender branches, like white uneven threads, with innumerable little insects creeping slowly about.

“These little creatures appeared to derive their subsistence from the leaves and young bark of the bush they inhabit, and this is the opinion of the country people. They are either three distinct species of insects, or one in three different stages of existence : one kind is perfectly red, and so diminutive as to be scarcely perceptible ; the second dark, and very like a common louse, though not so large ; and the third exactly a very small fly. They are all extremely dull and sluggish, and are found lying or creeping about between the bark of the gavan and the gez. The peasants, as well as the inhabitants of Khonsar, were decidedly of opinion, that this curious substance is the production of these diminutive animals, as neither the insects nor the gez are found on any other tree in the neighbourhood ; nor can we be allowed to imagine it may be a vegetable gum, as no appearance of any gummy liquid oozing from fissures in the bark of the bush could be observed on the closest examination. The people who are engaged in the collection of this curious article, continue their occupation every third day for twenty-eight days during this season of the year, (September,) when they find a renewal of the gez ; but if oftener repeated, they said their work would be attended with no success, as the insects would be too much exhausted.”

The insect that yields the gez is considered by Capt. F. to be a species of *Aphis* ; but more recent enquiries have tended to assign it a place amongst the *Chermes*. A paper on this subject, by General Hardwicke, occurs in the 14th volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. From some specimens received from Mr. Hunter, and sent from the Pachmari Hills, where the insects are found in considerable numbers, General H. pronounces the insect to belong to the genus *Chermis* ; and with reference to its properties, proposes to name it *Chermis Mannifer*. At the same time, some doubt still attaches to its classification, as the animal had been received only in the larva state, and all the specimens wanted the abdominal processes, which distinguish most species of *Chermis* from the preceding genus *Aphis*. Neither is it quite certain, though there is little reason for doubt, that Gez and Taranjabin are both the same substance, or manna : and conse-

quently, although we have made some additional progress in our knowledge of its nature, there still remain some very essential points for investigation before the full truth will be discovered.

VACCINE DISEASE.—A note from Mr. Bruce, resident at Bushire, in the Appendix of the first volume, states, that this disease is well known amongst the Eliat tribes ; and that they have also observed, that people who had once caught it by milking cattle, were perfectly safe from the small-pox. The complaint, however, was more prevalent amongst the sheep, and more frequently caught from them, in which case it was attended with similar results. It is generally admitted in Europe, we believe, that a disease analogous to the cow-pox may be derived from other animals than kine ; and Dr. Jenner himself, in an early stage of his enquiries, ascribed the origin of the variolous affection of the cow to the sanious discharge from the heels of horses, afflicted with the distemper called grease. The matter of this last was even tried, and was, as found in the few cases the subject of the experiment, equally efficacious with the vaccine virus. It is not considered, however, to be identifiable with the latter, although, in common with other animal poisons, it may possess similar prophylactic virtues.

The second volume contains the description of a bird, usually considered as a species of quail by the European residents in the Malabar coast, but classed by its describer, Capt. Stewart, in the genus *Otis*, or bustard. Its being three toed undoubtedly allies it to the latter ; but as there are differences in the nostrils and the feathers on the thighs, it seems rather doubtful to which genus it most properly belongs. Capt. Stewart states the following as its generic characters. “Bill rather slender, and somewhat convex ; nostrils long ; tongue even ; toes only three. It is a small bird, the individual from which the description was taken weighing but eleven drachms, sixteen grains, and measuring from tip to tip of the wings, nine inches and a half. Its flesh is very delicate.” We should wish to see contributions of this nature multiplied in the researches of the different Asiatic Societies. The ornithology of India is a vast, and almost unexplored field. Of the great variety of birds to be found

here, few have been described; and many of the descriptions published have been derived from stuffed specimens, or native drawings. The delineations of Edwards and Latham are especially taken from those sources. Vast supplies of prepared specimens have been sent to Europe at all times, but particularly of late, by the perseverance and industry of the French naturalists; and we have no doubt we shall soon see the best, and indeed only works on Indian zoology, issue from the Paris presses—a circumstance not very gratifying to our nationality. We still, however, possess the means of procuring the living subjects, and consequently may yet furnish the only description of animated nature in the East, in which entire confidence can be placed.

MINERALOGY.—This department of science is little less barren than the other branches of natural history, in all the Oriental Transactions hitherto given to the public. The proceedings of the Bombay Society are not, however, more deficient in this respect than the researches of the elder association, and present us with the three following papers of a mineralogical character.

Account of the Cornelian Mines in the neighbourhood of Baroach, by Mr. Copland. (vol. 1.)

Whilst accompanying a body of European troops on their march from Bombay to Baroda, Mr. Copland took advantage of a temporary halt at Baroach to visit the mines in question. They are situated in a deep jungle in the Rajpiplee district, and are remote from all human habitation. The nearest village, Ruttonpur, is seven miles off. The miners reside at Neemoodra, and come daily to their work. There seems to be very little science in their proceedings, as the whole operation is sinking a perpendicular shaft, about four feet wide, and fifty feet deep. Mr. Copland says, that some extend in a horizontal direction at the bottom, but he does not tell us how far the mines are ever followed in this manner, nor whether any precautions are taken for the support or ventilation of such excavations. We have no doubt, indeed, that these lateral labours must be very superficial, as the pits themselves are only worked for one season, being allowed to fall in every rains, and fresh ones being dug, when the period of resuming operations commences.

Mr. C. states, that he was informed, that the fire-damp (hydrogen gas, meaning, we presume, carburetted hydrogen,) was not uncommon in these mines, and that the miners did not descend till the sun had risen sufficiently to dispel the vapours. We have little doubt, however, that choak-damp, or carbonic acid gas, is here intended, as it is not easy to conceive whence hydrogen, with carbon or sulphur, should be evolved in such situations, nor how any such combination should remain at the bottom of a perpendicular chimney, when its low specific gravity would necessarily render it buoyant, and where nothing impeded its escape into the superincumbent and more ponderous atmosphere.

Mr. Copland's visit was a hasty one, an early morning ride apparently; and it cannot be expected, therefore, that he should have collected such copious details as might have been desirable. Neither was his information, perhaps, very accurate; and he seems to have partly suspected this himself. The carnelians he found on the spot were blackish olive, like common dark flints, others somewhat lighter, and others lighter still, with a slight milky tinge. The first, the guide told him, would become black when burnt, the second red, and the third white. Mr. C. doubts this statement, particularly as to the first article, black carnelian being rare. It is well known, that by repeated exposure to heat, the red carnelian will be reduced to a pale or pinkish colour, and finally to an opaque white; but we confess we are disposed to doubt the conversion of the black carnelian into the red. The only consideration in favour of the accuracy of the guide's assertion is, that Mr. C. found no stones of a red colour at the mines. He admits, however, that he was unfortunate in the time of visiting Neemoodra, for all the good stones had been removed, and only a few heaps of refuse left.

The soil of the mines is gravelly, consisting chiefly of quartz sand, reddened by iron, and a little clay. The carnelian nodules weigh from a few ounces to two or three pounds: they lie loose, but abundant in the soil. Some, on being broken, showed a mixture of quartz and agate: others, in a crust of quartz minutely crystallized on the inner surface, contained a black oxid of iron of a powdery appearance,

many pieces of which were found by itself in the gravel. Hematite, Mocha stone, and jasper, are in great abundance.

The burning of the carnelian is an interesting process, and we have no doubt of the accuracy of the account, as it was not picked up at hazard, but derived at leisure from an individual at Baroach, who had been in the carnelian trade, and had superintended the process at Neemoodra. The stones are brought to the village in the evening, exposed to the sun, and turned every fifteenth day till the time of burning, which is only once a year, one month before the commencement of the monsoon. They are then put into round earthen pots, about fourteen inches in diameter; the bottoms of which having been taken out, and the pots inverted (mouth downward,) the pieces taken from the bottoms are put inside, and placed over the mouths, to prevent the stones falling out. In this state the pots are placed side by side in a trench of indefinite length, but of which the depth and breadth are about two feet, having a layer of five or six inches of dry goat's dung below, and the same above the pots. This is set on fire about eight o'clock in the evening. All the fuel is consumed before daybreak, when the pots are removed from the trench to the open air for the stones to cool, which requires about three hours. After this they are taken out of the pots, piled into heaps, and after being sorted, thrown into pits, where they are kept till required. From Neemoodra the stones are chiefly sent to Cambay, where they are wrought.

The excursion of Mr. Copland also led him to visit the famous Indian fig-tree, near Baroach, the Kubeer Bur, and the tomb of a Mohammedan martyr, Baba Gor, said to be the son of a prince of the Gori dynasty, who was killed in an unsuccessful invasion of Guzerat.

The notice of a bed of native sub-carbonate of soda in Malwa, by Capt. Stewart, in the third volume, is a simple indication of the fact. He met with it on the banks of the Chumbul, near Peeplonda; but being obliged to quit the place almost immediately, had no opportunity of ascertaining the precise circumstances of the deposit. The salt was found on the margin of a stagnant pool, in the form of a white efflorescence, covering a soft wet mud, to the

depth of two or three tenths of an inch. From its whiteness, Capt. Stewart infers, that the alkali is here uncommonly pure; but from the general prevalence of common salt in the soil and water of the west of India, we should be disposed to question the purity of this carbonate, or the accuracy of considering it as a sub-carbonate of soda. If the idea should prove correct, the Indian carbonate will differ from the native salts found in Hungary and Egypt, both of which contain muriate and sulphate of soda, and from the African species, which is called by Klaproth a Bi-carbonate; but from the analysis of Mr. Philips, (*Quarterly Journal*, vii. p. 298,) it appears to be a Sesqui-carbonate, containing three proportionals of acid to two of base, or 1 soda and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acid. Besides the carbonate of soda indicated by Capt. Stewart, we believe the same salt has been found in the Dekhin in a crystallized form.

The same gentleman has contributed to the third volume, geological notes on the strata between Malwa and Guzerat. According to his observations, from Mhow in the former province to Para, the prevailing rock is trap—a remark consistent with what we know from other sources, and particularly from Capt. Dangerfield, who considers it as constituting the northern termination of a very extensive secondary trap formation, which extends from the Dekhin, and includes the country above the Ghauts, and part of the plains below, the islands of Bombay, Salsette, &c. (*Malcolm's Malwa*, ii. 320, App. 22.) From Para to Kanass, sandstone occurs; and thence to Goorah, quartz. From hence to Wurree, Mica slate is the principal rock; and thence to Rajpoor, granites and porphyry. From Rajpoor to Teajgher, a very extensive granite track prevails, till it is lost beneath the sandy soil of Guzerat. From hence to the sea, not a rock nor stone of any kind is visible. In the district of Parkur, however, vestiges of the same porphyric strata found at Rajpoor, again present themselves, rising near the town of Nuggar Parkur, in a range of lofty hills, to the height of 1000 feet. These notices are an interesting accession to the geological delineation of India. Their succinct form, however, and their restriction to a single line of march, necessarily leave much detail untouched, and are calculated to invite rather than to anticipate subsequent investigators.

MEDICINE.—A solitary paper devoted to this branch of science appears in the *Bombay Transactions*, An account of a curious case in surgery, by C. Linton, Esq. We attach no discredit to the *Transactions* of the *Bombay Society* on this account. The history of medical science belongs to general literature, and accounts of the properties of medicinal substances are often as much the claims of chemistry or botany as medicine. Practical treatment, however, is likely to instruct or interest few but professional readers, and is therefore more appropriately consigned to those pages, which are exclusively devoted to that class of the community. The author of this very paper appears, indeed, to have felt the necessity of bringing it more immediately under the observation of his professional brethren, and has republished the case precisely as it appears in the *Bombay Transactions*, in the *London Medical Repository* for February last. The singularity of the case is the absolute loss of about four inches of bone in the upper arm. Those muscles inserted round the head and superior part of the humerus are of course useless, and have shrunk to an inconsiderable size, reducing the bulk of the arm in like proportion. The arm is supported by a silver circular tube, the lower edge of which rests upon the condyles and bend of the elbow. The power of bending the forearm is retained; but in raising the arm, the elbow is firmly supported by the left hand, and in this manner the Arab is able to wield a sword. The affection of the upper arm was induced by a wound from a spike nail thrown by a swivel, and which, besides inflicting extensive injury of the soft parts, fractured the humerus in two or more places. Mr. Linton observes, that he has no hesitation in saying, that had this case of gunshot wound occurred to a British naval or military surgeon, this arm would have been condemned as a decided case for amputation; and we may add, with great propriety; injuries of such a description being attended with much more violent inflammation in European subjects than in a native of the East, “whose food is dates, and drink water,” the ordinary diet of the Arab in question.

In the statistical description of Lony and of Jambasir in the third volume, we have some notice of the diseases that prevail in those situations, and their medical treatment.

At Lony, deficient nutriment and bad nursing destroy perhaps more than half the children, through the usual affections induced by those causes, mesenteric enlargements, and induration of the liver and spleen. Adults are in general healthy, but at the close of the rains are subject to intermittent fevers; affections of the eyes, and cataracts are not unfrequent; but their most troublesome local complaint is the Dracunculæ, or Guinea worm. The natives attribute the affection to the water; and Mr. Coats observes, it is certain that the inhabitants of some villages, and particularly those who take their water from wells, suffer more from it than others. The medical practice is as defective as might be expected, from the absence of any person in the township who practises medicine as a means of livelihood. In fever, they give decoctions of a variety of vegetables and spices, the bitter decoctions of the Neem and Cherata. In dysentery they use opium, acids, and laxatives. Their applications for topical complaints are the actual cautery, and the caustic juice of euphorbia, the oil of the cashew nut, &c. Itinerary practitioners occasionally come amongst them, who adopt a much bolder system, administering arsenic in intermittents, and a muriate of mercury in cutaneous and syphilitic complaints. They couch for cataract with more success than surgeons in Europe, and even extract the stone from the bladder; but this is rudely done, and not always successful. These observations tend to shew, that there is good matter in their medicine and surgery, which might be advantageously employed, under judicious superintendence.

Mr. Marshall has appended to his account of the Pergunnah of Jambusir, some very interesting remarks on the prevailing maladies of that Pergunnah, and their treatment. It would be necessary to extract the whole of his account, if we wished to derive much benefit from it; and we confess we should very much wish to see the statement, possibly amplified by appropriate details, transferred to the announced publication of our Medical and Physical Society. We must be content here briefly to advert to the principal maladies Mr. M. has described. A quartan fever, depending on, or sooner or later inducing, enlarged and indurated spleen, is very general. It is supposed that 1-8th of the male population,

and 1-20th of the female suffer from this malady. The fever almost invariably yields to the use of bark; but no medicine, nor course of medicine, can be depended upon for the cure of the organic affection. Fevers of other types, and rheumatism, are frequent. Leprosy is not uncommon. Mr. M. employed nitric acid in the cure of the latter with a success, he states, far surpassing his hopes. Of two hundred cases, all the lighter ones, about a third, were cured, and many of the severer cases were much relieved. A drachm of acid was prescribed daily in a pint, or pint and a half of water, to be drunk daily. A chronic affection, which seems to consist of a slow inflammation of the small intestines, is common with men past the meridian of life, and usually proves fatal in four or five years. It is not, however, difficult of cure, and yields to small doses of blue pill, with antimonial powder and rhubarb. Mr. Marshall concludes his account with some interesting observations on the present extent to which the small-pox still exists in Guzerat, with which we shall take our leave of the *Transactions of the Bombay Society*.

“No malady generally incident to the native population of India, is more deserving of notice than small-pox, whether we regard the extent of its ravages, or the value of the check which they have received, and may still further receive, by the introduction of vaccination. This contagion seems to make a sweeping visit throughout the country about once in three years. Five years are a long and very unusual exemption. At each visit it is supposed that about two thirds of all capable of receiving the infection are attacked, and of the attacked nearly one half dies; of the other half a considerable proportion, perhaps one sixth, is left unfit for the ordinary duties of life, by total, or partial loss of eyesight, contractions of joints, incurable ulcers, or mental fatuity. Since the vaccine infection was introduced in 1812 into the neighbouring *Pergunna* of Broach by my predecessor, the small-pox may be said to have altered the habit of its march altogether. It has in that interval appeared twice, and the latter time very fatally on the eastern boundary; but it made very little progress throughout the vaccinated villages, and never attained the force of a general contagion. In 1817 and 1818, I revisited the greater number of villages where vaccination had been effected four or five years before, and made the most accurate enquiries I could, regarding the exemption experienced by the vaccinated subjects during the subsequent visits of the epidemic small-pox. I did not hear of a single instance of such a subject having been attacked, though the numbers regarding whom enquiry was made were not below seven thousand. The people seemed not to entertain the slightest doubt of the vaccine affection imparting the same immunity to the constitution as it acquires by one suffering the natu-

ral disease itself, though their suspicious reluctance to the introduction of any novelty would have led them loudly to proclaim any failure in the assurances held out to them, had any such occurred.

“ It is much to be wished, that some general plan should be adopted, which would ensure to our native village population the benefit of this most important of modern discoveries once in four or five years. We have made them acquainted with its value once, and now leave them just where they were. Such a scheme, to have any effect, must be a government ordinance, and at government's expense: the people are far too indifferent and too poor, to make any advances in such measures of their own accord.”

MISSIONS IN BENGAL.—SERAMPORE ESTABLISHMENT.

ART. I.—*QUERIES and REPLIES respecting the Present State of the Protestant Missions in the Bengal Presidency—The QUERIES by HENRY WARE, D.D. America—The REPLIES by WILLIAM ADAM. pp. 90.—Thacker and Co. Calcutta. 1824.*

II.—*EIGHTH MEMOIR respecting the TRANSLATIONS and Editions of the Sacred Scriptures conducted by the Serampore Missionaries. 1823.*

III.—*LETTER from the Serampore Brethren to the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in England, dated September 1817.*

THE work of the Rev. Mr. Adam is intended to make us acquainted with the state of the *Protestant Missions* under the Bengal Presidency; and is indeed required, in addition to the Letters of the Abbe Dubois, to afford us a complete view of Christianity in India. The author tells us, that he was applied to by a reverend friend in America, Dr. Ware, to answer certain queries, sent to him by that gentleman; and the present small pamphlet is the result of his compliance. As the *Queries* are not very distinct, but one frequently embraces in part, the subject of another, the *Replies* partake of the same character; which, however, we do not regard as a defect, although it renders it somewhat more difficult to give an abstract of their contents without seeming repetition.

We must state, at the outset of our remarks on Mr. Adam, that this gentleman was himself, for a time, attached to the Baptist Mission of Calcutta; but having seen reason to

change his opinions, in regard to some of the leading doctrines of Christianity, as expounded by Trinitarians, he left their communion, and is now employed in preaching to such of the Unitarian persuasion, as are in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. While this circumstance ought, perhaps, to render us wary in receiving Mr. Adam's statements, where they represent missionary labours as having been less successful than his old friends maintain, the coming before a public, fully aware of it, furnishes a presumption, that he is well fortified in the facts, on which his difference of opinion is made to rest. It is also due to Mr. Adam to observe, that before he had changed his theological tenets, he had differed with his Baptist brethren, on the best mode of converting the Hindus to Christianity. His "Queries and Replies" cannot but attract a very considerable portion of public attention, particularly of that part of the world, who have hitherto indulged the hope, that Christianity was making progress under the direct means of missionary addresses to the natives; and that the object of this conversion, the moral amelioration of the converts, was conspicuous, and unchallenged.

We are aware, that in approaching the subject of the progress, which has been made in Bengal, to spread religious knowledge among the native population of India, by means of Christian Missionaries, addressing themselves at once to the work of conversion, we venture on a subject, where to doubt, or to deny, may procure us the honour of being set down as indifferent to the progress of our Faith; and yet where to acknowledge the extent of success boasted of, in many a religious publication and speech, would be to give our sanction to what does not certainly find our belief. The alternative of being altogether silent is one, too manifestly inconsistent with our profession and our duty, as public writers, to be expected from us: and of the others, we undoubtedly rather prefer being accused of what after all we do not deserve, coldness towards the good object, than of contributing to deceive those, who sincerely promote it, by an overdrawn picture of what their friends have hitherto effected. From the most attentive examination of the

subject, of which we are capable, and from the most extensive enquiries, which we have been able to institute, we are bound to state our conviction, that the result of missionary exertions in India has been far from flattering, so far as making converts to Christianity is concerned; and do not, in our opinion, warrant the encouraging language, in which their friends have hitherto indulged. All the testimony, that has come in our way, undoubtedly goes to establish, that few, indeed, have been the converts to Christianity from among the Hindus, and that these few have been chiefly from the lowest casts: and it is with regret, that we are compelled to acknowledge, that the labours of those, who have attempted to gain proselytes, by preaching to the natives the doctrines of Christianity, have not raised the Christian character higher, than it formerly stood in this country. While, therefore, we applaud the zeal, that has been brought to this task, and doubt not the disinterested sincerity, which has accompanied it, our knowledge of the native character satisfies us, that the mode of attacking the errors of Brahmanism, on the one hand, and displaying the excellencies of Christianity, on the other, has not always been the most judicious. We are not insensible, we trust, to the value of a Missionary's labours, when he accomplishes the conversion of a single heathen, however low his cast, however despicable his character, in the eyes of his countrymen; and we complain not against the good men exulting with pious joy over such a good work: but we would urge their friends to measure the language, in which they applaud their labours, by the actual success that rewards them, and not afford to those, who may be inimical even to the attempt, to doubt, along with the possibility of its accomplishment, the veracity of those, who undergo so much in its service. Supported in these attempts by the good and the pious in other parts of the world, it is indeed necessary, while they persist in their labours, to stimulate their supporters to still greater exertion, by detailing the progress of the object, to which they make such pecuniary sacrifices; and it is human nature to be more encouraged by the picture of success, than stimulated by the tale of tardy advances. A regard to the interests of truth—here, if possible, above every where necessary to be kept in

view—must, however, guide the pen of the Christian Missionary, and restrain him from fixing his eye, rather on the future, than the past, when he becomes the historian of his own deeds of conversion.

It is, however, but doing the Missionaries justice to acknowledge, that they are less to blame, perhaps, for the erroneous estimate, made in England of their pious labours in this country, than those, who at public meetings in taverns, and other places, indulge themselves in overdrawn pictures of this success, and pervert, while they appeal to the publications of the missionaries. In one of the latest of these*, a view is given of the success of the *Baptist Mission* during upwards of the last twenty years; and the whole number of professing converts is stated to have been, in the aggregate, about 1000 over India, while it is admitted, that the faith of many was doubtful, and the apostacy of several open and avowed. It has also been alleged, that the Hindu, who becomes a Christian, too often degenerates as an honest, and a moral character: and it is in vain to deny, that the general estimation, in which they are held by Europeans, is far from being in proportion to the purity of the religious creed, which they have been brought to profess. It is manifest, that while this opinion of Christian converts from Brahmanism is so universally entertained, even by the Christian community itself, there is no great excitement to a respectable native proclaiming his conversion to the gospel. The Serampore Missionaries have indeed stoutly denied the justice of this statement, and maintained, in their controversy with the Hindu Literary Society, and with Lieut. White, that many of these converts display a knowledge and integrity, to which none of their unconverted brethren can aspire; and we certainly are not able to decide the question between them. But the controversy on both sides has satisfied us, that were conversion to begin with those Hindus, who are already from caste and intelligence respected by their countrymen, the catalogue of native Christians would soon be more full and reputable.

It is rather remarkable, that it should be so difficult to arrive at a knowledge of the number of *Native Christians*

* Vid. "Friend of India," No. VIII.

over Bengal, or even at Serampore itself. In the last number of the *Friend of India*, it is stated, that “more than a thousand individuals have openly professed Christianity, within twenty years and two months;” and in the *Baptist Magazine* of July 1819, it is alleged, that there were then living at Serampore “one hundred and sixteen persons drawn from idolatry, and the delusions of Mahomet.” And in regard to some of these—without specifying how many—there is the following remarkable observations:—“*By their conduct, they are the enemies of the cross of Christ; but even about them there is something to cheer the mind—they have not returned—they have no wish to return, to idolatry—not a single case has occurred of a man, after his baptism, ever returning heartily to idolatry.*” If we could fully comprehend the meaning, attached by the writer of this paragraph, to being “enemies of the cross of Christ” by one’s conduct, we should be better able to say, whether we ought to join with him in his congratulations, that these converts have not returned to idolatry. There is one sense, in which we take the phrase, that leaves us to imagine, that the writer deems it a most desirable end to have attained, to take from the Hindu the restraints, which even a bad religion imposes on the crimes and vices of men, although unable to substitute those of another, and a better. We have only to say, that from this opinion, if it be his, or any one’s, we differ *toto cælo*. It would, therefore, have enabled us to judge more fairly of the real number of Christian converts at Serampore, if we had been told, how many of the 116 had escaped from Hinduism, only to become “enemies of the cross of Christ.” The Rev. Mr. Adam says: “I conclude that a very considerable portion of them must have been of the latter description;” and finding in the monthly *Friend of India*, that in May 1820, the number of native converts in the employment of the missionaries of Serampore, is stated at thirty-five, besides from ten to fifteen preachers in different parts of the country, the same Rev. gentleman thinks it “probable, that the entire number of native converts at Serampore is not much greater.” In May 1823, there were at Dinagepore eighty-eight converts—but unluckily here again, a Christian, who becomes a convert to the Baptist doctrines, and under-

goes the Christian rite of initiation anew, is regarded as a convert, and the number gained from Mahomet and Brahma, out of the 88, is not mentioned. But taking the whole as native converts, and adding eleven at Benares, and seven at Monghyr, we shall have 161 native converts over India, in connection with the Serampore missionaries. In connection with the other missionary bodies—the Church Missionary Society, the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries, and the Independent Missionaries, Mr. Adam enumerates sixteen converts, who all appear to have been gained from the Hindu and Musulman population—making a total, at this moment, of 177 native Christians, as the fruits of the numerous active associations now at work in this part of India, on the conversion of its population.

We have taken this account of the probable number of native converts over Bengal, from the details furnished in the “Queries and Replies;” of whose language, like that of the Serampore Missionaries, we have to complain, as often vague and vacillating: for, almost immediately after giving us the data in detail, Mr. Adam forms a round conjecture, that “the number of native converts, properly so called, now living, and in full communion with one or other of the Protestant missionary churches, *does not exceed three hundred.*”

If, however, Mr. Adam should have fallen into any mistake, in estimating the number of native Christians at Serampore and the other stations of the mission, it has not been from neglecting to make every enquiry in his power. Lieutenant White, in his “Considerations,” had doubted, whether more than one or two hundred have become nominal Christians; and the Missionaries, in noticing this part of his work, deny the truth of his statement, and upbraid him with not having made enquiry on the spot, when he lived at Barrackpore, and with not applying to them, who would have produced “*the registers actually published by his friends the missionaries.*” Our author would have been unpardonable, if, with this before him, he had not applied for these registers. He says he did so by letter to Dr. Marshman; and not receiving a reply to his first application, he wrote again, and was then informed, by the same reverend gentleman, that he *had not a copy of these registers!* and that they were

intended for friends in England, not in India. Mr. Adam's remarks, on this information being conveyed to him, are natural and just, and what would suggest themselves to every candid mind: "I cannot but consider," says he, "that the censure on Lieut. White might have been spared, at least, until they (i. e. the registers) had become as easily obtainable in India, as in England."

From the statement of Mr. Adam, it would seem, that we must entertain but slender hopes of seeing these important documents: although for a considerable period in connection with the Serampore missionaries, he says he had never seen but one register of the kind, of which they complain, that Lieut. White did not seek a sight; and of this he even speaks doubtfully, as to whether it was drawn up by themselves in India, or their friends in England! We must, however, make the most of it; it is the more valuable, that it is rare and scarce. It embraces a period from the end of 1795, to the end of 1808. In 1795, the missionaries in Bengal baptized two persons, who are both Europeans; and it may be presumed, had been baptized when infants. One of these "*died in the faith*"—the other was "*excluded*" two years after his baptism. From 1795 to the end of 1800, there is a blank—in December 1800, one European and one native Hindu is baptized. From 1801, the number of baptisms increase; and when the register closes, it shews a total of 147. When we deduct from these the baptized, who had before been Christians, the number of native converts from 1795 to 1808 is 112. This again is reduced to 90, when those, who are described as "insane," and "of bad character," and "excluded," are taken account of.

We certainly concur with Mr. Adam in requesting, that the missionaries would produce the "*registers actually published*," from which the writer in the Friend of India estimates the whole number of "natives" baptized from 1800 to 1821 to "exceed a thousand." We express the desire, from no wish to call in question the veracity of the statement; but it is so obviously reasonable, that we are persuaded the missionary gentlemen will comply with it.

In answer to a Query in regard to the native converts: "*Are they Christians from enquiry and conviction, or from*

other motives?" Mr. Adam speaks with the caution and diffidence of a candid and sensible man. The motives of men can only be judged of by their conduct; but it may be held, that he cannot be a convert from conviction, who is unacquainted both with the religion, which he has forsaken, and that which he has embraced. To a fact of this kind Mr. Adam may very well speak. He says:—

“With the single exception perhaps of the Delhi Brahmin Pundit, none of them” (native converts) “have been able to read their own sacred books. That they are as imperfectly acquainted with the religion, which they have embraced, even as it is taught them, I would state as a general impression, acquired in the same way, and corroborated by the following fact.

“Tarachund Dutt, a native convert residing at Vansvariya, in one of his publications on Christianity, entitled *Monoronjon*, compared the three persons of the Athanasian Trinity to the three persons of the Hindoo Triad, and described the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as, respectively, the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer of the world. Not only is the Trinity unscriptural, but this account of it is unorthodox; and yet the book containing it was printed at the Serampore press, under the eye of the missionaries; and the author of it, before his return to idolatry, was esteemed one of the most respectable, and best informed of the native converts. In proof that the instances of their immoral conduct are numerous, I would again refer to the frequent suspensions, and excommunications formerly mentioned, and which, although only occasionally noticed in the missionary publications, are, I suppose, as in all well-regulated dissenting churches, faithfully recorded in a minute-book kept for the purpose. These minute-books, if they exist, are, of course, in the hands of the missionaries; but the facts to which I refer are notorious to all those, who have been conversant with the native converts.”

After thus speaking of their knowledge, and delivering his opinion as to the moral character of the native converts, Mr. Adam is led to infer, that a considerable proportion of these native converts have not been influenced by a love of truth, or by the love of virtue, and that consequently very few of them are Christians from enquiry and conviction. He quotes his own experience of the little confidence to be placed in them—he adds to it, what he says he has understood to be the opinion of Dr. CAREY himself—and we need hardly remark, after what we have already said, that were we to speak from our own knowledge of the general estimation, in which native Christians are held, we should certainly be unable to rescue them from this reproach.

We are averse from following Mr. Adam farther into what may have been the motives, that led to the conversion of the very few natives, who have embraced Christianity. He writes like a man, who is pretty thoroughly imbued with the opinion, that, in very few instances indeed, if in any, have these been good and praiseworthy: and when he goes on to state the fact, that since he himself became an Unitarian, he has been visited by nine or ten of the native converts, offering him their services to speak against the other missionaries, who can blame him? or who, in the face of such facts, can entertain a respect for such converts to our faith? or who can fail to lament, that the zeal, the piety, and disinterestedness of the missionaries should have met with so ungrateful, and mortifying a reward?

Mr. Adam expresses his regret, that while the public should hear so much from the missionaries, respecting the converts they make, so little information should be given about the numbers, who have apostatized. The missionaries are perhaps open to the charge of having spoken more generally, where they had such unfortunate results to communicate, than they ought to have done; and we think it had been better, if we had learnt from themselves as a confession, what in Mr. Adam's hands appears as an accusation, that a Mohumedan impostor, of the name of Seyud Uhmud, has been in Calcutta for two years, and during that time has re-converted no fewer than seven native Christians to the Musselman creed. The most learned of the number of Hindu converts to Christianity, the Dehli Brahmun Pandit, has also, it seems, relapsed, along with another Pandit, into Hinduism. Speaking of the obstacles towards the adoption of the Christian belief, on the part of the better instructed and more respectable natives of Calcutta, Mr. Adam makes use of the following language with respect to the natives, p. 37.

“With respect to the natives, some of them with whom I am well acquainted; mention a cause which, in their opinion, will probably for a long time operate in some degree to impede the progress of genuine Christianity, but especially to prevent the assumption of the Christian name, even by those who may be conscientiously convinced of the truth and excellence of the Christian religion, and who may publicly aid in supporting the Christian cause. It is alleged, that the

Christian name has been rendered, by the Missionary converts, synonymous, in the opinion of their countrymen, with all that is ignorant, low, and deceitful ; and that therefore no respectable native will choose, by assuming the same religious appellation, to identify himself with a class of people so generally, and, as is affirmed, so justly despised. To confirm this statement, I may add, that several natives of distinction and wealth, openly assist me in my labours, who would on no account permit themselves to be called Christians by their own countrymen, but who, in their presence, as well as in the presence of Europeans, express their approbation of the doctrines of Unitarian Christianity, and defend them when attacked."

The testimony here borne to the low estimation, in which native Christians are held by better-caste Hindus, and to the evils, to which this opinion gives rise, is very unequivocal. It is not, indeed, directly at variance with the statement of the Serampore missionaries, that of those natives employed by them at Serampore, the converts are " the most upright among all their servants ;" men correct in their morals, and upright in their conduct, " who, by their own steady, upright, temperate and sincere conduct," as a body, leave all the natives behind, whom we, (the Serampore missionaries,) have known in India, during the fourth of a century." The native Christians might stand low in the estimation of their unconverted brethren, notwithstanding the possession of all these virtues ; and were there no facts to shew, that this possession must be denied to them, we should be the last to condemn them, because they had fallen under the anathemas of Brahminical pride. But even in this case, we would suggest to those, who engage in the task of diffusing Christian knowledge over this country, to endeavour, if possible, to acquire access to such natives, as Mr. Adam speaks of. How the Serampore missionaries and others should have enjoyed this access so little, we cannot say. It does not appear fair to lay it altogether to the backwardness of the better natives to hear, and reason with the missionaries. Our own experience corroborates that of Mr. Adam, that the attachment of the better natives of Calcutta to idolatry is sensibly weakened, and their willingness to listen to arguments, in support of better faiths, conspicuous on all occasions, on which they are called to hear them, in what they think a respectable manner and place. Though very far from cherishing any thing like very sanguine hopes of immediate good

fruits, we do think, that it is within the power of both the Churches of England and Scotland, established at Calcutta, to obtain attention from the more intelligent natives, to rational and argumentative harangues, delivered from their pulpits, in the native languages, had they only clergymen sufficiently versed in these to make themselves understood.

It is to supply such teachers, if we are not mistaken, that the BISHOP'S COLLEGE has been established. When its object shall have been thus far attained, we are, we confess, not a little sanguine in our hopes, that it will effect more in the way of diffusing religious and moral knowledge in this country within one year, than has yet been done, since we acquired possession of the country. We are enabled to state, that steps have also been taken here, and are taking at home, to procure a similar establishment to Bishop's College, in connection with the Church of Scotland at this Presidency. To such institutions we wish the greatest success; and shall rejoice at seeing them supported, convinced as we are, that if we would really do any good, in the way of converting the Hindus to Christianity, by a direct address to them on its truths, we must begin by wiping away the reproach on the name of a native Christian, which, deserved or not, has hitherto attached to it: that to do this, we must succeed in persuading some of the better and more intelligent natives to hear, profess, and embrace it—and that, under their notions and prejudices, this is perhaps best to be attained where they are addressed by the Clergy of our Established Churches.

The character given by Mr. Adam of some of the *native preachers*, is far from good; and of one in particular, *Subhreo*, who was a native preacher at Dum Dum, Mr. Adam asserts, that he was dismissed from the employment of Mr. James Penney, one of the Calcutta Baptist missionaries, for immorality, and almost immediately taken under the instruction, and finally into the employment of the Serampore Baptist missionaries. He asserts, that another, *Haridas*, who preaches in Calcutta, contends, notwithstanding his conversion, for the deity of Christ, without giving up the incarnation of Krishna! The whole number of those native preachers, in the employment of the Serampore Baptist and Church Missionaries, is not thought to exceed 25.

over all India; and the testimony borne to their success, by the reverend author of the "Queries and Replies" before us, is: "Upon the whole, with respect to native preachers, and the native converts in general, it may be observed, that they are too few, too poor, too ignorant, and *too much despised by their countrymen*, to make much impression by their labours." In speaking of the character of the *audiences*, that listen to the missionary, the same writer observes: "The prejudices of the unconverted natives prevent them from attending in the English chapels: in all the other places, seldom any but persons of the lowest description will stand to listen; and in some of them the missionary exposes himself, without remedy, and without corresponding advantage, to every insult, which the natives choose to heap upon him." "As a general description," adds he, "the native audiences may be said to be frequently tumultuous, and always, even at the best, precarious and desultory."

In answer to Query 20th, Mr. Adam considers and compares the facilities offered in different parts of the East to the propagation of Christianity. He is decidedly of opinion, that a concentration of exertions at one well selected point is preferable to spreading them over a large tract; and he comes at once to the opinion, that Calcutta presents a better prospect of success in dispersing a knowledge of the truth, than any other part of India or the East.

It is very allowable for Mr. Adam, himself an Unitarian, to state his opinion, that there are fewer obstacles to the reception of this system of Christianity among the Hindus, than to the faith of the Trinitarian: and we certainly do not mean to enter into any argument with him on this point. The doctrine of the Trinity is one of those mysteries of the Christian faith, for which we have imbibed an awe and reverence from our childhood, never we hope to be effaced. We believe that, by the attempts of the ignorant and presumptuous to be wise on this subject above what is written, the doctrine has been exposed to the contempt of those who deny it: and as in one sense of the word Unitarianism, this faith is included in the Trinitarianism of the Churches of England and Scotland, it will follow, that as it is easier to accomplish a part than the whole of a task, so would

the teaching of simple *unity doctrines* be more easy, and consequently more agreeable, we doubt not, to both master and scholar.

There is one department in missionary labours deserving of particular attention, viz. the attempts to diffuse a knowledge of Christianity, by means of distributing the Scriptures in the native languages, to which we have already alluded generally, in noticing the work of the *Abbe Dubois*. By the reports, which have been published, the number of languages, into which these translations have been executed, is stated generally at nearly thirty; and the world, we are told, is indebted for them to the three Serampore Missionaries, who, it is admitted, have had at the same time many other laborious duties to perform. The accuracy of these translations has been called in question: we pretend not to be able *a posteriori* to decide the point; but arguing *a priori*, we must honestly express our opinion, that to expect accuracy, under such circumstances, and to such an extent, as is alleged, is to look for something very little short of miraculous.

A very considerable part of Mr. Adam's work is occupied with the translations of the Scriptures by the Serampore missionaries; and having hitherto been unable to arrive at any thing like an accurate notion of the mode, in which their translations are obtained, we turned to this part of the '*Queries and Replies*' with no little avidity. We confess we have been disappointed: we find Mr. Adam using the language of doubt, where we expected that of certainty, as to this important matter; and we have been indeed surprized, that after a residence at Serampore, as one of the establishment, he should be so slenderly able to enlighten us. We expected that he had more knowledge of the matter, than he brings forward; and we are tempted to suspect, that his main intention is to draw out the missionaries, to explain of themselves, that he may avoid the character of an accuser of his brethren. We are not prepared to say, however—if we are correct—that Mr. Adam has shewn much discernment or courage in this; and we doubt much, that had it not been for another source, we should have remained about as ignorant of the secrets of the translating room as ever, notwithstanding Mr. Adam's innuendos, that all was

not right within it. We have, however, procured a copy of the *Eighth Memoir of Translations*; and it throws very considerable light upon the subject. We remember that the Asiatic Magazine and Review, sometime in 1818, gave an account of the mode, in which translations are obtained at Serampore, which excited a little curiosity at the time, but to which the missionary gentlemen did not reply. Lieutenant White, in his work on India, lately published, noticed this account, and vouched, from his own enquiries on the spot, for the general truth of the statement. Upon this the missionaries spoke out in a late Friend of India, declared the account was not true, and accounted for their silence under the charge in the Magazine, by saying, they could never have believed, that any but ‘fools and maniacs’ could give credit to it. It may not be useless, in enabling us to weigh all the arguments and testimony on this important point, to see what the Asiatic Magazine stated, and Mr. White corroborated, and to place by its side what Mr. Adam states, and what the *Eighth Report* of the missionaries themselves admits. The passage in the magazine is the following :—

“In the translating room of the Missionary Establishment, the various Pundits, or men learned in the languages of Asia, are placed, forming a circle, in the centre of which is placed a Pundit, versed in Hindoostanee, a language in which all the others are supposed to be well skilled, and in English, with which this Pundit himself must necessarily have an intimate acquaintance. So soon as the Mahratta, the Seikh, the Guzeratta, the Orissa, the Burmah Pundits, &c. have prepared their writing materials, a verse is read from the English text by a Missionary, or any other European or Anglo-Asiatic, and this verse is read word by word by the Englishman, is repeated word by word in Hindoostanee, by the central Pundit, in the hearing of the various Pundits who surround him, each of whom sets the word down in his own language or dialect ;—and thus the work is completed.”

The reply of the missionaries, when they found Mr. White corroborating this statement, was a denial of its truth, unaccompanied; however, by any detail of the particular system pursued :—

Let us now hear Mr. Adam’s account of the matter. The character of this gentleman stands pledged to the accuracy of what he states as facts—his opinions are to be judged of, as they appear to be borne out or not, by his logic. But his account of *the mode* of acquiring the transla-

tions of the sacred Scriptures, which are to spread a knowledge of the doctrines, and precepts of the Gospel over the eastern world, is, we will venture to say, one of the most remarkable documents, which have yet appeared in the history of missionary labours. *We shrink not from our duty, whenever it lies clearly before us; and of that duty surely not the least important branch is, to watch over the interests of learning—and, more especially, religious learning; and to maintain these interests, alike by applauding and encouraging the means, that are calculated to promote them, and by reprobating those, which, however well meant, are only likely to impede them. If the account given by Mr. Adam be true—and we shall find it corroborated by the Eighth Memoir—then we have no hesitation in saying, that with perhaps the exception of the Bengalee version, there has not, in our opinion, issued from the Serampore press, a single translation, which can be received with confidence, as faithful and correct. On this subject we speak out, convinced that the honest and public avowal of our opinion can only be attended with the best effects, both to literature and religion. Mr. Adam and the Eighth Memoir have opened to us a view of the value of the translating labours of the missionaries, generating very different feelings from those, which once filled our minds, when we read of the number of translations of holy writ, which they had accomplished, and dispersed over this part of Asia. We had before been tempted to doubt, and inclined to scepticism, from our own more chastened appreciation of the powers of the human intellect; but ignorant how many persons might have been employed—how many years devoted—and how many aids obtained—we felt that we were not prepared, nor entitled, to deny to the versions of the Scriptures, executed at Serampore, all the credit of being faithful, accurate, and intelligible. But our faith and reliance on these translations are, we must confess, swept away, almost as effectually, as if they had been gotten up, in the manner detailed in the Asiatic Magazine of 1818, and maintained by Captain White to be correctly detailed. Our readers must every one judge for himself. Mr. Adam states as follows:—*

“ The plan followed at Serampore in translating the Scriptures, is, I have been informed, in all important respects, the following :—The copy for the first edition of the Bengalee New Testament *is said to have been* prepared with Dr. Carey’s own hand, although not without the assistance of a Pundit ; and the corrections for successive editions, reaching to the fourth, which is the last published, the fifth being in the press, have freed it from most of those gross blunders, which originally deformed it. Having thus obtained a version of the New Testament in one language, and being desirous of translating it into another, he procured a person skilled in both, put into his hands the Bengalee version, and required him to translate from it into that other. The Pundit having completed some given portion of the translation into the new language, it is put to press, while he goes on with another portion. The proofs from the press are sent to Dr. Carey for correction, *who, during the time the Pundit was making the translation, has been engaged in acquiring some knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language, if he had not previously attended to it.* When the proofs have received all the corrections deemed necessary, the sheet is thrown off, and so on till a complete edition of the Scriptures is printed. When the Scriptures are thus completed in any language, or when the different volumes or books are printed off, they are either sent to the country or province in which that language is spoken, if there are any missionaries there to receive and distribute them, or, if there are not any such missionaries in that country or province, which has been most commonly the case, *they are deposited in the warehouses or cellars.* It is evident that, according to this plan, the Bengalee version *will not be* the only basis of other translations. The next Pundit employed does not perhaps understand Bengalee, but understands that version which was made from the Bengalee, and consequently has it put into his hands as a standard. This affords reason to suppose, that the sense of Scripture must be very much diluted in these successive translations. Dr. Carey translates frequently, perhaps principally, from the English into Bengalee ; the first Pundit he employs translates from his Bengalee version into another language ; the second Pundit translates *perhaps* from the version of the first ; and the third translates *perhaps* from the version of the second. How long it is since this system of successive translation was begun, or to what extent it has been carried, I do not know ; but I have been positively informed, that it has prevailed at Serampore for a considerable time, and that the Bengalee is not the only version from which the Pundits have been required to translate into other languages. The only redeeming circumstance is this, that all the versions, without exception, receive the final corrections of Dr. Carey, who will of course endeavour to raise them as nearly as possible to the standard of the Bengalee*.”

The missionaries have published several Memoirs respecting these Translations, and the eighth now lies before us.

* It is proper to notice, that the words in Italics are so put in the extract, though not in the original.—F.D.

They state at its commencement, that they had drawn up the seventh, in consequence of the "wishes of numerous friends to the cause, expressed to Mr. Ward, when in Europe, which they committed to the charge of Mr. J. C. Marshman, when proceeding to England, for publication, when he reached that country. Apprehensive, however, that he would prefer waiting for the eighth to publishing the seventh, at the late period he reached Europe, they drew it up, and printed it in this country.

We are compelled to begin our remarks by observing, that the language employed by the missionaries in speaking of their translations is not distinguished for modesty; and reasonable doubts may be entertained, how far they are warranted to draw such conclusions as they do. We regret to say, that we think they are not; yet they are decidedly of opinion, that "every language or dialect, in which the New Testament is given," is "A NEW PROVINCE GAINED FROM THE REALMS OF DARKNESS, since, *imperfect as any version may be, it EFFECTUALLY secures the entrance of light into its own province or country*:" this were indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished; but how are we to reconcile it with the statements made by Mr. Adam? How are we to account for the facts, which stare every one of us in the face?

The Memoir before us gives us some information, as to the translating labours of the missionaries, which we did not before possess: it shews, that about eight years is the average time, at which a translation is obtained; and it displays more than we have yet seen of the machinery of the translating-room. We have all along doubted the powers of any three men, to make so many translations of the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, as the Serampore missionaries are said to have done; and it now turns out, that they are not the translators. The versions are all made by natives, and Dr. Carey revises them. • The knowledge of this gentleman himself in the languages, into which they are made, is not represented as very extensive: but much stress is laid on the comparison gone through by him and the Pundits; and the advantages of an assemblage of Pundits, learned in the various languages of India, are dwelt upon with great complacency.

Now, therefore, that we have got a little into the arcana of these translating labours, let us see what the business of the missionary is. Says the Memoir, "*The object of examination was almost solely the accurate rendering of each passage.*" We should be apt to say, that this was the business of the translator himself—that of the examiner to see, that he had done it properly; and hence we should infer, that the knowledge of the examiner in the language examined, ought to be superior to that of the translator. But this the missionaries do not lay claim to, for their brother Carey. They argue thus: It is "evident, that however *wide of the actual meaning* a sensible Pundit might be, who made the rough draft for examination, he could not pen a line, without doing it in the construction and idiomatical phraseology of the language, with which he had been familiar from his earliest infancy." Hence it appears, that the translator gives the "construction and idiomatic phraseology" of the version, although ignorant of "the actual meaning;" and the examiner, a missionary, supplies the "actual meaning" on revision, although avowedly deficient in the "construction and idiomatical phraseology." By this means, argue the missionaries, the translations furnished are "sufficiently accurate and perspicuous to become, under the divine blessing, the means of salvation." And to illustrate and confirm this doctrine, which presents many insurmountable difficulties to our apprehension, unless by the "divine blessing," miraculous interference is intended, the missionaries give us a parallel example in a native of Britain translating from the French, and a native of France translating from the English—but the whole of this part of the Memoir is too remarkable to allow us withholding it from our readers. Speaking of the "ease" with which translations are obtained, after one into the Bengalee has been once executed, the Missionaries say:—

"This idea will be strengthened when we consider, that in these succeeding versions, the object of examination was almost solely the accurate rendering of each passage, it being evident, that however wide of the actual meaning a sensible Pundit might be, who made the rough draft for examination, he could not pen a line without doing it in the construction and idiomatic phraseology of the language, with which he had been familiar from his earliest infancy. Of this any one may con-

vince himself by only reflecting, that were a native of Britain thoroughly acquainted with the English language, and imperfectly so with French, to attempt translating a French work into English, he might probably make some mistakes in the meaning of his French author, unless he had a person by him, to consult from time to time, thoroughly acquainted with his meaning; but of course the language of what he thus translated, would be perfectly English in its construction and idiom. On the other hand, were a native of France thoroughly acquainted with the same author, and imperfectly skilled in English, to undertake to clothe him in an English dress, his knowledge of his author would not prevent his blundering in his English construction, possibly in every sentence. The difference between the two translations, therefore, would be, that although the English translator, imperfectly acquainted with his French author, might have mistaken his meaning perhaps once or twice in a page, his translation, where he had not, would be perspicuous, spirited, and perfectly English in its construction; while the French translator's English version of him, would be so bald and stiff in its construction, if not so inadequate in its meaning, that it would be little more than the shadow of his original. Such is really the difference between a sensible and learned native's sitting down with a person perfectly acquainted with his text, to make a rough draft of his author for examination in his own vernacular tongue, and a person's doing it to whom the idiom and construction, as well as the words which compose the language, are altogether foreign.

“It will also strike the reflecting mind, that the ease, with which the remaining part of any language can be acquired, when three-fourths of the words are previously understood, as well as the idiom and construction, must be great indeed. When this is effected, however, the translator and his native assistant are quite at home together; and the knowledge which the one possesses of the text, and the other of the niceties of his own vernacular idiom, are rendered mutually available, till each be put in possession of both, the native assistant ultimately gaining a clear idea of the meaning of the original work, and the translator becoming at length critically acquainted with the niceties of the language in which the version is given.”

We think we may put it with safety to every one, who has a truly sincere and rational reverence for the sacred Scriptures, if they would wish to see them translated in this manner. We mean no disrespect to the gentlemen of Serampore, when we add, that in these views of the subject, we discover—what must break out, when certain limits are exceeded—the disadvantages attending the want of a well-laid classical, and logical education in early youth. Such reasoning never could escape the pen of a man, who had enjoyed what are called the advantages of education. It is, however, of the first importance to see how the Pundits are instructed; and Mr. Adam comes here to our assistance.

“The natives thus employed in translating are, I believe, generally speaking, genuine Pundits, i. e. learned men: a title which, like Reverend or Doctor among us, has come to describe rather the profession, than the attainments of the individuals to whom it is given; but which, when properly used, is always understood to imply that they have a knowledge of Sanskrit. It would appear, however, that some of the native translators are ignorant of this language. Thus the person formerly, and perhaps still, employed on the Assamese version, was a woman, supposed to be the only individual in that nation who could read and write. (Query. Was not a version of the Scriptures for such a people rather premature? Should not schools, school-books, and schoolmasters have preceded it?) Ignorant of every language except her own, she had to acquire a knowledge of the Bengalee, to enable her to translate from the version in that tongue. Again, a native convert, certainly ignorant of Sanskrit, some time ago informed me, whether from vanity or in truth I know not, that he was, or had been, employed on the Guzerattee version.”

Our readers will easily recognize the propriety of our confining ourselves to the *a priori* arguments, which may be brought against the Serampore Translations. These we think may be so strong, as to supersede the giving of any *a posteriori* proofs, were we even competent to the task. Mr. Adam, in his *Replies*, has not favoured us with many examples of incorrect translations; nor would it indeed be an easy task, to bring home against the Serampore Missionaries a charge of incorrect or unintelligible translation, in more than thirty languages, among which are some, whose names are almost new to us, and others, which Mr. Adam asserts were never written languages, until they appeared as such from the Serampore press. But the following remarks on a particular passage in the Bengalee Testament of Dr. Carey may be quoted: they give an example at once of interpolation, and misconception of the language, into which the version is made.

“Dr. Carey, the author of one of the versions referred to, translates John iii. 15 and 16, in the following manner:—“‘That those who believe, in him should not *utterly* perish, but that every one should have eternal life. God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in him should not *utterly* perish, but have eternal life.’” The mistake to which I would request your attention, as materially affecting the meaning of the whole passage, is that denoted by the word printed in Italics, and consisting in the insertion of the word so printed, not only without any corresponding term being found in the Greek, which I do not now insist on, but in such a connection as to convey to a native a sense altogether repugnant to the

doctrine and spirit of the gospel. ‘If, then,’ inquired my native friend, ‘I do not believe in Christ, does this involve my utter destruction; not only my own destruction, but that of all connected with me? Is the belief of the gospel, the only means of escaping from utter destruction, the destruction of myself, my wife, my children, my dependants, my servants, my all?’ Whatever be the sense of the passage, this is not, and cannot be its sense, however conformable such a sense may be to Oriental ideas and Oriental usage. Esther ix. 25. Daniel vi. 24. Whether the passage refer to the temporal calamities of the unbelieving Jews, or to the future punishment of the wicked in general; whether it refer to that punishment, as consisting in absolute annihilation, or in positive misery, as eternal in its duration, or corrective in its design, still it is the punishment only of personal unbelief and transgression. ‘The wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him;’ and not upon another. This is the dictate of reason, and the language of Scripture; and it requires no elaborate argument to vindicate the benevolent Jesus, and his amiable disciple, from the imputation of the contrary doctrine, since it is only an unauthorized addition to their words, which can afford the slightest ground for a charge so abhorrent to all the one ever taught, and the other ever wrote. Yet this is a doctrine which, without knowing it, I have perhaps thousands of times delivered in native assemblies, when I supposed that I was preaching the glad tidings of salvation; and this is a doctrine which the Missionaries, who use this version, continue to preach under the same delusion; for there is perhaps no single passage more frequently quoted than is this, in their public ministrations to the natives.”

The view of translating labours given by Mr. Adam, and in the *Eighth Report* before us, has enabled us to account for a literary phenomenon, which at the time certainly surpassed our powers of explanation. We remember a chaplain, in the service of the Honourable Company at Penang, arriving here some time about 1817, if we mistake not, who had been in the East about two years, previous to his coming to Calcutta. This gentleman, immediately on his arrival here, was employed in translating the Gospels into the Malay language; and received no small portion of applause for the manner, in which he executed the work, so far as he carried it. We certainly do not mean to convey any disparagement of this gentleman’s literary talents, when we say, it may be fairly presumed, that he could not have acquired a very deep knowledge of the Malay language; but he knew “the actual meaning” of the passages to be translated, and to obtain a Malay Pundit, who knew “the grammatical and idiomatical construction” of the tongue, into which this meaning was to be turned, was perhaps a matter of no great difficulty:

and hence all the requisites for a translation, according to the Serampore Missionaries, which shall “effectually secure the entrance of light” into the Malay Peninsula, being obtained, we have a version of the Scriptures, which we are bound to receive, as correct, faithful, and intelligible!

There is appended to the *Eighth Report*, a detail of testimonies by learned natives, with the view of confirming the *fidelity, accuracy, and intelligibility* of the several translations, executed at Serampore. We acknowledge that the testimonies, direct and explicit as they generally are, do not help us over the *a priori* difficulties: and as they are not given to the point, whether the translations are a faithful transcript of the original, *with which the testifiers are admitted to be ignorant*, we cannot really see, that they are of much value, even allowing them to be sincere—a merit, which many, who know the native character, may feel some doubt in giving them. It is very possible, however, that what these Pundits say may be true, that the specimens produced to them are in the characters and languages, which they pretend to be, and will be understood by those, who speak and read these languages. But where is the evidence, that they are transcripts faithful and correct of the Christian sacred text? And while this is wanting, is it not evident, that one main link in the chain of testimony to their value yet remains to be supplied? The Missionaries cannot supply it; for by their own account, they are necessarily deficient in “the grammatical and idiomatical construction” of the languages, into which the translations are made—a knowledge, which must obviously go hand in hand, with an acquaintance with the “actual meaning” of the original. We hold it as a maxim, that these two species of knowledge must unite in one and the same person, before an accurate translation can be accomplished—and judging by this rule, our readers will easily conjecture the opinion we are led to entertain of by far the greater number of those executed at Serampore, at an immense expence of money and labour*.

* We might strengthen the reasoning here employed, by reminding our readers of the labour and time, consumed in accomplishing the English translation of the Bible, now in use. In this work was engaged an aggregate of classical literature, talent of every kind, critical acumen, thorough knowledge of the English language, which we need never again expect to see enlisted in any one undertaking. To the learned men, who accomplished this work, the languages out, of which they translated, were almost as familiar as their native tongues, and had been the study of their

We have no doubt the Serampore Missionaries do sincerely—as indeed, they must—differ from us on this *sine qua non*, and the Scholar, and the Critic must judge between us.

Mr. Adam's remarks on Religious Tracts furnished by Missionary labours are important, as giving a view of the extent, to which this particular department has been carried, and the general mode, in which it has been conducted. The means of ascertaining the number of tracts, published by the Baptist Missionaries of Serampore, are not within Mr. Adam's reach; and we are again compelled to express our surprise and regret, that they should not be easily accessible. In January 1823, the total tracts printed by the Independant or Congregational Missionaries is 117,000; and Mr. Adam is of opinion, that in this particular branch of labour, the Independent Society has done more than any other. We have not seen, nor do we pretend to be able to judge of the merits of, these tracts: and in stating Mr. Adam's opinion of them, we must guard against being understood, as either adopting or rejecting it.

“ In order to make you acquainted with the subject-matter of these tracts, I cannot do better than transcribe a short extract from the First Report, p. 5. *In the Bengallee language. The Ten Commandments, Scripture Extracts*, (the same as No. 67 of the Religious Tract Society.) *A Dialogue between a Padre and a Bramin*, in which our Saviour's comparison of himself to a tree, and his disciples to the branches, is a principal topic. *A Dialogue between a Durwan and a Malee*, in which the purification of the heart from sin is compared to rooting weeds out of a garden. *A Dialogue between a Pundit and a Sircar*:—the principal topic is salvation through the atonement of

life from their youth to their old age, while that, into which they translated, was their mother tongue. Yet how slowly did they proceed! How frankly do they acknowledge the difficulties—and how numerous the errors, which even they have left to future commentators to correct! We do not expect the same aggregate of talent and erudition, to be brought to the languages of the East: and if we did make it a *sine qua non* in translating into these languages, we should admit, that the sacred text of Scripture was to remain for ever a sealed book to the natives of India. But between what is at present brought to this task, and what ought to be, there is a very wide difference. We would have the sacred volume approached with a reverence in this respect, which it has not found from the Serampore Missionaries; and looking to the labour, which the erudition of scholars, infinitely their superiors in every necessary qualification, had to encounter, in giving us the English translation, we are truly sorry to hear two or three men, who have made literature the business of a second life, if we may so express ourselves, speaking in their Memoir of “the ease” with which translations of the Bible may be made, with fidelity and correctness, into the arduous languages of Asia; and to see these two or three men, within less time than was occupied by all the scholars of King James's day, in obtaining the present English version, presenting the world with no fewer than thirty Asiatic versions of the Scriptures—or of considerable portions of them.—Ed.

Christ. *History of the Saviour of the World*, a dialogue between a master and his pupil. It is divided into thirteen chapters, each chapter forming a separate tract. The substance of the chapters is as follows : —1, Christ's Incarnation. 2, The appearance of the Angels to the Shepherds. 3, The wise men's visit to Jerusalem. 4, Christ's Baptism. 5, His Doctrines. 6, His Prophecies. 7, His Miracles. 8, His Sufferings in the Garden. 9, His Condemnation by the Jews. 10, His Death. 11, His infinite love to Sinners, displayed in his Sufferings. 12, His Resurrection. 13, His Ascension, and coming to Judgment. *Which Shastro should be obeyed?* in which nine arguments are advanced in favour of the Bible. *Good Counsel*, an appeal to the conscience. *A Dialogue between Ramphoree and Shadhoo*, in which the change wrought by the Spirit of God, in a convert from heathenism to Christianity, is pointed out."

"Such is an account which the Missionaries themselves have given of the subjects of their tracts. I have read all that are mentioned in the above extract, and several others besides, and with the exception of such as contain simple Scripture language, or a simple statement of Scripture facts, my opinion of them is, that they are for the most part either mystical, or puerile, or both ; which last is the character of three tracts, not long since published by the same Society, which spiritualize a voyage from England, a journey to heaven, and an account of the compass. There is scarcely one fit to be put into the hands of a native of understanding and reflexion, and only one, viz. that mentioned above under the title of, *Which Shastro should be obeyed?* in which even an attempt is made to prove the truth of Christianity ; as if it necessarily followed, that Christianity is true, because Hindooism is false, or as if the Hindoos were required or expected to receive a new religion from Christian Missionaries, without the offer of proof, and scarcely even the permission to object."

According to Mr. Adam, the Pundit who assists the Missionary in compiling these tracts, is as much, if not more, their *author* than himself. The Missionary communicates to him, in the best way he can, the idea he wishes to convey—the Pundit writes it down "in a purer idiom and easier construction ;" and the Missionary revises and corrects—each, as our author says, affording assistance to the other in the improvement of the work. It is by a knowledge of this machinery alone, that we can account for a fact, which surprises Mr. Adam—that the late Reverend Mr. Keith, who with the highest merits, as a pious, sincere, and indefatigable teacher of Christianity, had no pretensions to extensive literary acquirements, should have been the ostensible author of the greater part of the tracts, which he has enumerated at page eighth ; but, if the Missionary is fortunate in a clever and intelligent Pundit, we do not see such insurmountable difficul-

ties in the way of producing a tract, tolerably intelligible to native readers. We have no great objection to the “spiritualizing” “a voyage from England,” “a journey to heaven,” and “an account of the compass” in this manner; but we do solemnly enter our protest against translating the Scriptures after this, or any similar mode, and then producing the result, as a true and faithful transcript of the sacred text.

The Letter from the Serampore Brethren to the Committee in England is certainly one of the most remarkable documents, upon which we have laid our hands for some time. We need not conceal from our readers, that it has surprized us much, and led us to a view of the Establishment at Serampore, totally opposed to what we had hitherto taken. Our errors, indeed, may have been our own fault: this letter was written in September 1817, and the Committee in England were requested to give it all publicity—which, perhaps, they may have done, both in England and India; but we never saw it until within these six months: and we are persuaded many of our readers never saw, or heard of it, until this moment. That we, therefore, should have all along imagined, that the Missionaries were *part and parcel* of the Baptist Society in England, and under their authority and superintendence, is not very remarkable. We are now, however, set right on this subject, and informed by the Missionaries themselves, that they disclaim all connection with this Society—deny their right to interfere in any matters of the Serampore Mission—and refuse to receive among them the brethren, who have been sent out by the Society in England.

The letter before us is in reply to one, which the Missionaries at Serampore appear to have received from the Committee at home, on their claiming an authority and power over the property of the Mission, independent of every body of men whatever. We have not been able to procure the letter of the Committee; but its tenor is easily gathered from the one which replies, and which is now before us.

It may be known to the greater number of our readers, that Messrs. Carey and Thomas were sent out to this country nearly thirty years ago, by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, now a numerous and highly respectable

body; and that Messrs. Marshman and Ward soon afterwards followed them, being sent by the same Society. The station of Serampore, having been considered a very eligible one for the Missionary operations, which these gentlemen had in view, they established themselves at it, as their head quarters: and they entered into what they called a "*Form of Agreement*," which they published, and made every where known, and by which they became bound, one to another, to devote the proceeds of their individual labour, in whatever capacity they might arise, to the common cause—engaging not even to lay by a single cowry for *their* children. How far this "*Form of Agreement*," betrayed the greatest depths of wisdom, it is not our business at present to say: it gained for them, however, both in England and India, a very high reputation for zeal and disinterestedness. Soon after it was entered into, we find Messrs. Carey, Marshman, and Ward, becoming purchasers of ground at Serampore, on which to erect the necessary buildings, connected with their Missionary labours. In February 1800, they purchase one lot at the cost of £750 sterling—a second parcel is purchased in October 1801 for £1290—a third in May 1805 for £1,775; and in the title deeds or indentures, it is stated, that these premises were purchased by the Missionaries "*IN TRUST for the Baptist Missionary Society, instituted for the propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen*;" which Society, we presume, is the same, to whose Committee the letter before us is addressed. At a distance of time from the last purchase, so far as June 1814, they purchase another parcel of ground at Serampore; but for this there appears in their explanation to be no deed or indenture; and we may presume it was not bought *in trust* for the Society, as speaking of it they say, they paid "the money down from their own funds," the other purchases having, as they state, been "partly paid with the private property, belonging to themselves"—"partly with the money they had of the Society," and "partly from loans, borrowed from friends." It would have enabled us to judge better, had the Missionaries told us, whether they borrowed these loans on their own credit, or that of the Society; but this they have not thought fit to do. There is, however, one

singular circumstance, connected with the original footing on which this property stood. The part purchased in 1805 for £1,775, was bought *in trust* for the Society, although the Missionaries say, “*we paid it, as before, at different times, out of the product of our own labour*”—the part in 1814, having been paid with “*money down from our own funds,*” there is no reference to its being *in trust*, but in *fee simple*, from the beginning.

By a comparison of these dates and deeds, our readers will therefore see, that the period, at which the very material change took place in this property, to which we are soon to advert, was some time between 1805 and 1814. This is not very precise, we admit; but we are unable to extract any thing more accurate from the letter before us.

But at whatever time the change from being a *property in trust* for the Society at home, to a property in *fee simple* to themselves, took place, it seems to have been communicated, for the first time, to the Society at home in September 1817; and the Letter conveying this information sets out with what, indeed, was absolutely necessary to further proceedings—an acknowledgment, that the “*determination to sacrifice every thing for the cause of God*”—and with this purpose an “*union*” with a “*common stock*” were found to be “*ideas*” “*quite untenable*”—that “*if insisted on, would be destructive to mutual peace,*” and “*end in separation, whatever might follow.*” “*It would also,*” say the Missionaries, “*be laying a yoke upon the brethren not commanded by Christ himself.*” But we must let the Missionaries speak here for themselves. They may be more intelligible to our readers, than they are to us.

“*We acknowledge that the circumstances, in which we first came together, were so peculiar, as to make us overlook certain things almost essential to the nature of union. A determination to sacrifice every thing for the cause of God, and a strong delight in each other for the sake of this principle, drew us together; and made us almost believe it the indispensable duty of all other brethren to unite in the same manner. This idea, however, we at length found to be quite untenable; one that, if insisted on, would be destructive to mutual peace, and end in separation, whatever might follow. We saw various brethren, as brethren Chamberlain and Peacock, brethren Robinson and Trowt, and even brethren Lawson and E. Carey, decline living together, or making common stock, though separate houses, &c. would naturally involve far greater expense.*”

This, with other things previously observed, convinced us, that although great advantages result from such a union, when mutually desired, to insist on it as an indispensable duty must be fatal to peace; and that it would indeed be laying a yoke upon brethren not commanded by Christ himself. We also saw the absolute necessity of leaving a continuance in such union, when formed, wholly to the option of each individual; since were a brother obliged, on pain of losing his character in the church of God, to continue united with others, whatever disagreement human frailty might create between them, no one could venture on such a union; as, respecting its continuance, no one can say what a day may bring forth."

We next come to a part of the letter, which we must leave the Missionaries to reconcile with their purchasing property *in trust* for the Society, as already noticed. They say:

"While, therefore, we carefully accounted to them for every sum received from them, we gave them no account of the produce of our labour, applicable to the cause; but in purchasing premises therewith, in forming stations, and supporting brethren, in providing facilities for translating and printing, in founding schools, &c. &c. we acted wholly of ourselves, and sought to advance the cause of God according to the best of our judgment, acquainting them constantly with what we had done, not for their ratification, but to strengthen their hands in the same good work, and to promote the cause at home."

Now it appears, that during the period here referred to, the Committee of the Baptist Society had never shewn any desire, to dominate over the brethren at Serampore; and this is accounted for by the Serampore Missionaries telling this committee, that they, the committee, "beheld at a glance" the justness of the principle, on which they, the Missionaries, were acting. The silence of the Society at home, up to 1817, appears to us accountable on the same principle, as our own—*ignorance of the change, which had taken place in the principles, and ideas of union*—and also in the ideas of the foundation of titles to *real* property. For to us it seems quite natural, that the Baptist Society, knowing that certain valuable premises had been purchased *in trust* for them at Serampore, should imagine, that they had something to say in the management of *their own* property, not knowing, that this property had been transferred by their own *trustees*, from the hands of the Society, into the hands of the said trustees, and those of their assigns. But the silence of the Society at home appears, in the estimation of the Missionaries, to be also accounted for, because they "knew that every man, whether

a Missionary, or not, is *accountable to God* for the application of the product of his labour, as well as for that of every other talent; that if he could apply it to advantage himself, it was needless to entrust it to *others*; and that if he did this, he was still accountable to God, for their applying it properly, and therefore bound to watch over and controul them, in case of misapplication." Our readers must make the most they can of this argument; all we can tell them is, that it is brought forward to account for the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society not having called their *trustees* at Serampore to account until 1817. It is true, they apply their praises for the silence hitherto preserved, to the worthy predecessors of those, to whom they write in 1817, in somewhat of a different strain, as we shall see; but, in our apprehension, this will not avail them, as the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, after the Society is duly organized, *never dies*; and to draw such distinctions as the Missionaries attempt, is not very creditable to their undertakings, and can be of no weight in the argument. They say, however, that "it is not about empty words, that we contend;" and this may readily be granted them, where the question is, whether property, worth some lacs of rupees, belongs to them in *fee simple*, or *in trust*. It so happens, however, that the principle, which they now oppose, is the very one, on which they set out; and of their departure from which the Society, no more than the public, appears to have had any intimation. The example they adduce, that the perseverance in this principle will ultimately prove the destruction of the cause, may appear to some conclusive—to us it appears a little ludicrous, and far from applicable. They say :

"What has it,—[i. e. the principle of a common interest and a common stock,]—not already effected in Ceylon? Yet there the question was not about the product of labour, but respecting money actually received from the Society. A young brother, deeming this still the Society's property, orders a horse purchased therewith, to be taken out of brother Chater's stable without his permission. Brother Chater, indignant at this act of violence, sends a peace officer to bring the horse back, as though stolen; and thus the cause in Ceylon is covered with lasting disgrace. Let the same principle be recognized in Bengal, and the door is open for the ruin of the cause here, the moment any brother you have sent out feels it desirable, to claim as the Society's property any thing another possesses."

We prefer, on this part of the subject, letting the Missionaries speak for themselves, to any abstract we can give of their reasoning. When the Society at home claims a controul over property originally purchased at Serampore with their funds, and whose title-deeds are in their name, the Missionaries at Serampore reply :

“ If the Society at home *has* claims of this nature, it can transfer them to others on the spot ; and at pleasure authorize any one to enter upon and possess property, which the Society calls its own. What a field is here open for misrepresentation and intrigue at home, on the one hand, and inquietude, distrust, and distress abroad, on the other, when those who claim a right to every thing a person possesses, or has originated by his labour, and who are of course the arbiters of his domestic comfort and his public usefulness, live at so great distance from him. Such claims, if acted upon, (which ought to be done, if they be just,) would soon render religion odious in the eyes of all men of probity, and the missionary name an execration here, as they have already done at Ceylon.”

The Missionaries have next recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*, and ask their brethren at home, how any of them, who were pastors of congregations, and had realized “ a thousand pounds sterling by business,” would relish seeing these thousand pounds seized by the deacons of the church. There can be little doubt, that the brethren would one and all of them, strictly withstand such a claim, *except they had bound themselves, that the fruits of their labour, however acquired, should be at the disposal of the deacons.* This we think would alter the case—and, with all due submission to the Missionaries, this, we think, supplies the parallel—and, therefore, we certainly acquit the Society at home of the “ flagrant injustice” laid to their charge by the Serampore brethren.

It appears, that some short time, before the writing of the letter under review, the three younger brethren of the Baptist Mission in this country had written to the Society at home, on the subject of a provision for their widows : and it seems, that the three elder brethren at Serampore are made acquainted with this by the Society’s Committee, and recalled by it to the recollection, that for their own, they had, in their own words, “ *hitherto neglected to care in the least.*” Now it certainly does appear to those, who, like us, take a common sense view of the matter,

that when the Missionaries at Serampore transferred over to themselves, and their assigns, in *fee simple*, the property, which they had purchased *in trust*, and had greatly increased by the donations of the Christian world, and the devotion to it of the fruits of their own labour, they had at least within their power, to make a suitable provision for their widows and families: and they are surely acquainted with the Scriptures sufficiently well to know, that they who provide not for those of their own household, are worse than infidels. We must therefore express our surprize at their taking credit for their disinterestedness in “hitherto neglecting” their families, if not at their independence in declining support from the Society. They do not appear all the time to observe, that all this is a *petitio principii*; for the charge is, that they are supporting their families, and laying in funds for their widows and orphans, *out of the property of the Society*. They complain, indeed, that notwithstanding all the privations, to which they have subjected themselves and their families, “it has still been said by some, sent out to help us, that we *have been accumulating private fortunes*.” We have visited Serampore, and seen how the Missionaries live; and did not certainly come away with any great ideas of ‘privations’ of the good things of this life: and we have heard from good authority, that one of them has been enjoying not a little “recreation,” in travelling over the Continent of Europe.

The Missionaries must not accuse us of dragging their private concerns before the public eye: they have themselves, in the letter before us, made them the subject of scrutiny, to which they invite the utmost publicity possible. Our readers may, indeed, ask, how all this is to be reconciled with the following averment, in speaking of the burden, which might come upon the Society at home, were the Missionaries at Serampore to lay on it the support of their families. “*When all obligations are discharged, we have at this moment scarcely any thing left.*” So far this may be intelligible, and mean, that with all their apparent property, there is a load of debt, that drinks it up. But from this conclusion we are driven by the Missionaries themselves, in the course of a few pages; for they ask the Society at home:

“How came we to neglect them—[i. e. their families]—up to this moment, when, in our own *labour*, we so *amply* possess the means of providing for them?” The solution of this riddle will be afterwards given: but in the mean time, it is somewhat consolatory to learn, that after the hint about widows, for which the three elder were indebted to the three younger brethren, the gentlemen at Serampore did provide “a supply for destitute relatives, and a future provision for widows and orphans,”—they laid aside “one-tenth of their labour” for these purposes—i. e. one-tenth of the produce, or the value of the produce, of their labour, in whatever shape it now is, or hereafter may be embodied and realized.

Our readers will perceive, that we are making some advance towards a better knowledge of the Serampore Establishment. We have now learnt, that *one-tenth* of the produce of their labour is devoted to their families; and could we ascertain how much has been given to the Missionary on his travels in Europe, we should be able to see to what purpose the “JOINT STOCK *sacred to the cause of God!*” at Serampore, has traded. Let not our readers startle at the language—it is not ours—we should never forgive ourselves, if we could have employed it: it is not the appellation, given to the Serampore Missionaries by their disappointed, and we think, ill-used younger brethren, or even by their enemies. *It is the name taken by themselves!* We think it more than in bad taste—we deem it almost profane; and should not do our duty, did we pass it unrebated. If, therefore, we are compelled occasionally to make use of it, let not our readers blame us, for levity. But the information conveyed as to one-tenth clears the way, for getting at what becomes of the nine-tenths. In the language of the letter before us, this is their “*own gift to the Redeemer's cause;*” and they ask the brethren at home, “Why this *unkind* suspicion?” in requesting them to place this gift in the hands of trustees. “Is it for the sake of our families, think you, that *we are thus about to recall our own gift to the Redeemer's cause?*” It is not an easy matter to peruse such language, and such arguments, and not lose that gravity, which becomes the subject. The distinction drawn between one-tenth of their labour, and the other nine-tenths

is truly singular: but it becomes the more so, when it is kept in view, that the profit on the nine-tenths is realized in land, houses, printing-presses, paper mills, all of which are by a formal deed declared to be the sole property of the Missionaries, disposable according to their will and pleasure, or, in their own words—for here they must speak for themselves—

“ We consider the whole of those premises as originated solely with a view to the Mission at Serampore, for the sake of propagating the Gospel in India, and for applying them to this object, (to secure which the Society itself was formed,) we consider ourselves trustees. Further, *as Trustees who have originated them*, we consider ourselves as having an absolute and exclusive right to apply them to this part of the Mission in any way we prefer; and to appoint those, who shall afterwards reside on them, conveying to them as our successors the same power we possess ourselves, the exclusive right of choosing their coadjutors and successors, with a view to the propagation of the Gospel in India, completely and entirely excluding the interference of any other person, either in Europe or India ”

The logic, by which the Missionaries go on to prove that these “ ideas respecting the premises,” are correct, is very simple. “ *Controul*,” say they, “ originates wholly in *contribution*; and is ever commensurate with it: controul indeed follows contribution, as the shadow the substance.” Now, say they, we originated the funds, from which these premises arose, by our own labour, at least the greater part of them, as we have shewn you, by our account current: i. e. we *contributed*, and therefore are entitled to *controul*.”—We confess, we are much pleased with this logic, if the Missionaries would only allow the advantage of it, to *all who have contributed*. Among these surely the Society at home is the foremost—next, we will admit for a moment, to the Serampore Missionaries themselves. Now suppose the Society, instead of seeking what it seems they had done, a *majority* of trustees in England, to controul the matters at Serampore, had contented themselves with only demanding a number, proportioned to the case, as it appears in the account current of the “ *Joint Stock*” in India, would not their claim, on the Missionaries’ own principles, be good? Suppose the public in India, who have also so *liberally* contributed towards the *CAPITAL* of the “ *Joint Stock*,” were to claim *their* share of controul, arising herefrom, and seek a few

trustees out of *their* number, to act with the ones in England, would it not be fair, on the Missionaries' own principles? We think it would; but we admit, there is no great grounds for looking to such a consummation, devoutly to be desired, as it is, while, in the very teeth of their own theory, they declare their practice shall be, a determined system of "COMPLETELY AND ENTIRELY EXCLUDING THE INTERFERENCE OF ANY OTHER PERSON (than themselves,) EITHER IN EUROPE, OR INDIA."

But now that we have got hold of the principle, that "controul originates wholly in contribution," let us see what the state of the account current says. It appears, that the Baptist Mission Society have sent in all, to their brethren at Serampore, the sum of *twenty-two thousand pounds sterling!* and that landed property for them *in trust* was purchased to the amount of £4,170. It is over this that they, no doubt, wish to have a *controul*, having, as it appears, *contributed* six times its amount to back their claims—and one would think the Missionaries, *independent of the purchase in trust*, would have some difficulty in escaping from this claim. But no: they shew an expenditure of all the £22,000 and more, on Messrs. Moore, Row, Biss, Mardon, &c. and they find the Society indebted to the Mission at Serampore! After having thus disposed of, and accounted for, the funds, furnished from England, the Serampore Missionaries were no doubt released from the feeling of delicacy, which they say had before oppressed them. How they came not to feel equally delicate, in regard to the funds, furnished by the benevolent Christians in India, must be accounted for by them: but we shall soon see, how they contrive to turn *them* out of the *controul*, as well as their European friends. In the mean time, the account current in the letter before us shews, that to their friends in India they were indebted for about the same sum, as to their Society at home. They state it, indeed, under the head "*furnished by us.*" This entry, however, may be fairly held to be qualified by a subsequent declaration, frequently repeated, that the people in India contribute far more, than the people in England—and *controul*, it is admitted, follows *contribution*. When, therefore, the contributors in India require trustees from their number, in whom the premises at Seram-

pore shall be invested, what objection can be offered to the proposal? Of its necessity, we hope, we shall afterwards be able to satisfy these contributors.

But the great argument, on which the Serampore Missionaries ground their right to an uncontrouled power over the premises, is, that they are their own "private property," "*originated by their own labour.*"—This is their favourite phrase: and how, under this view of the case, they should have come to argue at all about "controul following contribution," we are at a loss to say, unless they mean to affirm, that they have been the only contributors. Now this is, in point of fact, exactly what they do; and the whole of the affair, puzzled as it may have hitherto appeared to our readers, is this—that the friends of religion in England and India contributed funds, for the promulgation of the Gospel in the East, and entrusted them for this purpose to the Serampore Missionaries—the Missionaries spent them, in pursuit of this object, and accounted for the outlay. When these funds were thus spent, contribution vanished, and with it controul. Our readers will say, Where is the peculiarity or singularity in all this? We are coming to it. *The Serampore Missionaries, in expending the funds, contributed by the religious world at home and abroad, for the propagation of Christianity in the East, over and above making Converts, who have been unfortunately all along very few in number, realized in part out of this expenditure a substantial real property at Serampore, consisting of ground, houses, paper mills, printing-presses, &c. WHICH, AS ORIGINATED BY THEIR LABOUR ALONE, is their PRIVATE PROPERTY—and which, as they have pledged themselves, that it shall not in any way benefit their families, so they have appointed TRUSTEES for managing this property, and seeing that it is devoted to the cause of God—WHICH TRUSTEES ARE THEMSELVES, and THEIR ASSIGNS.*

But before we come to the important deed, which opens up the whole affair, we may as well notice the grounds, on which the Society at home appear to have thought, that the Serampore premises belong to them. The letter to their Serampore brethren, could we only get our eyes on it, would shew this at full length; but the answer shews something, not to be overlooked. "CONTRIBUTION," of course,

must be the main ground of their claim : this we have just seen disposed of *triumphantly* by the Missionaries. The right, founded on the original purchase *in trust* for them, could not well have been overlooked in the Society's letter : that it should be omitted, in the answer of the Serampore brethren, does not surprize us : it is more difficult to deal than with even "contribution," but we should think more in the way of an attorney, than a *Reviewer*. We must let it alone, and content ourselves with extracting, in the first instance, the following paragraph from the letter, in which the arguments of the Society are stated, and replied to.

"But, beloved brethren, if these things be so, whence this desire of domination over us, and our funds, and the premises we have originated with so much labour for the sake of the mission in India? What have we done to deserve this, either of you, or of the public in Britain? On what shadow of a right do you thus claim dominion over us? Let us examine a matter of such importance coolly and thoroughly. By nature Christian brethren have no dominion over each other, and there is nothing against which the Gospel speaks more decidedly. How then can two brethren's engaging to spread this Gospel give one a right of dominion over another? It is a duty imperative on both, and not the monopoly of one, into which the other must not intrude, without becoming his servant forever.—"But one brother supports another." Be it so. If Paul receive support from Barnabas, let him be under his direction relative to the work; yet even then, if Paul feel rightly, he will not engage therein as a hireling, but as one, who deems the work his own, and feels grateful that another brother enables him to devote himself more fully thereto, than he would without thus receiving support: nay further, if Barnabas collect this money of other Christian brethren, Paul will most cheerfully give him an account of its expenditure, and of what he himself does, that Barnabas may shew to all the brethren, that their liberality has not been intrusted to him in vain. But when Paul ceases to receive support from Barnabas, even this shadow of dominion vanishes; they are both equal in the work again. Hence though Paul laboured with his hands at Corinth, so as to minister to his own wants, and the necessities of those, who were with him, did he place the product of his labour at the disposal of the church at Antioch, who had sent him forth? or at the disposal of Peter, or James, or the other apostles at Jerusalem, to whom the work of planting the Gospel was committed by Christ himself? He quietly distributed it as appeared best to himself, without the least fear, that by thus supporting his fellow missionaries, he was setting up an *imperium in imperio*. Nor do we read that John, or James, or Peter, ever expressed any anxiety to have the *ownership* of the mission preserved by this being done: they were quite satisfied that *one* Gospel and *one* Saviour were preached. In our opinion, indeed, had Peter urged any such claims to domination, Paul would not have given place by subjection, even for an hour,

that he might preserve Christian liberty inviolate to all. This we apprehend will easily solve the question: if a brother receive no support from another, how can he be under his dominion? Is it not a principle of the law of nature, that dominion, without power to compel obedience, is completely nugatory? Such a brother may be under obligations to another, for which he ought to be grateful; but in the work of the Gospel, how can they be but *fellow helpers*, as were James and John, Peter and Paul, Barnabas and Apollos? But by what mysterious spell or charm a Christian brother, who unites with others to spread the Gospel, becomes instantly *their property*, so as to give them for ever that right over the product of his labour, which a father never possesses over that of his adult sons, nor in a free country any one over the labour of another, we confess, we have yet to learn. "But you have given yourselves and all you have up wholly to God." What then, beloved brethren, are you God? or his vicegerents on earth, that you claim what is *his*? It is God's; but in whose hands is the application of it to his cause? We presume in our own, as *we alone are accountable to God* for its due application. "But you have placed all at the disposal of the Society's committee." Never, beloved brethren; never a single farthing. We have contributed to the cause and the mission in India all we were able, *as they have done*; yea, a far greater sum than has been sent from England: but at the disposal of a committee in England we have never placed a farthing. Can you form a shadow of a reason why we should? Are they better able to apply it to the mission in India, than we who are on the spot? Why then the repeated request, that we should undertake the application of their funds? Who employs agents to do that, which he can do far better himself? When did our contributions to the Society appear in their annual accounts? But how came they to be omitted year after year, if we did contribute them? The fact is, we never even *told* the committee what we applied annually to the mission in India. Some vague idea got abroad after a few years. But in truth, after the separation of the two funds, we never sent any account at all to the committee of the sums applied by ourselves to the mission, or how they were applied. If a contributor, however, place only a guinea at the disposal of the committee, he mentions the sum."

We may very safely leave this paragraph and its reasoning to every man of common sense; but we cannot pass over its language unnoticed. We doubt not, that the writers think it very pious and proper, to say to the Committee of the Baptist Mission Society, "*Are you God?*" But it appears to us in so very opposite a light, that we cannot but lament the perverted intellect, that can see in it any thing, but what is to be strongly reprobated by every rational Christian. When we meet with such language in such a place, and brought forward in such an argument, we lament, indeed, that the character of our religion, and the fair fame of the

honest and sober endeavours to spread it among the heathen, should be in such men's hands. We have no proof before us, that the Society at home have evinced any desire to render the funds in this country available to the propagation of the Gospel in any other: and their sending out a sufficient number of Missionaries, to require them all for their subsistence here, is to us a sufficient evidence, that they have no such object in contemplation. The reasoning, therefore, of that part of the letter, which meets this assumption, is unworthy of notice. There is only one argument of another nature, interwoven with it, which we may notice. The Serampore Missionaries quote, as from the Society's Letter: "You formerly placed your funds, at the disposal of Fuller, Sutcliff, and Ryland." The answer to this is very laconic, as laconic as the "*Never, beloved brethren, never a single farthing,*" to the assertion, that they had placed them at the Committee's—but not quite so polite—it is, in short, "*It is not fact!*"

We have now to notice one assertion, contained in this Letter, of the truth of which such of our readers, as have been contributors to the Serampore Establishment; and indeed everyone else, will be able to judge for themselves. The Missionaries say, "*The public in India entrust us, in our individual names, with their contributions.*" It may be so now, it may have been so in September 1817: but how did the public in India know, what was concealed from the Society in England up to September 1817, that the Serampore Missionaries had two names, or two capacities? We declare, for our part, that until we read the letter before us six months ago, we did not know it. We did not know even from this Letter, what we have been since told, that the Missionaries sent out by the Baptist Society in England are instructed, to have no interference with the Serampore Brethren.

There is another assertion made by the Missionaries, to which we must allude, before setting before our readers the Explanatory Declaration, by which the premises at Serampore are for ever devoted to the propagation of the gospel in India, and placed beyond alienation to any profane purpose. They ask the Committee in England: "Are brethren, who without the least intimation from their colleagues in

England, realized these premises by their own labour, and barring their own children from them, devoted them for ever to the Mission at Serampore, unworthy of being intrusted with them?" The question is natural enough from men, feeling that they had been ill used, and is *ex facie* a case of great hardship. But where is the evidence, that the children of the Missionaries were barred, to which this Society could have had access? It will land them in an inextricable anachronism, if they quote the "Explanatory Declaration," printed at the end of the Letter before us; for this declaration bears date the 26th of the month, in which the Letter is written, and is avowedly the posterior of the two: and were it the most complete and legal deed, as it is the most nugatory, that ever was drawn up, it would not affect the argument. We say, that so far as the public in India or England have seen, the heirs of the Serampore Missionaries have not been legally barred from taking possession of their premises, and devoting them, if they please, to the propagation of Hinduism. We say, moreover, that such steps ought to be taken without loss of time, if the Missionaries at Serampore would save their own reputation as honest men, from suffering most grievously. If any man has given his money to the Missionaries, that, in a homely, though not unappropriate phrase, "they may make a kirk, or a mill of it," good and well: but he who has bestowed it, on the faith, that the premises in which it has been invested, are to be devoted in perpetuity, to the objects now pursued, has a right to see, that legal measures are adopted, to accomplish this beyond doubt or dispute.

It is on these grounds, among others, that we think the Baptist Society at home have not been very unreasonable, in requesting the Serampore brethren to place their premises under trustees. We would indeed have these trustees chosen, partly in England and partly in India: and we differ *toto cœlo* from the Serampore brethren, on the hardships of such an arrangement to them, or its effects on "the great cause." We think they and their families would not suffer any thing; and when they consider, that the body, who would chuse the trustees, entrusted them with the funds, that have

in part raised these premises, it is rather turning round ungratefully, to express a fear, that the trustees would turn them out of doors : while it is obvious to common sense, that the establishment at Serampore, if legally placed under such trusteeship, would be a thousand times more effectual, in spreading the knowledge of Christianity in India, than if, as they are, available to this purpose, at the will of two men, who may die to-morrow, and consign them to hands, less inclined to devote them to sacred, than to profane objects. To maintain the contrary is only to insult the common sense of the public. We cannot, therefore, coincide with, but must condemn the following strain of complaint, which it is too obvious will be employed with the Indian, as well as the English contributors.

“ But why this unkind suspicion ? Is it for the sake of our families, think you, that we are thus about to recal our own gift to the Redeemer’s cause ? How then came we wholly to neglect them to this moment, when in our own labour we so amply possess the means of providing for them ? And if we are now so degenerated, why after neglecting them wholly for so many years, did we content ourselves with setting apart a tenth of our labour as a present supply for destitute relatives, and a future provision for our widows and orphans ? At forty-eight, the age of the youngest of us, are we certain we shall live to see this produce enough for one of our orphans ? Why then did we not set apart half for a certain time, or devote the whole of our labour to this object for two years, after having neglected them the preceding eighteen ?—How childish, as well as unkind ! If we wish to secure premises for our own children, why not with ten month’s product of our labour, a sum fully sufficient, purchase other premises which are for sale around us ; and retiring to them, serve God and his cause there while we live, and leave our children to pursue the same course on them, as their own, after our death ? Can we not devote our labour in whatever way duty may call ? and is not our duty to ‘ care for our own ’ children, as well for the cause of God ?

“ And can this request arise from a wish to secure us completely within your own power, while you deem us trustworthy ? Ah ! beloved brethren ! what have we done to deserve this ? Have we ever coveted power over your funds, or your missionaries, when we might have held it with the full approbation of your excellent predecessors. Have we not laboured agreeably to the Spirit of the Gospel to secure independence to every little church—to every station—to every individual brother ? Do you know what you ask, when you desire us to suspend our possession of these premises, on the will of a majority of trustees in England. Do you forget that we are occupants ? and that the moment we comply with your request we put an end to our own peace ? But would wisdom—would regard for planting the Gospel in India, in which

we are interested beyond almost any men on earth, warrant our suspending, we do not say the support of our families, but the conducting of those callings on which depends so much of the support of the mission in India, on the will of persons in England? With such an amazing weight of labour and care upon us, we could not think of living in such a state of cruel uncertainty respecting our very dwellings. We cannot with our pressure, add thereto the distress of a precarious dwelling. We may contract debts, we may make engagements for the cause of God—and the next ship that arrives may put it completely out of our power to fulfil them, by bringing an order from the trustees, either to receive coadjutors with whom we can never unite, or, leaving them the premises, to go with our families, and seek a place where we may, whereon to begin anew in life, when ready to drop into the grave. This may not be the case, if we constantly please the new Committee; but who can be certain of this? What have we already done to displease them? But, beloved brethren, before we could degrade our minds to this state of man-pleasing, we should abandon the premises for ever; we should beg from door to door for money to purchase more, were our own labour insufficient; we should do every thing—but abandon the mission and the cause of God."

We must now lay before our readers the deed or instrument, by which the Missionaries have secured the premises at Serampore, to what they call *the cause of God*, beyond the reach, as they assert, of alienation, by themselves or families, to any other purpose. It is introduced by the following note or P. S. to the letter to the Committee.

"P. S. Since this was written, we have executed an instrument according to the Danish law, and had it recorded in the European court of judicature here, by which the premises are secured to the cause of God for ever; and our children, heirs, and assigns, irrevocably cut off from any claim thereon. The instrument is as follows:—

EXPLANATORY DECLARATION.

"This Explanatory Declaration, made at the Mission-house at Serampore in Bengal, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, is intended and drawn out to express and ascertain the following things:—

"Whereas in the Title-Deeds or Indentures, bearing date the 8th day of February 1800, and published in the court of judicature at Serampore the 17th day of the said month—those bearing date the 12th day of October 1801, published in the said court the 5th April, 1802—and that bearing date the 22nd May 1805, and published in the said court the 27th day of the said month, certain premises are said to be purchased by William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward, all residing in Serampore, in trust for the Baptist Missionary Society instituted for the propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen: we whose names are hereunto affixed, being the trustees who purchased and paid for the same, wishing, as we purchased these

premises solely with the view of their being for ever applied and devoted to the propagation of the Gospel in India, to obviate any dispute or contest respecting this property which may arise hereafter, do make this solemn declaration of our meaning, will, design, and intention respecting the said premises. That is to say, that the said premises shall be for ever attached to the Baptist Mission at Serampore, and be for ever held in trust by William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward, and such persons, and such only as they shall hereafter appoint or associate with themselves in the trust, in trust for propagating the Gospel in India, agreeably to the original design and institution of the said Baptist Missionary Society; and that the rents, dues, net proceeds, and revenues arising from the said premises, shall be for ever applied to this object, and to no other whatever, at the will, and under the exclusive direction of the said William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward, and their successors lawfully appointed by them to the trust.

“And they further hereby declare, that it is their will, design, meaning, and intention, that no other person or persons, either in England or in India, belonging to the said Baptist Missionary Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, shall have the least right or title to the property or the administration of the said premises, unless lawfully appointed thereto by them as trustees for that purpose.

“And for the more effectual securing of these premises to the Mission at Serampore for the sake of propagating the Gospel in India, we do hereby declare it as our will, design, meaning, and intention, that no one of our children, or of the children of any other trustees, named, or hereafter to be named, or our or their heirs, assigns, or executors, shall have the least right or title to the said premises, or to the administration of them, unless they shall be lawfully appointed thereto as trustees by us the said William Carey, Joshua Marshman, William Ward, or such trustees as they may hereafter appoint.

“Given in the presence of Soren Nicolay Agri, Acting Notary Public at this place, to be published in the European court of judicature at Serampore, in both the English and the Danish languages, and to be affixed to the said title-deeds under our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) W. CAREY, (L. S.)
J. MARSHMAN, (L. S.)
W. WARD, (L. S.)”

It is here stated by the Missionaries, that, “according to the Danish law,” the premises at that settlement are placed for ever beyond the reach of alienation to any other purpose, than that of spreading the Gospel in India. We do not pretend to a knowledge of the Danish law; but we may state, that those, who certainly possess it, are of opinion, that this Explanatory Declaration does not, according to this law,

give the security maintained by the Missionaries. We shall be very glad to find the Missionaries right; as all we desire to see is this property legally secured to the objects, for which funds were raised by the benevolent Christians in this country and at home, to procure it. But it seems under the law of common sense, that they, who give in trust to themselves, may resume at their will what they have given; and we are, we confess, very sceptical in believing, that any part of the Danish, or any other jurisprudence, is founded on a denial of this maxim. If, however, it is recognized, it is obvious, that the "Explanatory Declaration" is as much waste paper.

But, admitting it to be all that the Missionaries call it, is it not extraordinary, that up to 1817, the Serampore Missionaries never took any legal step, to prevent the alienation of the property of Serampore, by themselves, their heirs, or assigns? This, by their own acknowledgment, they did not do, until the Society claimed a controul over their premises—and this therefore, it is fair to conclude, they would have never have done, had not this claim been set up. We do not take upon us to pronounce of ourselves on the legality, according to the Danish law, of the document, which they have at length reluctantly executed; but we tax them with ingratitude, in not constituting, as trustees, some part of the benevolent and Christian public, under whose patronage and support the mission has attained the great wealth, which it now possesses. Why not, if the property be their own, and they are sincerely desirous, that it should be devoted in perpetuity to the cause of God,—why not, we say, place it in trust in the hands of the Governor, the Judge, and the Secretary *ex officio* of Serampore, if they are jealous of a more foreign interference? Were it under such a trust, they might depend on a continuance of the liberal support, which they have hitherto met from the Christian world. This support they have well deserved, by their zeal, their diligence, and their laborious exertion; but if after this they hesitate to take some such measure as we have suggested, and which the Christian world will undoubtedly expect of them, they will cease, in our humble opinion, to deserve future countenance, and they will make a very ungrateful return for the past.

We have entered at some length into the Letter of the Serampore Brethren: and our examination of it has been as honest and impartial, as it may be considered by some, to have been unceremonious. The Missionaries at Serampore have, both by their pretensions to zeal in the cause of religion, and by their unwearied diligence in promoting the spread of the Gospel in these parts, identified themselves with a cause, which we regard as most highly momentous—which, however little the success, that has hitherto attended it, will, we trust, one day triumph in the East, as it has in the West. But sure we are, that if any thing like a disinclination is shewn to secure beyond doubt to the promotion of this cause, the property which with this view has come into the hands of the Serampore Missionaries, the most material injury will be done to it. The “Explanatory Declaration” DOES NOT AFFORD THIS SECURITY. Nothing will do it, but the election of Trustees, chosen from the Christian public, who have contributed towards its creation. If the Missionaries are bound by no other obligation than what this declaration contains, the public indeed may rest assured, that *the gentlemen now in trust* will abide by it; but what security is there that their successors in the establishment will? Not the smallest. And if their own children, taught by their good example, should respect the ends, for which all this property has been realized, can we depend on that respect going down to future generations unimpaired? It is too much to expect it—and it is not too much to ask of the Serampore Missionaries to place all such doubts beyond the possibility of arising, as far as legal instruments, executed to disinterested bodies, chosen publicly, and having a character to maintain, can go. In their recently erected premises, comprising the “College of Serampore,” they style themselves “Trustees and Proprietors,” a mixture of character, which we could not well comprehend, until a friend informed us, that having asked an explanation, the Missionaries said, they were “*Trustees for God.*” Now it certainly is somewhat inconsistent, to take this name and character to themselves, and to upbraid the Society in England with pretending to be “*God’s vicegerents.*” We are sorry to hear, and see such language. It is nothing better

than the most pernicious species of affectation, and it lays the men, who use it, open to all the ridicule of the profane and irreligious. If, as they say, they are Heaven's "trustees" in the Serampore College, what do they mean by adding "*Proprietors*?" Do they allege that Heaven is also a joint proprietor with them, and they take the trust only in part? Are they aware of the meaning of terms? or what is it that can blind them to the absurdity, inconsistency, we had almost said, profanity of such titles and distinctions? The objection to such a trust, as we recommend, founded on the possibility of their themselves and their families being turned in their old age out of their own doors, comes, as we have already said, with a very bad grace from the Serampore Missionaries. If the Christian public entrusted to them the ample pecuniary funds, which have passed through their hands, in the confidence, that they would apply them properly, it is at best an ungrateful return to make to this public, to refuse relying upon their justice and sense of right and propriety; and to chuse the other alternative, of rather placing the funds of this public beneficence in the hands of one or two individuals, who may not have the *grace* and *virtue* to withstand the powerful temptation of devoting them to any thing but the objects contemplated—who may, for aught that we have seen in human nature so situated, consign them over to the votaries of Brahma or Mahomet, that the dogmas of Hinduism or Islamism may be taught within walls, originally consecrated to the sacred truths of Christianity.

In taking leave of the important subject, which we have had occasion to discuss in this article, there are a few general observations which suggest themselves to our minds, and seem worthy of a place.

Mr. ADAM has undoubtedly displayed a great deal of industry and research, in ascertaining the state of the Protestant missions, in Bengal; but in several instances he has allowed himself to be carried away by vague reports, so far as to found on them as true, and augur from them in favour of his own hypothesis: and there runs through his pamphlet something that to us indicates the want of that vigour, with which truth is found to fortify itself, where its conviction is strong on the mind of the writer. He seems desirous to pro-

duce the effect at which he is aiming—that of shaking confidence in the statements of the Missionaries, as to the number, character, and motives of the converted;—and at the same time not to appear the instrument, by which this result has been brought about. There is a timidity in his statements irreconcilable to us with the spirit, which ought to dictate them; and there appears at once enough to shew, that he could prove all he advances, and that he yet hesitates to speak out, and shelters himself so much behind *ou dits*, that it is impossible he can escape being sometimes mistaken; while the weight of his character, as a man of veracity, is scarcely thrown, in any one instance, into the scale boldly, and like a man. In confirmation of our charge of his having taken up vague reports without due attention, we may instance what he says of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta having baptized a native convert, to whom are allowed 50 rupees a month. Now the real truth is, as we are informed from good authority, that the convert in question was in the service of one of his Lordship's chaplains, at a salary of fifty rupees a month. The man had been found intelligent, and honest: and after much importunity on his part, and a very strict examination into his knowledge of Christian principles, and of his motives for becoming a convert, by the reverend gentleman, whom he served, he was baptized, but not by Bishop Heber, and retained of course in his situation. It is, therefore, manifestly unjust to hold up this man's case, as a proof, that converts to Christianity are bought. The inference from the alleged fact of his getting fifty rupees a month, after his conversion, may have been Mr. Adam's own; but even if this fact had been good, it might be doubted if that inference was fairly drawn—with the report itself, however, the inference falls to the ground*. In the seventh page of his pamphlet, also, he dwells upon a circumstance, as a fact, which, we confess, on reading it, made a very strong impression on our minds. He there says, that the Serampore Missionaries had translated the Scriptures into a language, *which did not exist*; and he rests this charge on the declaration of a brother Missionary, that he had searched for this language, where it was said to prevail, and

* We regret to hear, that this native has already apostatized from his Christian profession.—ED.

could not find it. In his Appendix, however, he admits, that the language of Konkun exists, and is well known; but that it is not spoken in the particular district, in which the Missionaries put it down as prevailing, and in which, of course, his friend sought for it in vain. It certainly appears, somewhat odd to us, that Mr. Adam should not have known, that a very considerable tract of country on the other side of the Peninsula, is called Conkun, or Concan, and sometimes Kunkun. It is mentioned repeatedly in every description of that part of India, and is even enumerated by *Malcolm*, as one of the larger divisions, along with Malwa, the Deccan, and Rajpootana. It appears difficult to believe that Mr. Adam, if he knew of this country, should not have seen at once, that it was the language of it, into which the Missionaries had translated the Scriptures; and their error, in putting it down geographically wrong, was not of very great importance. Had they really been deceived into accepting a translation from a Pundit, of a language that did not exist, the story would have led to conclusions of far higher moment.

The view, which we have found ourselves compelled in justice to give of the *direct* labours of the Missionaries, in converting the natives of India, will lead to one conclusion—startling, perhaps, to the good and the pious in England, but not the less true—that *they are doing little or no good*. There is, however, another conclusion, which it is due to the Missionaries to draw, as their conduct has been grossly misrepresented at home, by the opposite class of men; and it is—that by this attempt at direct conversion, *they are doing no harm*—we mean political harm; for we have already expressed our wish, that they would desist from addressing the lower classes in the streets and the bazars, and confine themselves to the Education of Youth. We have lately had occasion to look into several publications from England, which represent the Missionaries, as likely to stir up nothing short of a rebellion against the power of the Company; and when we turn from these portentous pages to the scene around us, we are, we acknowledge, tempted to indulge a smile at the fears of our countrymen at home. We take upon us without hesitation to say, that as things now stand, they need be under no apprehension, that the excess of missionary zeal is pay-

ing the way to our banishment from the shores of India. It so happens, that in the encounter of their arguments, to which the Missionary and the Brahmin sometimes come, the metaphysical victory is almost always with the latter—it so happens, that this is very generally acknowledged, even by the European umpires who look on—and it also so happens, that the Brahmin is well aware of the meed of victory being awarded to himself. In such a state of things, to speak of danger to the British power from such a quarter, is ridiculous. But were it even reversed, and the Brahmin beaten by the Missionary out of the field of metaphysical controversy, we might sleep as sound as ever. If, indeed, the Government of the country were to interfere, to compel a change of faith, on a defeat in argument, the case would be widely altered. But we can imagine no policy more wise and salutary, and at the same time more Christian and benevolent, than that pursued by the Government of India. They throw no obstacles in the way of the Missionary instructing the natives in morality and religion. On the contrary, they encourage and assist him openly in this good work: but they leave their native subjects to be wrought upon by argument—and argument alone—and this policy is too notorious, not to be known to every native subject, over whom they rule—and not less known to be notorious, than regarded to be sincere.

We should not, however, discharge our duty, if we contented ourselves with barely vindicating the Missionaries from the charge of desiring, or in any way contributing towards, the subversion of our power in this country. We owe it to them to say, that for their piety, zeal, and disinterestedness—their peaceable demeanour, and Christianlike conduct—their indefatigable assiduity and diligence, in their various attempts at ameliorating the state of the native population, they are not merely second to no other class—they are unrivalled. We know, that they labour day and night, in the good work, in which they are engaged, with a kindness of feeling towards this population, the sincerity of which cannot be doubted; and we do believe, which is by many of the better natives duly appreciated. The excellent spirit, which actuates the Missionary himself, is infused into all

the members of his family; and from the female branches of these families, the females of the native population receive the most ready and willing instruction, in whatever can promote their social comforts, or enlarge their moral and intellectual endowments. We believe, that among by far the greater number—we ought, perhaps, to say, all the Missionaries in Bengal—there is a singleness of heart and object, worthy of the days of primitive Christianity.

HINDU FICTION.

[Continued from vol. i. p. 287.]

Flight of Vatsa.

VATSA continued his journey with unrelaxed speed, and by noon the following day reached the Vindhya forests, a distance of sixty-three yojanas*. Here his elephant was so overcome with fatigue and thirst, that the prince and his companions alighted to relieve her. Seeing a pool, she hastened to drink; and the effect of the draught, whilst thus heated, was presently fatal. She fell, and expired. *Vatsa* was thus compelled to pursue his journey on foot. On entering the forest, he was attacked by a party of robbers; but maintained a conflict with them, until fortunately the chief of the Pulindas, on the watch for his return, came to his rescue, and conducted him and his attendants in safety to his village. On the following morning Kumanwan, the general, arrived with a strong force; and *Vatsa*, now in security, continued to occupy the forest, until he received intelli-

* A yojana, as a measure of distance, is four cos; but as the cos is variously computed, it will be equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, or 9 miles. We need not estimate it in either case by the powers of the elephant, for they were supernatural; but it may furnish some clue to the actual situation of Kausambi. Kausambi was on the Ganges. Its dependencies bordered on Magadha, the northernmost boundaries of which extended to Chunar. At five miles to the yojana, its frontier began 315 miles from Ougein. This was some short distance, say five miles, from the Palli, or station of the forest chief; and it will hereafter appear, that the latter was at a distance of a day's march from the capital for cavalry. Allowing, therefore, 30 miles for this, Kausambi was on the Ganges, not far from Chunar, about 350 miles from Ougein. There can be no doubt, therefore, that it was in, or about, the lower part of the Doab, which is not above 380 miles from Ougein, and sufficiently near to Magadha. These circumstances confirm the opinions stated in a former note, that the site of Kausambi is to be sought in the vicinity of Kurrah; though it is rather singular, in that case, that no mention is made of the Jumna, which *Vatsa* should have crossed in his return to his capital.

gence from Ujain of the events which had followed his departure. To amuse the princess during their halt, Vasāntāka, at her request, related to her the following story.

Story of Guhasena and his Wife Devasmita.

In the city of Tamralipti* dwelt a wealthy banker, named Dharmadatta. He was unhappy in the midst of his riches that he had no child to inherit them, and he applied to the Brahmans to obtain a son. To propitiate their favour, he celebrated the *Homa*, or sacrifice to fire, and distributed amongst them presents of great value. The consequence of his devotion was the birth of an heir, whom he named Guhasena.

When Guhasena approached manhood, his father carried him along with him in his mercantile expeditions, both to initiate him into the mysteries of trade, and procure him a suitable bride. With this last intention he applied to Dharmagupta, an opulent merchant of the island *Kataka*; but he was unwilling to give his daughter to one, who resided so far away as in Tamralipti, and on this account declined the alliance. His daughter, however, was of a different opinion. Having seen Guhasena, she was disposed to relinquish home and friends for his sake, and contrived, with the intermediation of a friend, to apprise him of her sentiments. He was equally ready to avail himself of her good wishes, and accordingly carried her off privately to Tamralipti, where they were married, and continued to reside happy in the unvarying attachment of each other.

After a time, the father of Guhasena died, and it was necessary that he should visit foreign countries, in order to look after the mercantile concerns, that had now devolved on his sole care. His wife, however, would not hear of his leaving her, apprehending not only the perils of travel, but her husband's becoming attached to some other woman in her absence. It was in vain that he vowed the most unalterable fidelity, and undeviating affection. She was not to be persuaded; and between the violence of her opposition and the urgency of his affairs, Guhasena was utterly at a loss what conduct to adopt.

* Tamralipta is considered to be the same with Tumlook. Tamralipti is the capital.

In this dilemma he had recourse to the gods; and having fasted and prayed in the temple of Siya, returned sorrowfully home. His appeal, however, was not in vain, and at night the deity appeared to Guhasena and his wife, presenting either with a red lotus, which would lose its colour and freshness, he said, only, if one of them in absence should prove inconstant*. On their waking, they found the flowers; and with this indication of her husband's fidelity, Devasmita was contented to permit his departure.

* Some marvellous test of the fidelity of absent lovers is well known to western fable, although, with a want of gallantry very irreconcilable with chivalric feelings, the application of it is usually directed to the exposure of female inconstancy alone. The test is, however, of very various complexion, though flowers are not omitted. Thus in *Perce Forest*, it is a rose, which borne by a wife or maid of irreproachable virtue, preserves its freshness, and fades if the wearer is unchaste. In *Amadis de Gaul*, it is a garland, which blooms on the head of her that is faithful, and fades on the brow of the inconstant. In *Les Contes a rire*, it is also a flower. In Ariosto, the test applied to both male and female is a cup, the wine of which is spilled by the unfaithful lover. This fiction also occurs in the romances of *Tristan*, *Beuveval*, and *La Morte d'Arthur*, and is well known by La Fontaine's version, *La Coupe Enchantée*. In *La Lai du Corn*, it is a drinking-horn. Spencer has derived his girdle of Florimel from these sources, or more immediately from the *Fabliau*, *Le Manteau mal Taille*, or *Le Court Mantel*, an English version of which is published in Percy's *Reliques*, the *Boy and the Mantel*, (vol. 3.) In the *Gesta Romanorum*, the test is the whimsical one of a shirt, which will neither require washing nor mending, as long as the wearer is constant. Davenant has substituted an emerald for a flower.

————— "The bridal stone,
And much renowned, because it chasteness loves,
And will, when worn by the neglected wife,
Shew when her absent lord disloyal proves,
By faintness, and a pale decay of life."

Gondibert, Cantó iv.

The miraculous properties of stones are of eastern origin, although we do not find in the Sanscrit or Arabic account of the emerald the property which Davenant has assigned it, unless he has fabricated a poetical notion from that which the Arabs derived from the Greeks, that this stone and jasper facilitated parturition.

"Λέγονται δὲ πάντες εἶναι φυλακτήρια περίσπτα καὶ ἐκμύωκτα μηρῶ περιεπτόμενα." —DIOSCOR.

Wieland has employed the flower and its change of colour, although for a different purpose. Titania gives her three attendants a rose each from her garland; and when they lose their colour, it is to indicate her reconciliation with Oberon.

"Thut wie ich euch gesagt, und alle tag und stunden
Schant eure Rosen an und wenn ihr alle drey.
Zu Liden worden sehn so merket dran ich sey,
Mit Oberon versohnt und wieder neu verbunden."

"Observe then my commands, and every day and hour
Will care behold each rose, and when it changes hue,
And like a lily pines, be sure, that with the power
Of Elfinland appeased, my union I renew."

Canto iv. 35.

Guhasena having arrived at the island of Kataka, proceeded to dispatch his affairs, and to traffic in the sale of jewels. Having, in the course of these transactions, formed an intimacy with four young merchants, they noticed the lotus, which was frequently in his hand, and yet never faded, and were curious to learn its history. As he appeared reluctant to gratify their curiosity, they had recourse to stratagem, and invited him to an entertainment, at which they plied him with wine till he became intoxicated, and then acquainted them in his cups with the properties of the flower. The story only tended to make them anxious to know the object of Guhasena's affections; and relying upon his being detained some time at Kataka, they shortly afterwards embarked for Tamralipti, with a determination to subvert the fidelity of his wife.

On arriving at Tamralipti, they looked out for a proper agent of their iniquitous design, and soon found one in the person of an old Bauddha priestess, named Yogakarandika, with whom they formed an intimacy. Being secure of her friendly disposition, they communicated their purpose, and promised to reward her liberally, if she would assist them in their views on Devasmita. She very readily promised to aid them, but declined their reward, as, thanks to her pupils, she was, she said, sufficiently wealthy; and her services were at their command, in requital of the civility, with which they had treated her.

Accordingly the old priestess set about forming an acquaintance with Devasmita, and, leading with her a bitch in a chain, repaired to her house. The wife of Guhasena, although mistrustful of her mission, desired her to be admitted, and enquired what she wanted. The old priestess replied, that she had been long desirous of beholding so much excellence; but that she had now been directed in a dream to visit Devasmita, and to advise her not to lose in joyless widowhood the precious moments of her youth. Devasmita pretended to listen favourably to these and similar suggestions, and the old woman departed, well satisfied with the impression she had made.

On the day following, she repeated her visit to the wife of Guhasena, taking with her the bitch as before, and some

morsels of meat highly seasoned. These she contrived to give the animal, till from the effects of the pepper the tears trickled in large quantities from her eyes, so as to attract the notice of Devasmita. She bewails, said the woman, in answer to her remarks, the errors of her former life; and then told her, that the bitch and she were, in their former existence, the joint wives of a Brahman, who was frequently employed on foreign missions by the king of the country. That during his absence, she had never imposed any restraint upon her inclinations; but her companion had been more rigid, and had severely repressed the natural sentiments of her age and sex. The consequence of their different line of conduct was their respective births in the characters in which they now appeared, together with the recollection of their former existence. The old woman concluded, by recommending Devasmita to take warning from the story, and to learn, that nature was not to be outraged with impunity*.

Devasmita, who well knew the drift of the old woman's narration, pretended to give it implicit belief, and encouraged her to propose the introduction of the lovers. A ready assent was given to the proposal; and whilst the priestess departed to announce her success to them, Devasmita prepared for their reception. The first who arrived was wel-

* This incident, with a very different, and much less moral *denouement*, is one of the stories of the *Disciplina Clericalis*, a collection of stories professedly derived from the Arabian fabulists, and compiled by Petrus Alfonsus, a converted Jew, who flourished about 1106, and was godson to Alfonso I. king of Arragon. In the analysis prepared by Mr. Douce, this story is the 12th, and is entitled, "Stratagem of an old woman in favour of a young gallant." She persuades his mistress, who had rejected his addresses, that her little dog was formerly a woman, and so transformed in consequence of her cruelty to her lover. (Ellis's *Metrical Romances*, i. 130.) This story was introduced into Europe, therefore, much about the period at which it was enrolled amongst the contents of the *Vrihat Katha* in Cashmir. The metempsychosis is so much more obvious an explanation of the change of forms, that it renders it probable the story was originally Hindu. It was soon copied in Europe, and occurs in *Le Grand as La vieille qui seduisit la jeune fille*, iii. 148. The parallel is very close, and the old woman gives "une chienne a manger des choses fortement saupoudrées de seneve qui lui picotait le palais et les narines, et l'animal larmoyait beaucoup." She then shews her to the young woman, and tells her the bitch was her daughter. "Son malheur, fur d'avoir le cœur dur; un jeune homme l'aimait, elle le rebuta. Le malheureux apres avoir tout tenté pour l'attendrir, desesperé de sa dureté, en prit tant de chagrin qu'il tomba malade et mourut. Dieu l'a bien vengé; voyes en quel etat pour la punir il a réduit ma pauvre fille, et comment elle pleure sa faute." The lesson is not thrown away. The story occurs also in the *Gesta Romanorum*, as "The old Woman and her little Dog;" and it also holds a place where we should scarcely have expected to find it, in the *Promptuarium* of John Herolt of Basil, an ample repository of examples for composing sermons. The compiler, a Dominican friar, professing to imitate his patron saint, who always *abundabat exemplis* in his discourses.

came with great seeming cordiality, and invited to partake of a banquet, in which he was liberally plied with wine, into which some *Datura* powder had been infused. The drug quickly deprived him of consciousness, on which the servants of Devasmita stripped him, branded his forehead with the mark of a dog's foot, and turned him into a foul drain, where he lay till morning. Waking before dawn, and finding himself in a miserable plight, he hastened to conceal his disgrace in his dwelling; and being ashamed to acknowledge what had befallen him, and determined that his companions should have no reason to laugh at him, he said not a word about his treatment, but pretended he had been robbed and beaten by a set of thieves. Accordingly, his fellow travellers in succession were introduced to Devasmita, and shared a like reception, losing their clothes and ornaments, and bearing away nothing but the indelible mark of their ignominy. They were sensible, however, that they had only met with their deserts, and could expect no redress; and they accordingly determined to set off quietly, and return at once to their country, without acquainting their ancient counsellor with their mishap, or remunerating her for her share in their discomfiture and disgrace.

After she was thus rid of her suitors, Devasmita communicated the story to her mother-in-law, who highly approved of her conduct, but expressed some apprehension that Guhasena might suffer from the resentment of the traders, when they had returned home. Devasmita, however, bid her be of good cheer; for she was determined to anticipate their devices, and to display as much devotion to her husband as was shewn by their countrywoman Saktimati.

Story of Saktimati.

In the island of Kataka was a temple dedicated to the great Yaksha, named Manibhadra, whose shrine was much frequented by the people, as he was supposed to grant whatever his worshippers requested. Offenders against law or decorum, taken by the police during the night, were locked up in this temple. In the morning they were brought before the king; and if proved guilty, the offence was made public, and they were taken away by the ministers of justice.

It so happened, that the husband of Saktimati, being detected in an improper intercourse with the wife of another merchant, was carried off with the adulteress, and imprisoned in the temple as usual. When Saktimati heard the news, she forgot every thing but her husband's danger, and determined to attempt his release. With this purpose she proceeded at night to the temple with her attendants, and pretended extreme urgency to offer her homage to Manibhadra. The priests, afraid of losing a valuable contribution, were prevailed upon to give her admittance, and she was allowed to enter the temple alone. Having discovered herself to the culprits, she exchanged clothes with the partner of her husband's offence, and took her place in the prison †. In the morning, when the parties were brought before the king, and the merchant and Saktimati were recognised as man and wife, they were dismissed with credit, whilst the superintendent of police was reprimanded and punished for the mistake.

Story of Devasmita—concluded.

Being equally determined to extricate her husband from all possible peril, Devasmita disguised herself and some of her servants in man's attire, and embarked as a merchant for Kataka. Soon after her arrival, she found out her husband, and as he was unconsciously influenced by his secret affections, had no difficulty in forming acquaintance and friendship with him. Having also ascertained the presence of her suitors, Devasmita repaired to the king, and demanded justice. He enquired on what account; to which she replied, that she was in pursuit of four runaway slaves, whom she demanded the king's assistance to recover. The king told her to look round her, as all the people of the city were assembled, and point out the persons she claimed. She immediately designated the four merchants. They were filled with fury at the charge, and appealed to all about them, if they were not known as freemen, and the sons of respectable traders. Devasmita paid no heed to their vehemence, but coolly desired the Raja, if he doubted her words, to direct their turbans to be taken

* A precisely similar story occurs in the Bahar Danish. The turn of the chief incident, although not the same, is similar to that of Nov. vi. Part 4, of Bandello's Novelle, or the Accorti Avedimento di una Fantesca a liberare la padrona e l'innamorato di quella, da la morte.

off. This was accordingly done, when the branded badge of slavery was manifest upon their foreheads, to the great astonishment of the Raja and the assembly. To satisfy their curiosity, Devasmita related her story. All parties present applauded her spirit, and pronounced the culprits to be in justice her slaves. But in respect to their origin and station, they proposed to give her a large sum for their ransom. With the consent of her husband, this was accepted by Devasmita, and she and Guhasena returned together to Tamralipti, where they continued to reside, possessed of abundance, and happy in each other.

Story of Vatsa—resumed.

Whilst Vatsa and the princess yet remained with the friendly forest chief, an envoy arrived from Chandasena, to tell them that he was far from displeased with what had occurred, and was about to send his son Gopalaka to represent him at his daughter's marriage. Vatsa was well contented with this intelligence; and, leaving a considerable portion of his attendants to await the arrival of Gopalaka, he and Vasavadata set off to Kausambi.

A mighty train of elephants followed in the prince's march, as if the forest had yielded its stateliest tribes to do him honour. The earth, echoing to the hoofs of numerous steeds, heralded his advance; and the clouds of dust that canopied the host, appeared like the flying mountains before Indra had clipped their wings*. Having set off at dawn, Vatsa came in sight of his capital on the following day, and halted for the night at the residence of Rumanwan. On the third day he made his public entry into the city, which assumed all her ornaments, and looked like a bride that welcomed her long absent lord. The roads and streets were lined with the citizens, delighted to behold their monarch again; and the windows and houses were crowded with their wives and daughters, eager to behold their master's choice. The air was rent with their acclamations, when Vatsa and the princess† passed,

* This alludes to an absurd Pauranic legend, stating that the mountains formerly had wings—an addition which rendered them so very troublesome and refractory to Indra, the deity of the atmosphere, that he was obliged to cut them off with his thunderbolts.

† The public appearance of the princess, as well as that of the women of the city, indicates a state of manners long unknown in Hindustan.

mounted on the same elephant, and resembling a dark cloud girt with lightning; as if the prince had brought back in person the tutelary goddess of his fame.

In a short time Gopalaka arrived. Vatsa went out to meet him, and conducted him to his sister, who welcomed him with tears. The marriage ceremony was immediately solemnized. As Vatsa took her hand, the whole frame of Vasavadatta shook with agitation, a thick film overspread her eyes, and existence seemed to be on the point of yielding to the shafts of Kamadeva*. The prompt support of her lord sustained her steps, and led her in due repetition round the holy fire †. When the ceremony was completed, Gopalaka presented the prince with splendid gifts, on the part of Chandasena. Vatsa and his new bride shewed themselves to the people, and received their loud and delighted acclamations. They then repaired to the palace, where Vatsa conferred the honour of the fillet ‡ on Gopalaka and the Pulinda prince; and then, deputing Yogandharayana and Rumanwan to superintend the festivities, both of the court and the people, retired with his bride.

[To be continued.]



A Collection of PROVERBS and Proverbial Phrases, in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages. Compiled and translated chiefly by the late THOMAS ROEBUCK, Captain on the Madras Establishment, Public Examiner in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society. Calcutta. pp. 834. 1824.

PROVERBS contain a great deal of wisdom, forcibly expressed in few words, and have been called the product of the intellectual alembic of a nation, by which we arrive at the essence of its modes of thought, its manners and opinions. They are necessarily concise and abrupt in their construc-

* The deity of love.

† The bride's taking seven steps round the consecrated fire is part of the Hindu marriage ritual, according to the Vedas.

‡ *Patta bandha*, binding of a fillet or tiara on the brow. It was part of the ceremonial of coronation with the ancient Hindu princes; but was perhaps sometimes, as in this case, only an acknowledgment of princely rank, conferred by a superior on his inferior or feudatory.

tion ; and they suppose in the man who is to understand and relish them, a much greater fund of knowledge, than longer speeches and circumlocutory addresses are under the necessity of giving him credit for. In fact, before the proverbs of a country are at all understood, it is absolutely necessary to have a general acquaintance with the habits, customs, and manners of its inhabitants. Of themselves, they would never conduct us to this knowledge, and without it they are unintelligible. Yet it is beyond doubt, that men began very early to speak in aphorisms—from which we should conclude, that, like wise men, they thought much and long, before they spoke at all. In the days in which we live, things are reversed ; every man takes credit to himself for a great store of knowledge, and acuteness, and wisdom of remark, and as he gives very little to other men, so he labours, in explaining his ideas, to be as prolix and expansive as possible ; and hence PROVERBS are very much out of fashion. There is also, among Englishmen at least, a prejudice against their use, as vulgar and unpolished ; and the man who should employ them in what is called “good company,” would be voted “*a bore.*” To the scholar and philosopher, however, they are not without their value : and to the student in Oriental literature, a knowledge of such as prevail in the East, is a more necessary appendage to his other qualifications, than many may be willing to allow. It was this view of the case, that led the late Dr. Hunter, Secretary to the College of Fort William, to undertake a compilation, and translation of the Persian and Hindoostanee proverbs ; and the late Captain ROEBUCK to execute what his predecessor was prevented from doing more than planning. The task could not have fallen into better hands ; for where indefatigable labour and research were required, Mr. Roebuck was of all men the most at home ; yet diligent labourer as he was, death snatched him away from the walks of Oriental literature, which he had so much adorned, before his volume was complete. But as the task was planned and conducted by all the necessary talent, so it found a labourer, no less qualified than his predecessors to bring it to a conclusion ; and we are presented in the volume before us, with the most extensive collection of Persian and Hindoostanee Proverbs, accompanied by literal translations,

or corresponding aphorisms, which has yet been presented to Oriental scholars.

The critical examination of a collection of proverbs would be little less uninteresting than that of a dictionary, and would involve a minuteness of investigation and detail, as laborious to the critic, as tiresome to the reader. We shall not pretend, therefore, to undertake this task, and shall content ourselves with selecting from the miscellaneous assortment, a few of those which reflect most light upon the opinions and usages of the natives of the East. It is possible, it is true, amidst the vast assemblage of characteristic aphorisms, which the volume contains, that we may not always select the happiest specimens; but we have no doubt we shall be able to cite enough to shew the value of this collection, in the point of view, under which we are disposed to contemplate its contents.

The 29th Persian proverb, which is intended to tell us in few words, how little reliance is to be placed on what many consider as a safe and secure refuge from danger, reflects light on the character and habits of this people, and, as it were, reads to us a short and instructive chapter in their history.

اسب وزن و شمشیر و فادار که دید

"Who ever saw a horse, a woman, or a sword faithful?"

No western nation could employ such a mode of expression, consistent with their actual civilization; for in none of them are the horse and the sword, expressive of the military order, significant longer of the "free companies," and inconstant hirelings who abound in the east; and in none is the female character, owing to the vicious constitution of society, so inaccurately estimated as amongst the Oriental nations.

In the 62d Persian proverb, a rather quaint and remarkable mode of expressing the effects of fatality is to be found.

بخت چون برگرود از پالوده دندان بشکند

"When fortune turns against a man, he breaks his teeth on flummery."

We know nothing among the proverbs of the west, that develops the same idea, by any thing like a similar illustration.

The 63d also, intended to teach how hard it is to find good fortune, is of a more general description, and carries its meaning more obviously on its face.

بخت در بازار ن فرو شدند

"Good luck is not sold in the market."

جهان بگشتم و دروا . هیچ شهر و دیار
ندیده ام که فرو شدند بخت در بازار

"I strolled over the world, but, alas! in no city did I ever see that luck was sold in the market."

The 172d proverb of the Persians does not impress us with a high notion of the morality which prevails among them; but is such, as we might expect to find often in the mouths and practice of the people, described by Hajji Baba.

دروغ مصلحت امیز به از راست فتنه انگیز

"The lie, which is productive of good, is better than the truth, which excites disturbance or trouble."

Among Asiatic nations the beard has always been held in great reverence, and as the emblem of gravity and wisdom, furnishes a subject for not a few of the aphorisms of the east. Captain Roebuck has given us three very singular proverbs, in which the beard makes a conspicuous figure. Proverb 22d runs thus:—

از ریش خود شرم کن

"Reverence your own beard."

And our author adds, that this proverb is "used to admonish one of respectable character, not to engage in disputes with worthless persons, by which he may be disgraced."

The 7th is on the same subject, and although not so proverbial in its mode of expression, is connected with an anecdote, that explains it.

آتش بدست خود بریش خود زد

"He set fire to his own beard."

"i. e." says Roebuck, "He caused his own ruin. The origin of this proverb is stated as follows. It is a remark among the Persians, that men with long beards are generally deficient in understanding. A person with a very long one was reading at night, and came to a passage, where this sentiment was expressed. Feeling himself implicated in the reflection, he resolved to get rid of so much as exceeded the ordinary length, and for this purpose, grasping his beard at the part, where he wished it to terminate, applied the lower end to the flame. The beard, being well anointed, blazed up, burned his hand, and continued to burn till the whole was consumed, and his face terribly scorched.

The 215th proverb requires explanation, to render it at all intelligible to an European mind.

ریش ملا ببوسیدن رفت

"The Moolla's beard is all expended in kissing."

"Spoken," says our author, "of one who has expended his whole substance in gifts to various persons. This proverb has its foundation in the following story. The poet JAMEE, in the course of his travels, met with a *Moolla*, who was very ignorant, but greatly revered by his hearers, who were still more so. Jamee exposed his errors, and the *Moolla* beat him, who was an unprotected stranger. Being unable to revenge himself by force, he came next morning to the *Moolla*, and began to prostrate himself, and kiss his feet, with all possible demonstrations of profound veneration. He then declared, that a heavenly vision in the preceding night had warned him, that whoever could obtain a hair of the *Moolla's* beard would be protected from hell-fire, and certainly obtain paradise; and he entreated the *Moolla* to bestow on him so invaluable a gift. The *Moolla* consented, and was presently surrounded by an immense multitude of men, women, and children, all imploring the same favour. He could not refuse, and his beard was speedily plucked, to the last hair.

The changes to which eastern empires are subjected, have given rise to the following proverb, (1318,) "If empire (i. e. prosperity) be enjoyed, even for a moment, it is fortunate;" and from the same source has come another, somewhat more fancifully clothed.

از نقش و نگار در دیوار شکست آثار پدید است صنادید عجم را

"The traces of the sovereigns of Persia are found in the ornaments of ruined palaces."

“Applied to a person of noble extraction, who, though reduced to poverty, shews by his manners, that he had known better times.”

There are several of the Persian proverbs that bespeak a resignation and reliance on God, worthy of a better creed, than they profess.

خدا کار جو آفتاد خدا ساز شود

“Whatever business is left to the entire will of God, is completed by him.”

بنی ادم مرشت از خاک دارد اگر خاکی نباشد آدمی نیست

“The children of Adam are formed of clay : if they are not humble, what pretensions have they to the name?”

بهر نامش که خوانی سر بر آرد

“By whatever name you call God, he attends to you.”

The 542d in the copious catalogue before us, gives us the Persian mode of complaining of more miseries than one.

میر زن نمر و تاروز بارانی

“The old woman did not die till a rainy day.”

Which Roebuck explains, as “spoken of something which occurs at a very inconvenient time. The death of an old woman is not considered a subject of any regret, but is very inconvenient, if she must be buried in a heavy rain.”

Among the Hindoostanee proverbs, we have the two following, to indicate what in England would, proverbially speaking, be called “living in clover.”

پان پرانا گھرت نیا اور کلونتی نار

سبے تیچون تب پائے جب پرسن ہوین مراد

“Old betle, new ghee, and a chaste wife ; these three you may obtain when Krishnu (or the deity) is propitious.”

پانچون انگلیان گھسی مین اور سر کترا هائی مین

“The five fingers are dipped in butter, and his head in the pot.”

“To express a person wallowing in abundance. He lives in clover. (Met.) Taken from a cat, or some such animal.”

We may also learn, what notion the Hindus have of kings, so far as their rank and elevation admit of their tasting pleasures known to the humbler ones of this earth, and only strangers to the very highest and the very lowest.

راجا جو گئی کس کے میت

“The king and the beggar are friends of no one.”

The following is also laconic and expressive, conveying the *multum in parvo*.

اجارہ اجارا

“Farming is famishing.”

Which means, “letting out revenue,” an idea conveyed also in another proverb, in which good and bad government are contrasted.

امانی ابادانی اجارہ اجارا

“Government collection is prosperity, farming is depopulation.”

“Umanee is land in charge of a collector on the part of government, in opposition to Oojaru, that which is farmed.”

اگھن چولے ادھن

The saying,

“Ughun is water on the fire, i. e. the day is expended by the time the water is boiled,”

gives our author an opportunity of favouring us with the Hindoostanee rhythmical cold weather calendar.

کوار جاتے دو آتے کاتک بات کھاتک

اگھن چولے ادھن بوس کو نے گھوس

ناکھ تلاتل باتے بھاگھن گوتے کاتے

آنے چیت سہادن بھونڈ پھیل پھیرا دن

"Coar (Sept. Oct.) is but the gate of cold,
 Cartic (Oct. Nov.) ends, yet scarcely told.
 Ughun (Nov. Dec.) just lets water seethe.
 Poos (Dec. Jan.) makes us but in corners breathe,
 Magh (Jan. Feb.) lengthens by minute degrees.
 But P'hagun (Feb. Mar.) straitens out our knees.
 Then Chèyt (Mar. April) the pleasant year replaces,
 And dirty fellows wash their faces."

We can only make room for one or two more. The first is not very aphoristical in its aspect, but is explained by an anecdote, which may amuse our readers.

جن پائین بنھے نہیں تنہیں دیت گجراج
 بلکہ دیت بکھا ملے صاحب غریب نواج

"The all bountiful gave a stately elephant to him who was shoeless, and instead of poison he found a bride."

A merchant, importuned by a beggar for *Beekh* (alms), gave him an order on his correspondent for *Bikk*, poison, in order to get rid of him. the correspondent's daughter, however, being named *Bikha*, he so read the order, and treating the mendicant with great respect, mounting him on an elephant, &c. made him his son-in-law. The proverb is partly a sarcasm on the writing, called merchant's *Nagari*, which is singularly indistinct, and the use of which leads to many ridiculous and perplexing mistakes."

The following is quaintly expressed, but certainly succeeds in satirizing unnecessary preparation for worthless work.

آدھی رات کو جسمامی آوے شام سے منہ پھلاوے

"He set his mouth a-jar at sun-set, that he may gape at midnight."

The 63d of the Hindoostanee proverbs teaches the propriety of timeously enjoying the season of pleasure and improvement, by an allusion to the butterfly.

آز بھنبیرے ساون آیا

"Up, butterfly, it is Sawun," (i. e. July, August.)

The hyperbolical mode, in which a common Hindoostanee shopkeeper praises his articles, is characteristic. When a customer objects to any thing as inferior, the seller declares:

اس سے تو نکلتی کی جی نہ آئے گی

“ *The name of God is better than this.* ”

“ It is a phrase used by shopkeepers especially, in reply to a demand for better articles, than the one offered for sale.”

The common Scotch proverb of “ In for a penny, in for a pound,” is expressed in Hindoostanee by a much bolder figure.

آکھلی میں سر دیا تو وہ سکون سے کیا ڈر

“ *I have put my head into the mortar, it is useless to dread the sound of the pestle.* ”

“ (Eng) Over shoes, over boots ; or, in for a penny, in for a pound.”

But one of the most singularly quaint modes of expression is found in a proverb, corresponding to our common English one of “ The belly chimes, 'tis time to go to dinner.” A Musselman, when he means to express excessive hunger, says .

اغتریان قل ہو اللہ پترہ رہی ہی

“ *The bowels are exclaiming Qool hoowullah, (there is but one God.)* ”

“ The phrase implies excessive hunger. (Eng) The belly chimes, 'tis time to go to dinner.”

We must here take leave of the “ Proverbs,” recommending the work to Oriental scholars in particular, as enabling them to understand much of what might otherwise be unintelligible in the books that may fall in their way, and to our readers in general as one, to which they may turn at all times, and find both amusement and instruction. Forbidding as is the aspect of a book of proverbs, we must say for ourselves, that in looking into Roebuck's, we have met with much, that gives us a better knowledge of the Persians and Hindoos, than we before possessed ; and every time that we open the volume, we stumble upon something new. .

The Memoir of Captain Roebuck's Life, which is prefixed to this volume, is drawn out in a brief, but able manner, by Mr. Wilson ; and is the well-deserved testimony of a friend to the industry, indefatigable zeal, and honourable and upright conduct of one, who for several years was a fellow labourer in the same field of Oriental literature with himself.

Memoranda of a Voyage on the Ganges.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 253. Old Series.]

Nov. 17.—On leaving Bhaugulpore, we this day made great progress at first, through a rich cultivated country, which afterwards degenerated into open, barren looking plains ; but there is a great difference in this respect in the two banks of the river. On the right, the land appears highly cultivated, and productive of good crops ; on the left, the surface yields crops indeed, but without any luxuriance of aspect, or diversification of the view from trees or shrubs of any description. We landed on this bank, as it was most convenient for tracking ; and on different parts of it I observed a crop of a small fragrant smelling shrub, which looked well, and as I was told by my servant, was in use as an article of food ; but what part of the plant is employed for that purpose, he could not make me understand. It was, *Dat canna, Sahib !* and something about *Arra*, which only rendered my ignorance of the language, and the inconvenience I was thereby exposed to, more evident to myself ; and confirmed me in the resolution I had previously taken, to commence the study of Hindustanee in a regular manner. On this bank were several fields of a tall plant, which we concluded to be the Indian corn—it flourished well, and the fullblown flower formed a pretty termination to each stem. In one or two of these crops, there grew a small creeper, which intertwined itself around the stem ; and from its extent, and the care apparent in protecting its growth, I was at a loss to determine, whether the Indian corn or the creeper was to be considered the essential article of produce. A few trees were seen growing around a small village, and we passed here a grove of mangoes, or what in the language of the country is termed a *tope*. It was told me, that the Indians plant these mango groves as an act of benevolence, on account of the shade they afford ; and that the forming a mango tope contributes equally to immortalize the individual as erecting a serai or a temple, or constructing a tank for the public benefit. The boats again crossed the river, and we were tracked along the bottom of a high clayey bank, which continued for a mile or two, and terminated in a sloping beach, beyond which was a mere flat of sand, covered at intervals with slender shrubs and coarse grass. There was nothing to admire here, excepting the setting sun, disappearing in the distance behind a range of hills, which presented themselves in advance, stretching, like those of Rajemal, apparently at right angles to the river. We soon came to, at a beautiful point of land, named Juangira, where a pleasantly sheltered bay received our floating vehicle. The fineness of the evening, and the moon then shining brightly, invited us abroad. Walking along, we occasionally fired off our guns, which caused numerous flocks of waterfowl to rise on wing, producing a noise like thunder, or the lengthened volley of a battalion in line.

18th.—As soon as dawn appeared, and the usual bustle among the *Dandies* overhead announced the preparation for our departure, I hastened on shore to examine the adjoining rock of the point, which I found to consist of large rounded blocks, some lying horizontally, and others vertically. All these rocks are composed of a hard red coloured granite,

with a disposition to the gneiss stratification. Some sculptures on these at the water's edge were well executed; but from the distance at which they were placed, I could not examine minutely the individual figures. On the summit of the hill there is a Moorish structure, evidently a mausoleum, of the same general character as those described at Sacrigully and Peerpointy. Here, however, in place of being appropriated as the last tenement of one poor mortal, the mausoleum appears to be used as a common receptacle for many; and I observed at least six or seven plain brick tombs, placed side by side across the enclosure. Like the others, this building consists of an outer wall, forming the court, and a small apartment, surmounted by a dome, with a square base, and arched niches and doorways, similiary ornamented; but in place of one, there are three of this kind here, resembling each other in every respect. That which I entered contained no tomb, and was very dirty and deserted-like. Having descended the hill, and turned the point, I was surprized at the sight of an island in the river, a short distance from the shore; and the bold rocky face which it presented, with a Hindoo temple resting on the frowning fabric, and appearing, in regard to figure, a mere continuation of it, proved too great an incitement to admit of a moment's hesitation about visiting it. As I approached the rocks, I perceived, that they resembled exactly those of the promontory I had just left. After glancing hastily over them, I ascended the stair, which led to the temple, and was encountered in my progress by the priest, who made his Salaam, and clasped his hands with an attitude of respectful entreaty, which I did not well comprehend, but took for granted was expressive of pliant condescension on his part; and as we proceeded, I found my conjecture had been correct. He appeared to omit no opportunity of shewing every thing, to the innermost *penetralia*—the *Penates*, even, of the temple. This edifice consists of a number of separate apartments, placed in different galleries, at different degrees of elevation of the rock. Of those I saw three, containing as many or more apartments. There was little interesting in most of these, and a few seemed appropriated for the accommodation of the chief pontiff, and his inferior ministers in the sacred functions. The principal depository of the images and symbols of the deity was situated on the second gallery; and although I was not permitted to cross the threshold, the holy man granted me as much as was sufficient, to observe every thing in the interior. Pushing my head forwards, and bending the body, I could perceive two shallow basins with channels issuing from them, similar to those of Colgong, having also a black cylindrical stone in the centre. The images were stored up in a small recess in the wall, which the compliant Bramin did not scruple to display to me, but at too great a distance to distinguish their figures, or the symbols, with which they were surrounded. I took notice of two bells hanging from the roof, which the priest informed me he always rang before going to prayer: all these, he said, were dedicated to the worship of *Siva*, or *Maha Deo*. The apartment in the upper gallery contained a small clay structure, raised from the floor: but I was scarcely permitted to look into the interior, and could not make out its particular figure or ornaments.

I could not help being highly gratified with the fine prospect of the

river, as seen from the terrace at the higher part of the temple. The Ganges looks from thence more like the noble river I had always fancied it to be. The muddiness of the water is lost, and we only perceive one vast mirror, harmonizing in effect with the verdure of the adjoining country, and the clear unclouded sky over head. It is altogether a soft soothing scene, especially when viewed at that early hour. On descending from the upper part of the temple, I observed a small parterre of flowers, (apparently Indian or French marigold,) on a platform of the second gallery; and from the good order displayed around here, it seemed probable, that they were employed in the celebration of the religious rites of the temple. The principal Bramin, who had accompanied me through the sacred edifice, did not cease his civilities till we got to our boat again, when the present of a rupee appeared, from the satisfaction of his looks, amply to recompense him for all his attention and politeness. As we rowed away from the island, I perceived that the face of several of the graniterocks was cut out in various figures. One more particularly conspicuous, represented a man holding a battle-axe in his hand; several of the tablets displayed two figures of equal size, and others groupes, consisting of one large and several small figures like children around it. A female head, cut out in the rock close to the water, had a peculiarly arch and pleasing *en bon point* expression.

The soil is again clayey, and has been so for sometime. I remarked first the red sandy soil at the village of Colgong. It was succeeded by the common mixture of white sand and clay; and at Boglepore the red sand made its appearance again, and continued until we reached within three or four miles of our anchorage last night, when the bank presented the common colour, to which we have been so much accustomed, since entering upon the great river. On the right bank too, the red sand has again appeared; the soil in the bank exhibits much compactness, and at the village of Cummergunge, or Jaungire, resembles a solid face of rock, from the strong cohesion of its particles. This red sandy soil appears like pulverized red mortar, and seems to contain a due proportion of siliceous and argillaceous earths, fitting it admirably for the purposes of vegetation. It feels moist, and contains at the surface a few small flat stones. It is exceeding fertile; and wherever it appears, the country bears a rich flourishing aspect, differing widely from the dull reedy plains, formed by the dry meagre sand or cold clay, which we have passed so frequently in our progress.

Having struck into the village, near the point where the red soil recommences, I was tempted to look into a cartwright's shop, where might be seen the unwieldy hackery, (or Indian cart,) in its embryo stage, *rudis æque informis*." This latter epithet indeed appears applicable to the hackery in all stages of its existence; for it is certainly the most uncouth and primeval of carriages; yet it seems to suit well the other circumstances of India, and must be made of a size conformable to the roads along which it moves, and the powers of the animal drawing it, whose exertions, indeed, I have often wondered at. Tobacco was growing in front of several of the huts—it was of a fine green colour, and appeared in a thriving condition. Continuing our walk through groves of shrubs, and delightful shades of palm and plantains, along the narrow footpaths

which are to be found every where in the neighbourhood of an Indian village, I arrived at the town of Cummergunge, or Juangira, for it is known by both names. Here I could not but admire the superior comfort, displayed in the appearance of the huts, and the dress and aspect of the people. The huts were all tightly built, and the verandas well swept; and the interior of the apartments, as far as could be seen from without, shewed great attention to order and cleanliness, on the part of its inmates. Many articles of manufacture too, which we had not seen in so small a place, were here exposed for sale; and at the stall of one man alone, I observed a greater variety of garden stuffs, than I had seen any where before. Two roots in particular were new to me, which the servants informed us were used as articles of food. The great road passes through Cummergunge, and it is delightfully shaded on each side by the *Burr*, the *Pipal*, and the *Palm*, the three most common, and, I believe, most useful trees in India. I remarked that the *Pipal* tree is large, and resembles the *Burr* or *Baniam* (*Ficus Indica*) in the colonnated trunk, (like a gothic pillar,) and the colour and freshness of its leaf; but its branches are individually longer, less covered with foliage, and do not afford the close arbour of those of the *Baniam*. The leaf is smaller and narrower, with a long narrow point or beak; and no shoots are sent down from the branches to form new props for the parent stock, as in the sacred, or *Burr* tree. Of palms there appear to be two species, most commonly met with at this place, distinguished principally by the leaf, which is long and narrow, with narrow divisions in the one, and broad in the other species. In the first species too, the colour of the leaf is darker, and the substance of it less succulent than in the other. Its stem is generally decayed-looking, and stripped, as it were, of the bark, which appears rotten, and of a black colour. In the colour of the dress of the inhabitants of this village there appeared to be an infinite variety, some being habited in yellow and green, with a red *cammerbund* of the same colour round the body. Two or three boys, who amused themselves watching our firing, looked uncommonly interesting in these garments of many colours. We now crossed the river to the left side, which from low sandy plains gradually rose to a very elevated steep bank, with a strong current flowing below it. The alligators, which had not been noticed for some days near the Budgerow, again came into view. They were very large, and one of greater size.

[To be continued.]

BHĀGAVĀTA.

In the monthly series of our Magazine, we were enabled to present to our readers the first and second chapters of the Ninth Book of the Bhāgavat, translated by that distinguished Orientalist, the late Captain Felt. The profound learning of that eminent scholar is a sufficient warrant of the accuracy of any translations from the Sanscrit, and would alone be

sufficient to give value to the work ; but in the present case, it enhances the worth of materials which are in themselves of considerable importance. The extravagant absurdities of legendary fiction are, it is true, little amusing or instructive in themselves ; but when they illuminate, however faintly, the dark periods of remote antiquity, and when they exercise a present and powerful influence upon the minds of millions, they are not to be disregarded by learning or philanthropy. In these relations the Bhagavat is pre-eminent. There is great reason to believe, that it is a composition considerably subsequent to the rest of the eighteen great Puranas amongst which it is classed, and may be a work of the twelfth century. It has been compiled, however, upon a careful and laborious investigation of its predecessors, and forms a valuable epitome of the whole, preserving, indeed, many things which are no doubt of ancient origin, but which have disappeared from older compositions. On this account its genealogies and history have been especially followed by Sir Wm. Jones, Wilford, and Colebrooke ; and Dr. Buchanan has employed it as his chief authority in his ingenious and elaborate tables of the genealogies of the Hindus. The ninth chapter is that portion of the work in which the earlier part of those genealogies is comprised, extending from the first created man down to the age of Krishna, or beginning of the present, or *Kali Yuga*.

In the other point of view under which we have considered it, its influence upon prevailing opinions, it may be regarded as more important, perhaps, than all the other works which bear upon the national religion, the Vedas and Puranas. It is, indeed, almost the only Purana which is read in Gangetic Hindustan, and supplies the popular worship of Krishna with all its cherished fictions. It is the great advocate of faith, as opposed to philosophy, and inculcates the superiority of *Bhacti*, (implicit trust in Vishnu,) over all moral or devotional acts. The convenience of this doctrine, which is certainly foreign to the primitive Hindu system, gave it rapid currency ; and it became, and is, the governing principle of almost the whole Hindu population. That the source whence it was derived was the work before us, will be evident from the portions we shall publish ; and the illustrations offered by our present number, will sufficiently

show the extravagant extent to which this demoralising principle is carried. . . The perusal will furnish us with a master-key to the comprehension of much that is most to be lamented in the national character of the Hindus.

Translation of the 9th Book of the Bhāgavata.

CHAP. III.

Sukā related: — *SARYATI*, the third son of *MANU*, was a prince deeply versed in the doctrines and ordinations of the *Vēdas*. He it was who expounded the rite to be performed on the second day of the sacrifice, which was undertaken by *Angiras*. The lotus-eyed *Sukanyā* was his daughter; he went with her to the holy mansion of the sage *Chyavana*. During her stay in the forest, she used to rove about, examining the various trees. On one occasion, she perceived in the hole of a mound raised by termites, two brilliant sparks resembling fire-flies: taking a thorn, she pierced these two lights, and from them a quantity of blood immediately spouted forth.

The whole of the troops which had attended in the retinue of *Saryati* were attacked with sickness: the king himself was greatly alarmed, and demanded of his followers if any of them had behaved disrespectfully towards the holy *Chyavana*; adding, it was evident that some injury had been offered to him. *Sukanyā* was in dreadful consternation, and acquainted her father that she had thoughtlessly pierced two lights with a thorn. When *SARYATI* heard his daughter's confession, he was mightily agitated: being acquainted with the wishes of *Chyavana*, he appeased him by presenting *Sukanyā* in marriage to him. Thus he was relieved from the misfortune which had befallen his army; and having previously obtained the sanction of the sage, he returned to his capital.

Sukanyā, by her becoming conduct, conciliated her husband, who was naturally of a very violent temper. On a certain time, the two physicians of heaven came to the abode of the sage. *Chyavana*, having first paid his homage to them, thus addressed them: "Ye powerful deities, restore me to my youthful state, which if you do, you shall receive from me your shares of the moon-plant at the sacrifice, to which at present you are not entitled. I require a youthful appearance, grateful to the female heart."

They made their obeisance to the holy man, and acquiescing in his request, desired him to immerse himself in a sacred pool, which had been made by the *Siddhas*. *Chyavana*, who was wrinkled, his nerves and frame completely debilitated from the effects of old age, entered the pool, as likewise did the two sons of *Aswini*.

They came out of the pool, three most beautiful youths, ornamented with necklaces of lotuses, with beautiful ear-rings, elegantly attired; and exactly alike. When *Sukanyā* observed them all three so similar, and alike equalling the splendour of the sun, she was filled with apprehension, and not being able to distinguish her husband, she begged protection from the two heavenly physicians. They were delighted with her vir-

tuous conduct, and having pointed out her husband to her, they ascended to heaven in their celestial car.

SARYATI, being desirous of performing a sacrifice, proceeded to the abode of *Chyavana*: there he beheld, by the side of his daughter, a youth, who resembled the sun in splendour. *Nukanya* had clasped the feet of her father, and he had given her his blessing: however, observing her near so handsome a youth, he was sorely displeased, and thus addressed her: "Of what have you been guilty? You have deceived a sage, adored by all the world, and have fixed your affections on a juvenile paramour. You are the daughter of a renowned family, how have you allowed your mind to follow the paths of wickedness, and bring this disgrace upon your birth? Alas! that you should thus have degraded the family of your parents." *Sukanya* smiled, and said: "Father, this youth is your son-in-law; he is a descendant of the race of *Bhrigu*." She then related the whole of the circumstances attending the change of appearance of *Chyavana*. *Saryati* was exceedingly astonished, and embraced his daughter affectionately. The sage made his preparations for the sacrifice, and presented portions of the moon-plant to the two celestial physicians, who were not entitled to receive it, by the rules of the *Vedas*. *Indra* was overcome with wrath at this act of *Chyavana*, and raised his thunderbolt to slay the sage; but the descendant of *Bhrigu* arrested the arm of the god, in the very act of throwing the weapon. From that period it has become generally allowable for physicians to participate in the moon-plant in a sacrificial ceremony.*

SARYATI had three sons, *Uttanavalki*, *Anarta*, and *Bhurisena*. *Anarta* was the father of *Ratnata*, who built *Kusasthali* on the sea shore†: he made *Kusasthali* his capital. He had one hundred sons, of whom *Kakudmi* was the eldest. *Kakudmi* took his virgin daughter to the region of *Brahma*, to solicit a husband for her. At the time of his arrival there, the heavenly choristers were chanting: he remained silent until they had finished; he then bowed most reverentially, and made known his business to the supreme. *Brahma* smiled, and said: "Whatever desire, Oh monarch! you may formerly have entertained, its accomplishment has been most effectually frustrated by time. I hear not even of the offsprings of your sons, or of your grandsons. Since your arrival here, the time of twenty computations of the four ages has passed by: therefore depart, and present this jewel of a virgin to the mighty *Balarama*‡, a portion of the god of gods, who, that he may relieve the earth from the weight of the infernals, has taken an incarnation, as it were, possessing all his individual virtues."

In conformity with this injunction of *Brahma*, *Kakudmi* returned to his capital, which, from the dread of *Rakshasas* and fiends, he found de-

* The beverage being properly restricted to the *Brahmans*, this is, therefore, in all probability the legendary account of some real transaction, which involved a special modification of the existing ritual.

† The country of *Anarta* lay on the northern portion of the Malabar coast. *Kusasthali* is, in one sense, a synonyme of *Dwaraka*. Hence, probably, Hamilton states, that *Anarta* founded that city, a position not quite in harmony with that of our text.

‡ This marriage transferred *Dwaraka*, it is supposed, to the house of *Yadu*, whence it became the residence of *Krishna*, and an object of veneration to the *Hindus*. It is still a celebrated shrine in Guzerat, and the resort of numerous pilgrims.

sorted by his descendants, who had emigrated to various regions. He bestowed his beautiful daughter on the resplendent *Balarāma*, and retired to *Bodari*, the abode of *Nārāyaṇa*, for the purpose of performing penance.

CHAP. IV.

Suka related : "The son of *NABHAGA* was *Nābhāga* ; he was a very learned theologian. When his brothers made a division of the patrimonial heritage, they allotted his father *NABHAGA* to him as his portion ; for on his demanding what they had set aside as his allotment, they answered : ' We have given over our father *Nābhāga* to you, for your share of the heritage.' *Nābhāga* related what his brothers had said : his father told him to rest satisfied, and further acquainted him, that the enlightened descendants of *Angiras* were at that time employed in sacrifice ; that when the two sixth lunar days should arrive, they would be at a loss regarding the ceremonies ordained for those days. He instructed him to point out to them the two *Suktas*, or hymns, sacred to the *Viśvadevas* ; and assured him, for that favour, they would, when they ascended to heaven, bestow on him all the wealth which might remain at the close of the ceremony.

Nābhāga acted as his father had desired, and when the descendants of *Angiras* went to heaven, they presented him with all that was left at the conclusion of the sacrifice. He was about to take possession, when a human form, of a very dark hue, approached from the north, and thus exclaimed : " All that is here is mine." *Nābhāga* said, " All has been given to me by the *Rishis*." The figure answered : " In this case, refer it to your father." *Nābhāga* did so, and received for answer, that at a certain period the *Rishis* had determined, that whatever might remain on the spot where a sacrifice had been performed, should be the exclusive right of *Rudra*, for that he is a god, and deserving of all. On this *Nābhāga* bowed reverentially, and thus addressed the male, who was *Rudra* : " Certainly, Oh Lord, all is thine ; thus has my father determined, and I respectfully acquiesce." *Rudra* thus answered : " Your father has spoken righteously, you also have adhered to truth. I therefore present you with eternally divine knowledge ; and further, accept from me all the wealth which has been left at the sacrifice." Having said this, the god disappeared. Whoever should bear this in his mind in the morning and in the evening, becomes learned, versed in holy texts, and ultimately obtains the mansion of bliss.

From *Nābhāga* was descended, *Ambarisha*, who was so very holy and virtuous, that the curse of the *Brahmana Duvāsa* could not affect him, although his anathema was never evaded by any body else.

Parikshit said : " Mighty sage, I am extremely anxious to be made acquainted with the deeds of this wise saint, on whom the curse of *Duvāsa* had no power.

Suka said : " The fortunate *Ambarisha* had dominion over the earth, with her seven continents ; he had infinite wealth, and power surely obtained by mortals. He considered all this, (for the loss of which, a wise man even would be plunged into deep affliction,) as illusory. Fixing his mind on the holy *Kṛṣṇa*, and his devoted followers, he fan-

Badarinath in the Himalaya.

cied this whole as no better than clods of earth; his mental contemplation was steadfast on the lotus feet of *Krishna*, his tongue was employed in describing the holy actions in *Paituntha**; his hands were employed in cleansing the temples of *Hari*, and his ears in listening to the delightful tales recounted of *Achyntha*; his eyes in viewing the sacred fanes of *Mukunda*, his person in attendance on the devoted servants of *Vishnu*; his nose continually scented the fragrance of the holy Basil, and his taste delighted in the offerings made†; his feet gloried in wandering to the places of holy pilgrimage sacred to *Hari*, and his head delighted in salutation to the feet of *Hrishikēsa*. Thus were all his actions dedicated to the sacred *Vishnu*, and, aided by priests eternally devoted to his service, he governed the whole world. He caused numerous sacrifices of the horse to be performed in honour of the lord of offerings, by *Vasishtha*, *Asita*, *Gautama*, and other sages. He it was who directed the course of the river *Saraswatī* to the region of *Dhanvāt*. In his sacrificial ceremonies, those assisting in the performance, the *Ritwiks* and the spectators, appeared as deities. His domestics, from continually hearing and chaunting the praises of the most high, did not covet that heaven which even deities are desirous to obtain; they already beheld, as it were, *Mukunda* in their hearts. Aided by austere penance, *Ambarisha*, through the discipline of devotion, and by his adherence to the regal duty, pleased the god *Hari*. He then gradually relinquished all worldly desires; becoming indifferent to palaces, to his queen, his children, friends, his mighty elephants, cars, steeds, innumerable gems, his personal ornaments, warlike weapons, and his inexhaustible treasure.

Hari delights in those steadfast in their faith, and presented to *Ambarisha* his own discus, so dreadful to adversaries, and so powerful for the protection of his devoted. The monarch was determined on strict adherence to the service of *Krishna*; he and his queen therefore made a vow to keep sacred for one year the twelfth day of each fortnight of the moon. When the vow was completed, he fasted for three days and three nights in the month of *Kārtika*, and afterwards performed his ablutions in the *Yamunā*. He then worshipped the mighty *Hari* in the forest of *Madhu*, according to the ordination of the ceremony *Mahā-bhishēka*, making offerings to the deity, of fine cloth and scented garlands. He also paid his devotions to the holy *Brāhmanas*, sending to their dwellings six millions of cows, all elegantly attired: their horns were cased with gold, their hoofs with silver; they were famed for the quantity of their milk, mildness of disposition, the youth, beauty, and elegance of their calves. After having given a splendid banquet to the priests, he himself, at their desire, was about to make his own meal, when the holy Muni *Durvasas* made his appearance. *Ambarisha* immediately arose, gave him a seat, made the necessary offerings, and embracing his feet, solicited him to take his meal. *Durvasas* consented, and contemplating the holy one, he entered the pure stream of the *Yamunā*. When this occurred, there only remained half a *Muhūrta* of time, in which the breaking of the prince's fast could take place; he accordingly

* The paradise of *Vishnu*.

† The *Prasād*, sweetmeats, &c. which have been presented to an image, and are then distributed to the worshippers.

‡ He led the *Saraswatī* into the deserts, where at present it is actually lost.

ly summoned the Brāhmanas for their advice, how he should act in a case which left him so unfortunate an option. He thus addressed them : " Point out, Oh priests, what mode I shall adopt to avoid incurring sin. If I do not break my fast on this day, I am guilty of a sinful act ; so am I, if I break it previously to the entertainment of this holy saint : will my fast be considered as broken, if I only sip water ? " The Brāhmanas answered : " The drinking of water may be considered as either breaking the fast, or it may not * . " *Ambarisha* accordingly sipped some water ; he then contemplated in his mind what could have caused the sage to have come there. *Durvasas*, by his intellectual wisdom, was aware of the king's thoughts ; he became excessively agitated, his countenance being distorted with rage. He was also overcome with hunger, and thus addressed *Ambarisha*, who was standing before him humbly with joined hands : " Observe the flagrant breach of duty of this wicked wretch, of this would-be devotee of *Siva* : I arrived here as a guest, and he, conceiving himself a monarch, had given me an invitation ; then, without having fulfilled it, he indulges his own appetite : however, he shall repent of such conduct. " Saying this, he tore off his matted hair, which he caused to assume a form resembling the destructive fire of the last day, and with which he intended to destroy the monarch. *Ambarisha* observed this dreadful figure approach, bearing an uplifted sword, and making the earth tremble, as it were, from the pressure of her feet ; but he stood firm. The discus, which the god *Hari* had presented him, had received instructions from the mighty *Purusha* to protect his devoted, and the advancing figure was consumed by it, with the same ease that the forest fire destroys the enraged serpent. *Durvasas* observing the discus now directed towards him, fled in great consternation, to avoid its destructive influence. The discus followed him so closely, that in order to save his life, the sage retired to the caves in the mountain *Méru* ; but there even he was not safe : he then fled amongst the seas, the hills, and heavens ; but wherever he retired, there he beheld the dreaded discus. Thus finding he had no asylum, he was dreadfully alarmed. He at last proceeded to *Brahma*, whom he thus implored : " Oh self-produced ! deliver me from the dreadful discus of *Hari*. " *Brahma* said : " When the mighty *Hari* resolves on the destruction of the world, including even my abode, he has the power of doing so by a single frown ; for he equals the dreadful *Kāla* himself. I have it not in my power to restrain his discus. I myself, *Bhava*, *Daksha*, *Bhrigu*, and the other saints, the lords of subjects, the lords of beings, the chiefs of deities, and the like, are all subservient to *Hari*, and we obey in the most unreserved manner all his commands. *Durvasas* thus still distressed, *Brahma* not having afforded him any relief, fled to *Siva*, who dwells in *Kailāsa*. *Siva* spoke to him in these words : " I have no power over the supreme *Nārāyana*, in whom this whole resides, at whose command not only this in which I abide, but thousands of other worlds, were produced : retire to that *Hari*, with whose supernatural energy, I, *Sanatkumāra*, *Nārada*, the mighty *Aja*, *Kapila*, *Apantarātma*, *Dharma*, *Dēvala*, *Asuri*, *Merichi*, and numerous lords of *Siddhas*, although we are as it were omniscient, and we are enveloped in his energy, are totally unacquainted.

* Rather a *Baratarian* decision : but the meaning is, that the sipping of water does not of necessity imply breaking a religious fast.

He alone can afford you an asylum from this weapon, hard to be endured even by the gods." The sage still without relief, went to *Vaikhuntha*, where *Hari* dwells with *Lakshmi*. Tremblingly he advanced, still oppressed with the mighty power of the discus, and falling prostrate at the feet of the god, he thus supplicated: "Oh thou who art imperishable, infinite, and desired by the just—Oh thou, on whom all worlds contemplate, deliver me from my sin; unwittingly have I offended those favoured by thee. Oh *Achyuta*, a name through which even the infernals are saved, pray grant me grace."

Hari said: "I, Oh sage, am subservient to those who serve me, and cannot exercise my free will; I am one whose mind can be subdued by the virtuous; I make favourites of those only who adore me; without my adorers I do not fully govern myself; how then is it possible that I should forsake those, who on my account forsake wives, homes, sons, friends, wealth, and even life, and make me their chief object, relying on me as an asylum. As virtuous wives, by their fidelity, conquer their lords, so do the good, who view all alike, gain me by fixing their minds on me alone. They do not even long for the four *Muctis* promised by me for their recompense; how then should they think of other rewards, which perish through time. I am the life of the virtuous, and the virtuous are the life of me; excepting me, they know none other, and excepting them, I have no acquaintance. Listen, Oh sage, to the means whereby you may be freed from your crime. Return to the prince whom you have offended—for, bear in mind, that when violence is offered to the good, evil recoils on the offender. Penance and science are sources of happiness to *Bráhmanas*; but, if pursued by the wicked, their effects are mischievous. Proceed, therefore, to the son of *Nabhága*, appease the mighty monarch: by this only will you obtain relief; may you be successful."

CHAPTER V.

Suka related: "Thus having been instructed by *Hari*, *Durvásas*, still afflicted by the discus, proceeded to *Ambarisha*, and prostrated himself before him. The king felt ashamed at observing the Muni at his feet; but viewing his extreme distress, he was overcome with compassion, and thus glorified the heavenly weapon. "Thou art fire, thou art the very sun, thou art the moon, the lord of the planets, thou art the waters, the earth, the heavens, and the winds; thou art the whole; thou art the organs of sense. Salutation to thee, Oh *Sudarsana*, of one thousand rays, and favourite of the mighty *Achyuta*. Salutation to thee, the destroyer of all other weapons, do thou confer grace on this priest. Thou art virtue, immortality, and truth; thou art the sacrificer, and the enjoyer of the sacrificial rites; thou art the protector of different regions; thou art the soul of all, and the mighty glory of the eternal. I offer salutation to thee, Oh *Sunábha*, the bridge to all kinds of virtue; to thee, a destroying comet to the infernals, and to the ungodly; to thee, the cherisher of the three worlds, the resplendent, the accomplisher of most wonderful actions. Through the splendor of thy sanctity, spiritual darkness is dissipated, and light bestowed on the pure; thy majesty is not to be equalled; thy appearance is that of pure truth. When, ordered by the mighty *Hari*, thou enterest the

armies of the giants and the infernals, and destroyest them ; how glorious dost thou seem. "Thou art the cherisher of the universe, and art employed by *Hari* in the annihilation of the wicked. Take heed of me, and by conferring happiness on this sage, become the means of prosperity to my generation. If ever thy desire has been fulfilled by me—if I am considered virtuous in thy sight—if I am one favoured by him in whom all virtuous quantities reside, let this priest be relieved from his affliction."

Sudarśana, at this particular solicitation of *Ambarisha*, freed the sage from further alarm. *Durvasas* bestowed blessings on the monarch, and thus praised him. "To-day have I beheld the mighty power of those devoted to the infinite one. You have, O monarch, caused benefit to me, even undeserving : what is there difficult to the holy, or what is there which cannot be relinquished by the virtuous, with whom the mighty *Hari* is embodied. Surely his holy knowledge is preserved for his elect alone ; for by the simple hearing of his name does a mortal become purified. To-day, O prince, have I received grace from you ; you not only have pardoned my transgression, but my very existence has been preserved by you." The king, recollecting that hunger was the cause of the sage's having at first visited him, fell at his feet, and soothing him, begged he would satisfy his appetite. *Durvasas*, after having made his meal, and having received every attention due as a guest, was highly gratified, and requested the monarch to regale himself, saying : "I am delighted, I am favoured by my meeting with you, O mighty *Ambarisha* : from your attention to me as a guest, the consorts of the immortals extol the purity of your actions, and the inhabitants of the earth shall celebrate your most holy fame." The sage then retired to the region of *Brahma*, having previously taken leave of the king. The peregrinations of *Durvasas*, from the commencement of his retreat from the discus, until his return to *Ambarisha*, occupied one year, during which time the king subsisted solely on water.

After the sage had departed, *Ambarisha* ate the holy food which had been prepared for him ; and although he well knew the distress which the sage had undergone, and the mode of his release from the same, he attributed all to the power of the almighty : he became devoutly attentive to the supreme and holy *Brahma*, considering all worlds, even including the region of *Brahma*, as nothing better than secondary worlds. Making over the government of his kingdom to his sons, who were in every respect equal to himself, he retired to the forest, bearing in his mind the mighty *Vasudéva*. He who may relate, and he who may retain in mind this legend of the monarch *Ambarisha**, shall assuredly become a devoted follower of the eternal.

* In this legend there is more than meets the ear. It possibly records a struggle for superiority between the worshippers of *Śiva* and *Vishnu*, and at any rate its direct objects are to establish the infinite pre-eminence of the latter over the other members of the Hindu Triad, and to recommend, in harmony with the general scope of the *Bhāgavat*, the preferential worship of the form of *Vishnu* : the legend is very popular. *Ambarisha* is one of the saints of the *Vaishnavas*, and his piety holds a distinguished place in the numerous works in the current dialects which are especially studied by the worshippers of *Rama* and *Krishna*.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Ode for Atheists.

O Thou unseen, yet known, yet lov'd,
 My thoughts are with thee!
 Where'er I wander, joyous, or oppress'd
 With nameless sorrows, far from thee and rest:
 Ever mourning, sinking,
 Still on thee ever thinking—
 O Thou unseen; yet known and ever lov'd,
 My thoughts are with thee!

So, far from home, from her lov'd streams,
 The white stork weary
 Flaps her broad wings, and scours the desert gales—
 Longs for her sedge, and solitary vales,
 Mounting, toiling, sinking,
 Still on them ever thinking,
 While far, O far detain'd from her lov'd streams,
 She wanders weary.

Thou, whom the plumed angels worship
 Bending before thee,
 Far from thee though I linger, yet I love
 And still will love thee while on earth I rove,
 Ever frail and failing,
 My soul her sin bewailing;
 Thou Highest, whom archangels prostrate worship,
 I bend before thee!

Not all that senseless Atheists boast
 Of solemn wonder,
 Shall aught disparage thee, thou Holy One.
 No, not the crimson couch of thy bright sun,
 Nor thy wild winds rushing,
 Nor thy full floods down gushing,
 Nor all thy mighty train—thy starry host,
 No, nor thy thunder!

The earliest dew-encumber'd blushes
 Staining the young rose,
 Were pencil'd by thy limning angels, blest
 To do thy bidding where they secret rest,
 Heavenly forms producing,
 Each bursting blossom loosing,
 Till the full glow of sanguine flushes
 Matures the young rose.

Thine is th' abyss of pathless oceans,
 Calm when thou speakest,
 Thine the deep fire that bursts the starting world
 When empires fall; far from thy throne is heard
 Run wide and thundering,
 While bristling fleets are foundering,
 And nations agonize in their convulsions,
 If thou but speakest.

Gone is the wasted wreck of ages,
 Old Tyre is buried!
 Persepolis but strews her hoary stones,
 Like a sepulchral show of charnel bones,
 To the pilgrim telling
 Where puny greatness swelling
 Blasphem'd, till He who scorn'd the piles of ages
 Their proud tombs buried.
 Where are thy black up-starting temples
 High to heaven crowded?
 Bel of Assyria, speak! for once to thee
 Tower'd the blood-fane where the Mujelibè
 Sullen moulders, wasting;
 And now the Arab hasting
 Traces no more thy mockery of temples
 • Fallen and shrouded.
 Whose, Atheist, is the lapse of ages
 Rolling mysterious?
 Who did create young Time, and watch his ways
 Capricious, as he silent grew in days,
 Then to years maturing—
 Now old, but yet enduring;
 His sport the fall of leaves—the wane of ages
 Changing mysterious?
 The burden'd years that were, have fled
 Back to eternity.
 Time rushes on, and dim futurity
 Nears the bold vision, while all carelessly
 Kingdoms fallen, falling,
 Have strown his path appalling,
 And sere leaves, big events, and years, have fled—
 Hurl'd to eternity.
 Whose then is vast eternity?
 Whose? The Eternal's!
 Fate, providence, the things that were and are—
 Kingdoms that are to be—the earth, the air,
 Fire all devouring,
 Seas roaring, heavens low'ring,
 The agencies of time, eternity,
 Are the Eternal's!
 Dread question! Who is the Eternal?
 Hark! his storms answer thee.
 Hark! for the shriek of death when Atheists die
 Howls who doth hold the earth, and sea, and sky,
 Ruling their changings—
 Howls who prescribes the rangings
 Of untold fiery globes that roll eternal.
 Hark! all things answer thee!
 The hierarchies before his presence—
 The covering cherubs—
 Michael, with all his under-thrones and legions—
 The conquer'd giant angels down in regions

Deep and despairing—
 Stern Death, lean and daring—
 Hell that blasphemés, but not denies the presence—
 Fall'n blasted cherubs—

Chaos and night, of ancient fame—
 Light, earth's pure first-born—
 The settled mountains, and the eternal hills—
 The clouds established*, and the gushing rills—
 Ebbing seas dividing,
 Calm in the depths subsiding—
 The morning stars that sung thy awful name,
 O glorious First-born!

Each rich material of the muse—
 The moonlight sparkling—
 The wondrous varied life, and light, and hue—
 The ocean's sweetest green, the heaven's pale blue—
 Aurora waking—
 The breezy woodlands shaking—
 The ardent noon—the eve that steals with dew,
 Silent and darkling—

All, all things answer him, O God
 Supremely blessed!
 How great, how wise, how holy, and how just!
 How merciful to spare rebellious dust,
 For ever chiding
 Thee, or insane deriding,
 Or worse, with wild voice yelling, "There's no God,
 Supreme and blessed"

What then is in the Atheist's book?
 Sweet Poesy had never
 Beam'd midst his foul blots like the living sunbeams
 Burnish'd on jetty coal, whose fairest lone gleams
 Mock the rainbow fading,
 On the black pitch degrading,
 Were God not, then had been the Atheist's book
 Perused—no, never!

O thou Eternal, injur'd God!
 He steals thy glories,
 He robs thee of thy thunder pregnant storms,
 Thy noblest wonders—thy divinest forms,
 Thy whirlwinds snatching,
 Thy purest sunlight catching,
 To mingle with aught base he calls his god!
 He soils thy glories!

He makes thy sun a pander foul
 To his loath'd cravings.
 The lights of Nature kindle his hot lust
 Voluptuous, till he sickens with disgust.
 The calmest sighing
 Of the fresh gales when dying,
 Fans to impurer flames his jaded soul,
 Nor sates his cravings.

The bleeding grape that loads the vine,
 The climbing jess'mine,
 The fragrant incense of the honied fields,
 Th' impassioned carols which the forest yields,
 The waters welling,
 Echoes ever busy, telling
 What sweet secluded bird doth charm the vine,
 Or bowery jess'mine,

All Nature he perverts, and smiles
 In gloomy greatness.
 He hath no God, no country, and no home,
 Abandoned ever—self-condemned to roam,
 Thrones and kings hating,
 Pleased only that his prating
 Libels the world that feeds his sneering smiles:
 This is his greatness.

Perish the harp that mocks the strain
 Of some fall'n spirit—
 The impious lore that would the world upturn—
 A nation's deep foundations raze and burn,
 Remorseless raging,
 The brutal battle waging
 On all that's sacred! Perish thy wild strain,
 Dark, chagrin'd spirit!

Rob not the nation's morals! spare
 Our holiest blessings—
 Our British hearth—our sanctities—our bed—
 Our guardian angels, who benignly shed
 Love, joy inspiring;
 In purity retiring,
 Where our calm homes their heavenly influence share.
 Holiest of blessings!

'Tis fiendish to demolish all—
 Our best hopes blasting.
 O Thou above, great Patron of our homes,
 Strength of our cottages, and of our domes,
 The poor befriending,
 Our social ties defending,
 Arise! assert thy right to govern all!
 Reign everlasting!

O England, England, ever lov'd,
 My thoughts are with thee!
 No more thy charming cowslip fields, and woods,—
 Thy chasten'd prospects, and thy silver floods
 In meadows twining,
 Or through thy wide plains shining,
 Glad my dim eyes with rapturous tears; yet lov'd,
 My thoughts are with thee!

And my last prayer shall breathe for thee,
 My sea-girt country.
 I weep when thou'rt insulted, and my heart
 Throbs for thy weal, and feels the biting smart,
 When ruffians goading,
 And lecherous lore corroding,
 Would sap thy morals, and with villainy
 Would brand my country.

Farewell! blest Island! ye snow cliffs
 White from the ocean,
 Farewell! Heaven bless the green spot! my first breath
 I drew in her fair vallies, and in death
 Far from thee sinking,
 Still on my England thinking,
 I'll bless thee, purer than thy snowy cliffs
 White on the ocean!

Calcutta,
 April 5, 1824.

LYCIDAS.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Professor of Oriental Literature at Bonn, G. Freytag, has published various selections in Arabic for the use of students. The principal is the Arabic translation of the Fables of Esop, or Locman, made according to De Sacy from the Greek or Hebrew version, at no very remote date, and written in a low, and even ungrammatical style. These fables have been often published. The best edition is considered to be that of Mons. Caussin de Perceval. Notwithstanding their application, however, to the object of elementary study, it may very well be questioned, if the defects of the composition do not disqualify them for such service. We believe they are not studied in this country. The other selections composing Professor Freytag's Chrestomathia are, An extract from the Tarikh ad Daul

Kemal-ed-din. The author of the work lived in the reign of Almelek Alnasir Salah ed din Yusef, in the years 1236 to 1243, and was charged with several important missions, of which he has given an account. Several extracts from the history have been published: one collection, entitled Selectæ ex Historia Halebi, was printed at Paris in 1819, and the reign of Saed ed Doula, son of Seif ad Doula, at Bonn, in 1820, in Arabic and German. The history of Kemaleddin derives its chief interest from the valuable details it affords on the subject of the crusades.

The last selection is the fragment of a work by Ahmed Ebn Arabshah, entitled

ومفاكته النظر فافاكته الخلو

It is a collection of apologues, written in a style of great elegance, and less difficult than that of the same writer's life of Timur. The tenth, or closing section, is devoted to the biography of Jenghez Khan.

2. The Baron Von Schilling has lent to the Asiatic Society of Paris the matrices of a fount of Mongol-Manchu letters, with permission to cast a fount for their own use. The Society has consequently undertaken to prepare the types, and bear the cost of publishing with them a dictionary, Manchu and French, compiled and edited by Klaproth. The work is expected to form one thick octavo volume.

3.—The Prussian government has also permitted the Asiatic Society

تاريخ الدول
 A history of the Mahommedans, attributed to Fakhr ad din Razi; An extract from the Daulet as Sajiyet,

الدولة السلجوقية
 the history of a dynasty which possessed, during part of the fourth and fifth centuries of the Hira, Armenia, Azerbajan, and Jebel. This extract is taken from a MS. belonging to the library of Götting, which has been enriched with an immense number of Arabic works collected by the late Mr. Seetzen. The third and fourth historical extracts are taken from the history of Haleb, or Aleppo, by

of Paris to cast a fount of Sanscrit types, from the matrices prepared for the university of Bonn, the characters of which have been employed by Schlegel in his edition of the Bhágavat Gita.

4.—Mons. Caussin²¹ de Perceval has in the press a grammar of vernacular or vulgar Arabic, with dialogues and other illustrations.

5.—A Japanese grammar, translated from the Portuguese by Mons. Landresse, and a Chinese Chrestomathia by Mons. Moulinier, are about to make their appearance.

6.—The works of Meng-tseu, or Mencius, a celebrated Chinese sage, have been translated into Latin, and are about to be published by Mons. A. Stanislas Julien.

7.—We regret to observe, that the Orientalists of Paris have lost one of the most celebrated of their number, Mons. Langles, Keeper of the Oriental Manuscripts in the King's Library, and Principal of the Royal School of Oriental living Languages at Paris. He died on the 28th January, after a life devoted to the cultivation of Oriental literature, and rich in the accumulation of literary honours. Five funeral orations were pronounced on the occasion of his death, by Mr. Caussin, on the part of the Institute; Mr. Gail, on that of the Royal Library; Messrs. Barbie de Bocages and Jomard, on behalf of the Royal Antiquarian Society and the Geographical Society; and Mons. Disnet, as representative of the members of the Oriental School; Mons. Langles being connected with these, and many other institutions. He was also an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and several of its members have had occasion to become personally acquainted with the warmth of his zeal, the extent of his acquirements, and the amiableness of his manners. We may perhaps take an opportunity of presenting our readers with some notice of the labours of this eminent Orientalist.

9.—The 17th number of the *Journal Asiatique* contains an in-

teresting description, by Mons. Reynouard, of five coins of the two first Bengal kings, Ilyas Shah and Sekander Shah. They were found in the ruins of an old fort on the Berhamputra by Mons. Du-vaucel, and submitted to several Orientalists in Calcutta. A transcript and translation by Mr. Prinsep were sent with them to Paris, the accuracy of which is acknowledged by Mons. Reynouard, except in one important omission, the name of the city where they were struck,

سنارگانو

Sonargánu, or, more correctly, Sonargaon. This verification is very creditable to Mons. Reynouard's knowledge of Oriental Numismatics. The coins now sent, he states to be the first perfect specimens received in Europe of the coinage of the Bengal sultans, those published in the *Transactions of the Gottingen Society* being defective, and inaccurately explained. Mons. Reynouard has accounted very satisfactorily for the reference to the Khalif upon these coins, after the Khalifs of Bagdad had long ceased to exist; and shews, that the Khalifs of Egypt, although little revered at home, were for a considerable period objects of veneration to the princes of India.

10.—The indefatigable Von Hammer has published a German Translation of the whole *Diwan of Motenebbi*. He has also contributed to the Asiatic Society of Paris some observations on the Turkish History of Cantemir, shewing that Sir William Jones's high estimate of the value of that historian was altogether erroneous and unmerited.

11.—We may expect considerable accessions to Chinese literature from Petersburg shortly. It appears, that Russia is allowed by the treaty of 1728 to maintain at Peking a hotel, two churches, an archimandrite, four priests, and four scholars, the latter to be trained as interpreters of the Chinese and

Manchu languages: these persons are relieved every ten or twelve years. The persons thus sent to Peking were for a long time individuals of little or no education, and consequently no advantage to letters resulted from the arrangement: latterly the system was altered, and the last relief included several distinguished scholars. Amongst these was Hyacinthus the Archimandrite, who has lately returned, and has brought with him, as the fruits of an active residence, the following works:

Translation of a General History of China, from B. C. 2357 to A. D. 1633, nine volumes folio.

Translation of a Geographical and Statistical Description of China, with a large map, two volumes folio.

Translation of the works of Confucius, with a Commentary.

A Chinese and Russian Dictionary.

Translation of a work 'on the Geography and History of Thibet and Little Bukharia.

Translation of a History of Mongolia.

Translation of the Chinese Code of Laws for the Mongol Tribes.

Descriptive Accounts of Peking, of the Great Canal of China, and of the various hydraulic works along the course of the Yellow River; besides various original tracts upon the manners and customs of the Chinese, their manufactures and military force.

The fourth number of the *Indische Bibliothek*, which completes the first volume, contains a detailed account of the contents of the 13th volume of the *Asiatic Researches* by A. Schlegel, and observations on the participial affixes of the Sanscrit language त्वा and य by Baron Humboldt, who it appears has been devoting his leisure to the study of Sanscrit since his return to Germany.

Whilst Oriental literature is thus actively cultivated on the continent of Europe, it seems to be strangely neglected in England. We do not observe any notice of the labours of the Royal Asiatic Society of London; and its only product hitherto is the Oriental Club, a child not calculated to do much credit to its parent.

THE QUARTERLY,

&c. &c. &c.



ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Asia Polyglotta. JULIUS VON KLAPROTH. Paris. *Bei A. Schubarth, Rue Choiseul.* 1 vol. 4to.; with folio Sprach Atlas.

ETYMOLOGICAL affinities have been brought into considerable disrepute by the inadequacy of those enquirers, who pretended to discover them. Ignorant themselves of the languages on which they exercised their speculations, and following implicitly authorities, on which no critical test had stamped a value, they were misled by the appearance of similitudes that had no real existence, and recognised analogies in forms that proved ultimately to be errors. It is no wonder, therefore, that the deductions drawn from such unsound premises were wrong and ridiculous; and it was natural enough that the science which seemed to sanction such monstrosities, should share the contumely that attached to its professors. Of late years, however, etymology has assumed a very different character. The chief object of its cultivators has been less to draw conclusions than to collect materials; and the dialects of the greater part of the known world have been brought together, for the purpose of instituting an accurate and careful comparison. The history and connexions of the languages of civilized Europe, with one or two remarkable exceptions, have been long known with tolerable accuracy. The last few years have thrown new and extensive light upon the dialects of Asia. Much has been done of late also with the languages of America; and Africa alone remains, in philology, as in geography, a nearly untrodden tract.

The merit of leading the way in the improved tone of etymological enquiry, at least on an extended scale, appears to belong to Catharine II. by whose orders a comparative vocabulary

of the languages of the world was drawn up, and published under the superintendence of the celebrated Pallas. An improved edition of this work in four volumes, and comprehending the dialects of Africa and America, was published at Petersburg in 1790, compiled by De Miriewo. In 1806, however, the first volume of the valuable and laborious compilation, the *Mithridates* of Adelung, appeared at Berlin, comprising the languages of Asia. The learned author died before the further prosecution of the work; but the materials he had collected were entrusted to professor Vater; who at subsequent intervals, ending in 1817, published three other volumes, containing the dialects of Europe, Africa, and America, and important additions to the first, or Asiatic volume. The *Mithridates* is not a mere series of vocabularies: its authors have classed the dialects according to their apparent affinities, with considerable success; and have exhibited much learning and talent in the numerous, though brief dissertations, with which the compilation is interspersed. At the same time, valuable as the *Mithridates* undoubtedly is, its publication was somewhat premature. Many of the languages of which it treats are even yet imperfectly known, and several have been fully appreciated only since the last volume of the work appeared. It is not to be wondered, therefore, if many of its premises are wrong, and its conclusions questionable.

To supply part of its defects is the object of the *Asia Polyglotta*, published by Julius Von Klaproth; and we are disposed to wish that the author had been contented with such a purpose. He was fully competent to replace the omissions, and correct the defects of previous enquiries, in every thing relating to the dialects of central and northern Asia; and in these departments his work is new, copious, and valuable. The title, however, would lead us to expect an equally full developement of the Indo-Germanic, and Semitic tongues, as well as of those of the Eastern Archipelago and South Sea Islands. To these divisions of his subject, however, as we shall presently see, the author scantily and unsatisfactorily adverts; and the defect renders the ambitious denomination of *Asia Polyglotta*, far from applicable to the present publication.

Before we offer a view of the order and contents of the work, we may, perhaps, be allowed to say something of the author himself, as although Julius Von Klaproth is well known in Europe, we have reason to believe, that little more than his name has found its way to India.

Julius Von Klaproth is the son of the celebrated chemist of that name. He commenced his literary career in 1800, with two dissertations in the geographical journal of Gotha, one on the *Serica* of the ancients, and the other on some islands on the east coast of Corea, discovered by La Perouse. In 1802, he published at Weimar, an *Asiatic Magazine*. Twelve numbers only were published, containing, amongst other contributions from the editor himself, translations of the *Gita Govinda*, *Bhagavat Gita*, and a Chinese comedy; a memoir on the incarnations of Vishnu, on the ancient literature of the Chinese, and on the geography of Central Asia, as known to the ancients.

In 1804, Klaproth was attached to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and in the following year accompanied the embassy to China, under Count Golowkin. In this journey through Siberia, and the countries south of the Baikal Lake, and on his return along the frontiers of China, and through the tracks peopled by the Eleuths, he had an opportunity of perfecting himself in a knowledge of the Turk and Tartar tribes, and dialects.

He returned to Russia in 1806, and in 1807 he was deputed by the Russian government to travel in the Caucasus and in Georgia, in prosecution of his enquiries into the history and philology of the nations inhabiting this part of Asia. The account of these travels was not published for a considerable period: the first volume in 1812, the second in 1814. In 1823, the author published a French edition of his travels at Paris, with important alterations and additions, and a new and interesting map of Georgia.

The interval that elapsed between Klaproth's travels in the Caucasus and their publication, was far from unproductive. In 1810, he published at St. Petersburg a volume of *Memoirs on Asiatic history, philology, &c.* containing, amongst other matters, an *Essay on the Origin of the Afghans*; a *Translation from the Turkish of part of the Baber Nama*;

Historical and Geographical Fragments relating to the Kingdoms of Ava and Pegu, from Chinese authorities; and a Description of the border Countries between China and Russia.

Klaproth quitted St. Petersburg for Berlin in 1810-11, and continued actively employed in Chinese and Tartar literature. He exposed the pretensions of Hager, and proved his ignorance of the Chinese language; and contributed to the *Mines of the East* his observations on the language and written characters of the Eigours. In 1814, he published a supplementary description of the eastern portion of the Caucasian chain, and of the new Russian provinces between the Caspian and Black Sea; and in 1815, he published a new edition of the travels of Guldenstadt, who visited Georgia, Emeretia, and the Caucasus in 1770—73.

As long ago as the reign of Lewis XIV. the government of France had pledged itself to the publication of a dictionary of the Chinese language; but it was not till the year 1813, that this pledge was imperfectly redeemed, by the appearance of the dictionary of Pere Basile of Glemona, under the superintendence of the younger Deguignes. Klaproth having, in the course of his studies, made considerable additions to this work, was encouraged to commit them to the press by the king of Prussia; and the first part, entitled, a Supplement to the Chinese and Latin Dictionary of P. Basile, was published by him at Paris in 1819. The second part, it is expected, will appear in 1825, having been hitherto suspended, in order that the author may embody in his work those accessions which he has since been able to procure from England or China.

Klaproth has also published, within the last few years, a separate work on the language and letters of the Eigours, a Catalogue of Chinese and Manchu Books in the Royal Library of Berlin, a number of Essays and Memoirs in the *Annales des Voyages*, and a still greater number in the *Journal Asiatique*. A letter to Mons. Champollion, shewing a close affinity between Coptic and the languages of northern Asia and the Asia Polyglotta, is his latest publication; but he has in the press, printed at the charge of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a Georgian grammar and Manchu dictionary; and he has undertaken to publish in London, as we have already had occasion to notice,

a voluminous work on China, on the plan of Hamilton's Hindoostan.

The long period passed in these studies, the success which has attended them, as evidenced in so many valuable publications, and the opportunity of personal intercourse with the people of central and northern Asia, enjoyed by this author, give great weight to his researches and opinions; and whatever we may think of his mode of treating those subjects with which he is least familiar, and although his work in some respects is evidently composed with want of due consideration, yet we cannot hesitate to acknowledge, that in his *Asia Polyglotta*, he has ably contributed towards filling up a very important chasm in the history, not only of philology, but of mankind.

Klaproth considers etymological affinity to be of two kinds, common and cognate. The first appears in those occasional resemblances of sound and sense, which may be traced in the languages of remote and unconnected nations, and which may be regarded as the fragments of one general and antediluvian form of speech. The latter, which is alone the legitimate object of enquiry, arises from the ramification of kindred tongues, branching from the same original, and consequently indicating the relationship and origin of those races by whom they are spoken. Of the former class of affinities we have some curious examples.

As,	German,	Sonne.	Mantchu,	Shun.	Sun.	
	<i>Sumbava</i> ,	Wura.	<i>Samoyede</i> ,	Wira.	Moon.	
	<i>Japanese</i> ,	Khoshi.	<i>Ostiak</i> ,	Khos.	Star.	
	<i>Chinese</i> ,	Siue.	<i>Caucasian</i> ,	Se.	Snow.	
	<i>New Guinea</i> ,	Dan.	<i>Ossetes</i> ,	Don.	Water.	
	<i>Japanese</i> ,	Fi.	<i>Permish</i> ,	Bi.	<i>Siamese</i> ,	Fei. } Fire.
			(<i>Siberia</i>),			
	<i>Bima</i> ,	Api.	<i>Sumbawa</i> ,	Api.	<i>Bugese</i> .	Afi. }
	<i>Chinese</i> ,	Uhr.	<i>German</i> ,	Ohr.	Ear.	
	<i>Sanscrit</i> ,	Kara.	<i>Mongol</i> ,	Gar.	} Hand.	
	<i>Lesghi</i> ,	Kwer.	<i>Greek</i> ,	Kheir.		
	<i>Latin</i> ,	Sanguis.	<i>Manchu</i> ,	Sengi.	Blood.	
	<i>English</i> ,	Egg.	<i>Yeneseish</i> ,	Eg.		
			(<i>in Siberia</i>),			
	<i>Chinese</i> ,	Fan.	<i>Greek</i> ,	Pan.	All.	
	<i>Breton</i> ,	Me.	<i>Georgian</i> ,	Me.	I.	
	<i>Sanscrit</i> ,	Nayak.	<i>Mongol</i> ,	Noyon.	Chief.	
	<i>Turkish</i> ,	Kara.	<i>Japanese</i> ,	Kuroi.	Black.	
	<i>Cornwall</i> ,	Kei.	<i>Breton</i> ,	Ki.	} Dog.	
	<i>Chinese</i> ,	Kea.	<i>Andish</i> ,	Khoi.		
			(<i>Caucasus</i>),			
	<i>Greek</i> ,	Keion.	<i>Chinese</i> ,	Ki-uan.		

<i>Sanscrit,</i>	Shanr.	<i>Hebrew,</i>	Shor.}	Ox.
<i>Assanian,</i>	Shar.	<i>Monqol,</i>	Shar.}	
<i>Kurile,</i>	Ship.	<i>English,</i>	Ship.	

Leaving these investigations for those of the cognate languages, we have, first, that extensive division, which philologists seem agreed to recognise as the Indo-Germanic family, and which associates the most numerous and powerful nations of Asia and Europe, from Ceylon to the Shetland isles. Klaproth, however, does not admit in this branch of the subject, that these various dialects or tribes are to be regarded as the progeny of any one of their number ; but maintains that they are, for the most part, collaterally related, and connected by community of descent, from an original which is no longer known.

The parent of the Indo-Germanic languages, and the original, indeed, of every form of speech which may be considered as generic, are considered by our author to have existed before the flood, and to have been preserved by the remnants of the primitive tribes, who escaped destruction amongst some of the lofty heights situated within their reach. The ancestors of the Indo-Germanic nations took refuge, according to this theory, amongst the summits of the Himalaya and the Caucasus ; and the tribes and their dialects proceeded from these mountains in an easterly and southerly direction, over the plains of Hindoostan, or in a westerly course, to Asia Minor and Europe. As this hypothesis is opposed to the only authentic record of antiquity we possess, and as it rests wholly upon conjecture, it can claim no further credit than that of ingenuity, and consequently leaves us as much in the dark as ever with regard to the original affinities of nations and tongues.

The European branches of these mountain stems are not comprehended within our author's plan. The Asiatic tribes that sprang from the Himalaya and Caucasian refugees, are the Hindus, Afghans, Persians, Kurds, the Caucasian Medes, or the Asii, and Alani of early writers, and Ossètes of the present, and lastly the Armenians.

The tribes that descended into India, where they acquired an ascendancy, both political and philological, mixed, our author supposes, with the remains of some of the black aboriginal races, who had survived the deluge amongst the Vindhyan mountains,

or the Ghats of the Peninsula. In this manner Klaproth proposes to explain the difference of complexion between the Hindus and other branches of the Indo-Germanic stock ; as well as the existence in India, particularly in the south, of a considerable number of words and grammatical forms, which have no connexion with the Sanscrit. This latter language also, as it at present exists, is considered by Klaproth to have no pretensions to very high antiquity ; but he assigns no reasons for entertaining a sentiment so decidedly opposed to the general impression, and to all we know of the history of the Hindus. It is very possible, that its technical grammars may not date much earlier than the Christian era ; and the modified systems by which it is studied are, we know, very modern : but we trace in the names of persons and things, abundant proofs that the grammatical construction of the language existed in the time of Alexander ; and it is to the same period that traditions, supported by subsequent events, refer the origin of the grammatical labours of Panini and Katyayana. If, however, the elaborate grammar of the Sanscrit language was perfected three centuries before Christianity, we must allow the language itself a very considerable period of cultivation, for it to have attained such entire and complicated development. It is not easy, therefore, to conceive on what grounds our author has adopted the notion of its modern formation ; and we much doubt whether he would have started such an opinion, had he bestowed the same attention on the dialects of India, as he has paid to those of Tartary and China.

The first object of comparison in the *Asia Polyglotta* is the Sanscrit, specimens of which Klaproth has classed with analogies in various languages of the same general stem. The following are a few of the coincidences.

	<i>Sans.</i>		
Same,	Sama.	Latin,	Similis.
All,	Viswa.	Slavic,	Wse.
Other,	Anyā.	German,	Ander.
Eye,	Akshi.	Slavic,	Ago.
Tree,	Dru.	—	Derewo.
		Greek,	Drus.
Vessel,	Patra.	Latin,	Patera.
Both,	Ubhaya.	Russ.	Obe.
Blood,	Rudira.	—	Ruda.

Thin,	Tanu.	Latin, Slav. Germ.	Tenuis. Tonkoe. Dünn.
Fire,	Agni.	Latin, Slav.	Ignis. Agon.
Finger,	Anguli.	Ossetic, Pers.	Angulsc. Angusht.
Darkness,	Tamas.	Russ.	Tamno.
Asking,	Prasna.	Slav.	Pros.
Singing,	Gana.	Latin,	Cano.
Light,	Ruchi.	Pers.	Roshen.
Great,	Maha,	Greek, Latin,	Mega. Magnum.
Throat,	Gala.	Latin, Germ.	Collum. Kehle.
Skin,	Cherma.	Pers. Ossetic, Greek,	Charm. Zerm. Derma.
A Dog,	Swa.	Old Median, Afghan, Russ.	Spako. Spei. Sobaka.
Yoke,	Yugam.	Latin, Germ.	Jugum. Yock.
Cold, or cold season, }	Hema.	Latin, Russ.	Hyems. Sima.
Clothes,	Vastra.	Latin, Zend, Pehlevi,	Vestis. Wastré, Wastery.
A man,	Nara.	Pers. Greek, Germ.	Nar. Aner. Mensch.
Milk,	Manush. Kshir.	Pers. Ossetic,	Shir. Akhshir.
Middle, Month,	Madyam. Masa.	Latin, Slavic, Pers.	Medium. Mesay. Mah.
Night,	Nisa.	Latin, Slavic, Greek, Germ.	Mensis. Notsh. Nux. Nacht.
Finger nail,	Nakha.	Pers. Osset. Russ. Germ.	Nakhen. Nakh. Nogol. Nagel.
Nose,	Nasa.	Latin, Germ. Slavic,	Nasus. Nase. Nos.
Whisker,	Musha.	Greek, French,	Mustax. Moustache.
Sweat,	Sweda.	Latin, Germ.	Sudor. Shweiss.
Mind,	Manas.	Latin,	Mens.
Iron,	Ayasa.	Germ. Kurd.	Eisen. Hasin.
Strong,	Bala, or Vala. Balawan.	Latin, Pers.	Validus. Pehlawan.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Sans.</i>		
Star,	Tara.	Pers.	Sittara.
Straw,	Palala.	French,	Paille.
		Ital.	Paglia.
Day,	Divas.	Latin.	Dies.
	Dina.	Slav. and Russ.	Den.
Drinking,	Pana, Piti.	Greek,	Pino.
		Russ.	Piu.
		Slav.	Pit.
		Latin,	Potus.
Water,	Nira.	Greek,	Neros.
		New Gr.	Neros.
Road,	Pathi.	Russ.	Put.
		Send.	Petho.
		Engl.	Path.
White,	Sweta.	Pers.	Sâfed.
		Russ.	Swet.
		Gothic,	Hweit.
		Engl.	White.
		Germ.	Weiss.
Widow,	Vidava.	Latin,	Vidua.
		Slav.	Wdowa.
		Germ.	Wittwe.

Besides these coincidences, there is a remarkable agreement amongst the numerals and indeclinable adjuncts in the several dialects; and the terms expressive of consanguinity, it is well known, very generally correspond: there are abundant examples, therefore, in the lists calculated to satisfy the most sceptical: there are also some affinities of a questionable character; as, *Sans.* Bhinna, separated; *Germ.* weit, wide: *Sans.* Kharva; *Russ.* Karla, short, or dwarf: *Sans.* Lalana, agreeable; *Lat.* blandus: *Sans.* Baraha; *Engl.* boar: but such examples are not numerous, nor in general very extravagant. There are some other affinities, however, that cannot be recognised, as they are founded on words which, although termed Sanscrit, we cannot identify with any of the vocables of that language: such are, *Duari*, old; *Lavana*, the face or forehead; *Arivi*, a brook; *Kurita*, blind; *Coila*, a cave; *Kali*, a calf; *Sandha*, a light; *Phrti*, price; *Kushta*, simple or pure; *Cana*, a cane; *Ashiga*, dry; and several others; which, if Sanscrit at all, are strangely perverted and misrepresented in our author's pages. Such blemishes in the *Mithridates*, where they are very plentiful, were in some degree excuseable, but they are so no longer; and writers who speculate on Sanscrit affinities, are now bound to consult those authorities, which alone will not mislead them, and to which ready access is now open.

Klaproth observes, that the Gypsies are clearly a Hindu race, although the history of their origin is still undetermined. We submitted our speculations on this subject in a preceding number; and it is only necessary to observe, that Klaproth and the writers he follows, have no reason for inferring, as they do, that the language of the Gypsies is connected peculiarly with the dialects of northern India. On the contrary, its exemption from words of Persian origin serves to distinguish it from the speech of the Punjab, or the language of the Afghans. The purity of the Sanscrit terms, as well as their number, are much more in favour of our hypothesis, and leave no doubt that the chief portion of the Gypsey tribes must have originated in central or Gangetic Hindustan.

The next division of this family to which Klaproth directs his attention is the Afghan nation, who, he states, have occupied the country west of Hindustan from the earliest times. This is an assertion of which we should wish to see some proof, as we are very much disposed to think, that the Afghans occupied their present site no earlier than the seventh or eighth century. We again differ from him with respect to their original country, or *Stammland*, which he places south of the Hindu Koh, as we have little doubt that the Afghans are a branch of the primitive Persian stem, and came from the north of the Hindu Koh, or from Balkh, or Bokhara. It is not very improbable, indeed, that the Armenian writers are not altogether incorrect when they assert, that the Afghans are originally from the eastern Caucasus, although they err as to the time, when they proceed to describe them as a tribe of Albanians, driven from their domicile by the hosts of Jingis Khan, and seeking refuge in Persia and towards Kandahar, till they settled in the Punjab. In proof of this hypothesis, they allege the national denomination, which agrees with the word Albania, as pronounced by the Armenians, or Achban, or Achwan. The date of such an incursion is, however, too modern; although it must be admitted, that we have no specification of the Afghans as a distinct race at any remote period. The first Mohammedan invaders of India found Hindu princes along the Indus, and the political institutions of the Af-

ghans are rather irreconcilable with the existence of the Ghiznavide despotism. They are said, indeed, by Ferishta to have inhabited at that period the mountains of Ghor, and to have furnished subsequently, in the house of Mohammed Ghorî, the conquerors of Hindustan. This testimony is rather unsatisfactory. Hindu history places in the 11th century Hindu princes in the Punjab, and Mohammedan history describes idolaters, probably Hindus, in Khorasan, and even in Bokhara, in the 7th; but the Afghans could never have been part of the Hindu nation, their physiognomy, as well as their complexion, being so wholly distinct. The former indeed is very much in support of their tradition of a Jewish descent, but not more so than the features of other Caucasian and Iranian tribes. The Pushtu language may be admitted, as Klaproth observes, as the safest clue to the origin of the Afghans; and this connects them satisfactorily enough with the main Indo-Germanic family, in distinction from the Semitic races: but it is equally strong evidence in favour of an immediate and close relation to the Iranian or Persian branches, a very great portion of the Pushtu being in fact pure Persian. Elphinstone observes, of two hundred and eighteen Pushtu words, he traced 108 in other languages, chiefly Persian; and subsequently five others were found in the Kurdish language. Of about 150 words given by Klaproth, 45 are common to Kurd and Pushtu: and we may observe, that there is an evident resemblance in feature, person, and character, between the Kurds and Afghans. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Elphinstone did not add to his valuable work the comparative vocabulary, the construction of which he has described (p. 190, note.) Such part as he has published (App. E.) agrees tolerably well with Klaproth's, with such varieties as might be expected from a different mode of representing Oriental characters in those of Europe. We apprehend, however, Klaproth has not paid sufficient attention in some instances to the characteristic changes of Persian words, as employed by the Afghans: thus he writes *G'ochi*, to be pronounced Ghokli in English, for *Gosht*, Persian; flesh; but the favourite practice of the Afghans is to change *G* into *Gh*, and *O* into *Wu*, as well as sometimes *Sh* into *Kh*; agreeably to which modifications, the word should be Ghwakhi, or Ghwa-

sha, not Ghoki. Other characteristic forms seem to have been mistaken by him, as he writes Shpe, for Pshee, a foot; and Spa, for Shpee, night: and want of attention to the same has induced him to leave the first word of his list in unblessed singleness, finding no partner in any language for Makhi, evening, although, as written by Elphinstone, Makham, it is clearly a derivative from the Persian *Shām*; the prefix *Ma* being applied to it, and other words implying time, and *Sh* being constantly changed to *Kh*, not only in Pushtu, but other Indian dialects. We presume, therefore, that Klaproth has no personal knowledge of the language of the Afghans.

The Persians are supposed to have been derived chiefly from the fugitives of the Caucasian chain, the most westerly branches of whom mingled with the tribes of African origin; in consequence of which intermixture, the Pehlevi language, consisting, in a great proportion, of Semitic words, was formed. Modern Persian admitted a still further accession from the same quarter, and is largely interpolated with Arabic and Chaldee terms.

The comparative list furnished by Klaproth compares the Zend, or, as he writes it, Send, and the Pehlevi, with each other, and with different languages: as might be expected, there is little resemblance between the two first, although both, particularly the latter, are very abundantly traceable in modern Persian. A few examples from his vocabulary will sufficiently prove the affinity.

	<i>Zend.</i> Oethre.	Latin, Germ. Ital.	Alter. Ander. Altro.	<i>Pehlevi.</i> Jawideh.	Pers.	Juda.
A field,	Krishti. Kiaht.			Keisht.	Pers.	Kesht.
All,	Wispe.	Slav.	Wse.	{ Wespe. Hamak.	Pers.	Hamel.
Apt,	—	—	—	Mawir.	— Russ. Germ. Greek,	Mor. Mirawi. Müre. Mürmos.
Eye,	Doethre.	—	—	Cheshm.	Pers.	Cheshm.
Tree,	Orothed. Werekshe.	Latin, Port.	Arbor. Aruore.	Dirakht.	Pers.	Derakht.
Blood,	Methrem.			Mothreshf.		
Breast,	Tshitane.			Pestan.	Pers.	Pistan.
Flesh,	Meeche.			Baserio.	Heb. Chald.	Basar. Bisra.

	<i>Zend.</i>		<i>Pehlvi.</i>		
Friend,	Frem.		Dust.	Pers.	Dost.
Fear,	Bienghe.		Bim.		
At present,	Hede.	Latin, Hodie.	Aknin.	Pers.	Aknun.
Child,	Posnam.	Greek, Pais.	Posan.	Pers.	Peser.
King,	Khshaio.		Malke.	Arab.	Malek.
Body,	Teno.		Tun.	Pers.	Ten.
Prowess, or strength,	Sauere.		Sur.	Arab.	Thur: &c.

Klaproth has specified a few of the Sanscrit affinities to these Zend words; but we are of opinion, that very admissible counterparts may be found for all, as follows:—Different, Z. Œthre; S. Antara. A field, Z. Krishti; S. Krishta. Z. Ki-ahla; S. Khetra. All, Z. Wispe; S. Wiswa. Eye, Z. Doethre; S. Dershana, or Drishti. Tree, Z. Orothed; S. Rukha. Z. Werekshe; S. Vriksha. Blood, Z. Methrem; S. Ashrem. Breast, Z. Tshtane; S. Stana. Flesh, Z. Meeche; S. Amecsha. Friend, Z. Frem; S. Prem. Fear, Z. Bienghe; S. Bhayam. At present, Z. Hede; S. Adya. Child, Z. Posnam; S. Putram. King, Z. Kshaio; S. Kshetriya. Body, Z. Teno; S. Tanu. Prowess, Z. Sauere; S. Saurya; &c. These resemblances confirm the theory we have intimated in our notice of the Zend language in a former number, that it is nothing but Sanscrit, in part purposely, and in part unintentionally, somewhat perverted from its correct form.

The other Asiatic branches of the Indo-Germanic stem, noticed by our author, are the Beloches and Kurds, whose dialects are, as might be supposed, very nearly allied to those of the Persians, the Ossetes, and Armenians. We have already devoted to this portion of our enquiry so much space, that we must be content to confine our attention to the Ossetic nation, as a people little known, and of considerable interest.

The Ossetes inhabit the central portion of the Caucasian chain lying north of Georgia; they call themselves *Iron*, and their country *Ironistan*. They are called *Osi* and *Osiwi* by the Georgians, whose histories make them the descendants of the Khazars, a people occupying the country north of the Caucasus. The Khazars invaded Armenia and Georgia in the year of the world 2302, and having expelled the tribes between the Kur and Araxes, left a colony of their own in their room.

The Georgian records are considered by Klaproth as referring possibly to the same event, which is recorded by

Herodotus; the irruption of a Scythian tribe into Upper Asia in the seventh century before Christ: but he does not suppose the Ossetes to be the offspring of those invaders. He rather considers them to be sprung from the Median colony, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, was settled amongst the Scythians beyond the Caucasus: in proof of which he adduces the name Iron, the same with the ancient name of Persia, as verified by the legends on Pehlevi coins, and as known apparently to the Greeks, the Medes calling themselves, according to Herodotus, Arianoi.

Agreeably to their own traditions and the Georgian records, the Ossetes were spread over the country as far as the Don, till the middle of the 13th century, when Batu Khan compelled them to seek refuge in their native mountains. Pliny notices the vicinity of the Medes and Sarmatii to the Tanais (Don,) and Ptolemy places about the mouths of the same river a nation whom he calls Ossili, a name sufficiently resembling that of Osi or Oseti.

In the middle ages, the geographical position assigned to the Alani by Constantine Porphyrogenita proves, that the name was applied to the Ossetes: and in later times, in the 13th and 14th centuries, Italian missionaries sent to these regions mention them as being inhabited by the Alani, or Assi. The Russian chronicles of the tenth century describe a war with the Ysas and Kasogas, or the Ossetes and Circassians; and the Mohammedan geographers, describing part of the tract inhabited by the Ossetes, call it the Beled-i-Alan. From these and other proofs, Klaproth concludes, with great probability, that the Ossetes are the Medes and Sarmato-Medes of antiquity, and the Asa or Asi, and Alani of the middle ages.

The vocabulary of the language of the Ossetes affords satisfactory evidence of their belonging to the Indo-Germanic stock, and being especially of kin to the Persian branch.

	<i>Ossetic.</i>		
All,	All.	English and	German.
Other,	Andar.	Germ.	Andere.
Poor,	Maguro.	Germ.	Mager.
Eye,	Zaste.	Pers.	Chashm.
Ear,	Gos.	Pers.	Gosh.
Beard,	Rikhi.	Pers.	Rish.
Tree,	Kkhad.	Breton,	Koad.
		Welsh,	Kued.
Mountain,	Khogh.	Pers.	Koh.

Blind, Repentance, Egg,	<i>Ossetic.</i> Kurm. Fasmon. Aik.	Pers. Pers. Kurd. Old Germ. Swedish,	Kur. Peshman. Hak, ek. Eig Eg.
	Yikh. Khurin.	Per Pers. Pehl.	Yekh. Khurden, Khurun.
Ice, To eat,	Daltin. Khors Zarm. Akhsir.	Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Sans. Pers. Pers. Germ. Gothic, Irish, Ital. Eng. Slav. Pers. Pers. Arab. Hung. Pers. Pers. Engl. Welsh, Pers.	Daden. Khoosh. Charm. Kshir. Shir. Murd. Mord. Garda. Kurt. Corte. Court. Mysh. Mush. Sek. Sekk. Seg. Baran. Khuk. Hog. Hug. Bad.
I give, Good, Hide, Milk,			
Death,	Mard.		
Palace,	Kart.		
Mouse,	Mish.		
Nail, pin,	Sagal.		
Rain, Hog,	Waran. Kug.		
Wind.	Wad.		

The Armenian language Klaproth considers to be closely connected with the Indo-Germanic dialects, and to offer some striking analogies to the Finnish language, and the dialects of Northern Asia; contradicting, on the one hand, the opinion of Pallas, that it contained many Turkish words, and that of Adelung on the other, that it was not allied to any known form of speech.

Adelung has given, in proof of his opinion, twenty words, for which he thinks no analogies can be found: of these Klaproth conceives he has satisfactorily supplied seventeen; but we must confess, we do not think he has done so with his usual dexterity. The following is the list.

Eye,	<i>Armen.</i> Atschkh.	Russ. Sans.	Ochki. Akshi.
	Khith.	Samoy, Georg.	Hüde. Peri.
Nose,	Bieran.	Samoy, Lesghi,	Timia. Hanka.
Mouth,	Alamn.		
Tooth,	Akantsch, or Ukn.		
Ear,	Paranuets.		
Throat,	Bazuk.	Pers.	Bazu.
Arm,	Dsiern.	Greek,	Kheir.
Hand,	Dzunku.	Afghan,	Singun.
Knee,			

	<i>Armen.</i>		
Foot,	Hëtn.	Anglo-Sax.	Fot.
Father,	Häir.	{ Irish,	Ater.
		{ French,	Pere.
Mother,	Mair.	{ Germ.	Mutter.
		{ French,	Mere.
Brother,	Yeghbair.	Pers.	Khuaher.
Sister,	Khuir.	Breton,	Khoer.
Sen,	Uerdi.		
The sun,	Arieg	Finn.	Awringo.
Fire,	Hur, or Krak.	Latin,	Urere.
		Arab,	Harak.
Water,	Shur.	Breton,	Dur.
		Tibet,	Chu.
Earth,	Yerkir.	Turk.	Yir.
		Germ.	Erde.
Sea,	Dzuëv.	Georg.	Sghwa.

It appears to us, that out of this list there are not above five or six admissible resemblances; and although these are in sufficient number to prove Adelung was in error, we do not think they warrant the contemptuous manner in which Klaproth treats his opinion. He seems indeed to have caught the illiberal tone of the Parisian Savans, and exhibits, in many instances, an unworthy disposition to depreciate the labours of his predecessors, without seeming to suspect the possibility of his being himself open to disadvantageous imputations. We have, however, had occasion to shew, that this is by no means the case; and although the instances are not frequent, yet cases do occur, in which the following sentence is as applicable to Klaproth as to Adelung:—"A large collection of vocabularies, grammars, and dissertations, do not constitute a philologist: a man must have learnt the languages on which he exercises his judgment, or he will write idly, and render himself ridiculous." (P. 98, note.)

The second great division of the Asiatic nations comprehends those now termed Semitic, who descended after the flood, Klaproth supposes, from Ararat, the eastern portion of Taurus and Elwend, and in the south from the mountains of Arabia, whence they spread over Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Africa. He divides them into three great branches, the first comprising the Chaldaeo-Syrian races; the second the Hebrews, with the Phoenicians and Philistines; and the third the Arabs, of whom the Ethiopians are a branch. Klaproth has not entered into any detailed examination of the affinities of these languages: the subject has been already fully investigated.

Returning to the Caucasus, where indeed he is most at home, our author considers the Georgians, both in origin and language, as a separate division, occupying much the same region, on a lower elevation, as their ancestors assumed after the deluge. The Georgians are divided into four branches, or the occupants of Georgia proper, called by the natives *Karthuli*; the natives of Mingrelia, *Odishi*, and *Ghuria*; the people called *Snani*, and those called *Lasi*. They differ much, both in dialect and manners, from each other, but not so extensively as to leave any doubt of their identity of origin.

The Georgian language offers many affinities with the Indo-Germanic dialects and those of northern Asia; but the vocabulary undoubtedly presents a large proportion of words, for which analogies are not easily to be found or fancied.

We cannot follow our author into the curious and particular details which he next proceeds to give of the languages of the Caucasus; dividing the people into three main branches, the Eastern, or *Lesghi*; the middle, or *Mitzjeghi*; and western, or *Circassians*, and *Abassi*: all the languages spoken by whom, and many subordinate tribes, although at first sight dissimilar, are found to offer an evident family likeness, and to present many points of affinity with those of northern Asia. In this, as in every part of this valuable work, the philological portion is enlivened by the very curious historical details which it is intended to illustrate.

From the races who tenant the mountainous regions of middle Asia, Klaproth introduces us to a number of tribes, if possible still less known to us, the inhabitants of northern Asia, and mostly subjects of Russia in that quarter of the globe. The great divisions of these people we know by name, and are familiar enough with the *Samoyeds* and *Fins*; but the *Soyotes*, *Motoris*, *Koibals*, and *Karakashes* of the first class, and the *Permiers*, *Syranians*, *Wotiaks*, and *Ugorians* of the latter, are denominations rarely brought to our notice. There is a third race in the same direction, the *Yenesais*, or *Ostiaks* of the *Yenisei*, distinguished into *Arines*, *Assanes*, *Kottas*, *Denkas*, and other subdivisions. They are settled chiefly along the *Yenisei* river, and correspond in their habits and modes of living with their *Samoyede* and *Finnish* neighbours. Each of these races possesses a language which, according to Kla-

proth, is in a great measure peculiar to itself; but which, we are disposed to infer from the specimens he has supplied, are very intimately connected with each other, and not wholly unrelated to other dialects. The Samoyede and Finnish vocabularies are most nearly alike, and they both offer numerous affinities to the Celtic dialects, the languages of the Caucasus, and Persian, and Sanscrit. The Yenisei dialects are less tractable, and we know not what to make of them; but we are not disposed to attach much importance to any of these dialects, as calculated to illustrate the history of the races by whom they are spoken. They are not yet written languages; and the precarious character of their existence renders it little probable that they bear much, if any resemblance to what they were, even but a few centuries ago. Klaproth, agreeably to his theory of the progress of population after the deluge, refers the origin of these nations to different portions of the Altai mountains, whence he supposes they descended, and spread themselves to the north. Whatever we may think of this hypothesis, or of the individuality of the different bodies, we cannot dispute the merit and novelty of most of the information which the *Asia Polyglotta* affords respecting tribes hitherto so little known, both in a historical and philological point of view. Klaproth has here indeed amply supplied the chasm, on which Murray thus comments:—"An obscure, but interesting part of philology, which relates to the history, connection, and properties of the dialects of the north of Asia, has never been cultivated. The manner and the means of prosecuting such enquiries are in fact neither well understood, nor, as yet, objects of literary care in Europe."—*History of European Languages*, ii. 451. Klaproth himself is considerably indebted for his topographical distinctions to other authorities, and has made ample use of the MSS. journal of Dr. Messerschmidt, which was deposited in the library of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg.

The next question discussed in the *Asia Polyglotta* is, "Was sind die Tataren," What are the Tatars? A question very necessary to be discussed, as, like the term Scythians by the ancients, it has been very indiscriminately and erroneously applied.

We were prepared to understand, for instance, with Klaproth, that Tatar and Mongol were correctly applied to designate the same people ; but we were rather surprised to find, that it was altogether an error to call the people of the Crimea, the Krim Tartars, by that appellation. It appears, however, that they are of the Turkish stem, and that it is a mistake to identify the Turkish and Tatar races, although it is one not unfrequently committed. In like manner, the expression, Manchur Tatar, although frequent, is inaccurate, the two nations being distinct.

A correct classification of the tribes that inhabit the extensive tracts, which are usually comprehended under the term Tartary, appears to be of very modern origin. Pallas speaks of the Tartars of the Crimea, and Nogay Tartars, both of whom are Turk tribes ; and Pinkerton proposes to call the western portion of this part of Asia, Tartary, the centre Mongolia, and the eastern Mandshuria, thus separating the Mongols from the Tatars, when they are one people, and taking no notice whatever of the Turks, although the most numerous race. When the more correct division originated, we do not pretend to know ; but we find it first intimated in Adelung. He states, that the country is divided amongst three principal nations, the Turkish Tatars, the Mongols, and the Manchus. The confusion of terms in the first compound renders it objectionable, and there are some inaccuracies perhaps in the specification of the minor branches. We have, however, in this scheme the same outline which Klaproth has adopted, and which is followed likewise by Remusat in his *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares*, a work which seems to have run a race with the *Asia Polyglotta*, and which is still behind hand with proofs and illustrations. However this may be, Klaproth and Remusat agree in considering, that there are three great families in central Asia, the most easterly of whom are the Tongusians, including the Manchus ; the central, the Mongols ; and the westerly, the Turks. The two authors, however, are at issue with respect to the term • *Tatar*. Remusat asserts, that *Ta-ta* is not known to the Chinese, and that the only word like it is *Tha-tseu*, or *Tha-tche*, which they employ as indefinitely as we do the word Tartar*

* He admits, however, in a more advanced part of his work, that *Tha-tha* is applied to the Mongols. “ Les Mongols proprement dits sont presque toujours

(p. 4.) On the contrary, Klaproth cites Chinese authorities for the term *Tha-ta*, or *Tha-tha*, and maintains *Tha-tche* to be an error. According to his showing also, instead of the term being indefinitely employed, the Chinese have always restricted its use to the Mongol tribes.

Having affixed a definite import to the word Tatar, and distinguished the Tatar from the Turkish races, Klaproth proceeds to give an account of their various subdivisions, commencing with those of the latter. The Turk family is more widely diffused over the world than any other, except the Indo-Germanic ; members of it being found in the south-west, along the Adriatic Gulph, and in the north-east, at the mouths of the Lena. The branches of this race proceeded originally, according to our author's supposition, from the Tanguio and Great Altai mountains ; and, according to the Chinese annals, they occupied the countries to the north of Shen-si and Shan-si, in the eighteenth century before the Christian era. It was not till the commencement of that era, that intestine dissensions and Tatar invasions compelled the Turkish tribes to migrate towards the west, and give that impulse to the other Nomadic hordes of central Asia, which, driving one upon the other, brought them into collision with the Roman provinces, and ended in the disorganization of the empire.

The primitive Turkish tribes were called Kbiung-nu ; and it was not until the sixth century that they were known by the former name. This was originally the epithet of a part of the Altai chain, from its supposed resemblance to a helmet, called in Turki, *Tu-ki-u* ; and a considerable tribe, occupying the country at the foot of this mountain, were designated by the same appellation, which was thence applied to all the branches of the common stem.

It is quite impossible to follow our author in the novel details he has given of the subdivisions of the Turkish tribes ; but we may here specify a few of the most important.

The western Turcomans, also called Kizzel Bashis, are scattered along the shores of the Caspian Sea, in Armenia, southern

appelés par les écrivains de la dynastie des *Ming* du nom de Tha-tche qui a pu se lire originairement Tha-tha et qui d'ailleurs désigne incontestablement le célèbre nation des Tartares nommée Tha-tha-eul ou simplement Tha-tha par les historiens des Mongols.

Georgia, Sherwan, and Daghestan. The eastern Turcomans, in eleven principal hordes, are spread through the countries beyond the Caspian, in Khiva, Ferghana, and Bokhara.

The Usbeks are the ruling tribe in these latter countries, or Bokhara, Fergana, and Kharizm, or Khiva. They are also predominant in Balkh, and the neighbouring districts; and although they consist in part of Nomadic and predatory hordes, they contain a larger proportion than any other Turkish community of a domestic and agricultural population. Klaproth considers them as including the residue of the Igours, called Khy-che by the Chinese, Khaskhe and Kushi by themselves, and Ghus, or Ghos, by the Arabic historians.

The Nogays inhabit the country north-west of the Caspian, and north of the Black Sea. The Bashkirs inhabit the foot of the southern Ural mountains, and divide the tracts they tenant with their population into four divisions, or the Nogayik, Siberian, Kasan, and Osaik borderers. Each comprehends a number of subordinate hordes. The Mesh-cheraks along the Volga are apparently of mixed Turk and Finnish extraction. The Kara Kalpaks, or black caps, are partly subject to Russia, and partly to the Usbek Khan of Khiva, extending along the sea of Aral: there are also very many Turk tribes spread throughout Siberia, in which country the Kirgis, or Kirgises, originally dwelt. The eastern division of this extensive tribe now occupies part of Chinese Turkestan, and Turkestan proper. The western, or Kirgis Kasak, is partly subject to Russia, and partly to China, and partly independent. Besides these distinctions, the Kirgis are divided into the Great, the Middle, and the Little Hordes. The Ulat Jeius, the great horde, call themselves Brut-Erdena, or Burut, and are spread throughout Turkestan, Taskkend, Kashghar, and Yarkand. They are now a much less wealthy and powerful division than the Middle Horde, consisting of the Atagni, Naiman, Argin, Arwak Girci, and Kipchak Turks. They reside to the east of the Sara-su, and about the sources of the Tobol and Turgen rivers. The Little Horde is the most westerly of these three.

The languages of these various tribes, although interspersed with words borrowed from their neighbours, and with the Arabic terms which followed the conversion of the Turks to

the Mohammedan religion, are strikingly related, and the dialects of Constantinople and the remotest Siberian hordes essentially the same. The physiognomy and stature of the Turk races, are naturally allied to those of Europeans; but in central Asia a frequent intermixture with the Tatar tribes has tended to identify the personal characteristics of them with the latter. Klaproth mentions as a curious fact, but one well known in Russia, that the Tatar features invariably predominate in the offspring of an intermarriage between a European and a Tatar, without reference to the sex of the parent on either side.

The next family described in the *Asia Polyglotta*, is that of the Mongols or Tatars, who, according to Klaproth, have been divided from the earliest periods into three principal divisions, the Mongols, Buriats, and Eulents (Eleuths,) or Kalmiks. Each of these is divided into innumerable tribes or colours, as may be easily inferred from the statement, that the Mongol tribes, between the stony desert of Gobi (Kobi) and the great wall of China, enumerate nine and forty hordes, or, in their phraseology, banners; and the Khalkhas, north of the desert to the Amu river, reckon eighty-six. The Buriats and Kalmiks are equally numerous.

The Mongol language is in like manner distinguishable into three dialects, agreeing in the main, but presenting specific peculiarities. The language admits many Turkish and Tungusian words; the result, Klaproth observes, of long and intimate intercourse, both in peace and war. There are also many affinities to be traced between the Mongol and other dialects, although not sufficient, in our author's estimation, to establish any relation between the races. A selection from the vocabulary he has given may enable such of our readers as interest themselves in philological affinities to form their own opinion.

<i>Mongol.</i>			
All,	Olan, Aliba.	Germ,	Alle.
A tree,	Modo.	Chin.	Mu.
This,	Ete,	Sans.	Etad, Iti.
		Slav.	Etc.
Thou,	Chi.	Manchu	Si.
		Finnish,	Sie.
		Greek,	Su.
Owl,	Uhi.	Germ.	Eule.
		Dutch,	Uhle.

Throat,	Kholo-i.	Latin, Sans. Lat. Sans.	Ulula. Ulú-ka. Collum. Gala.
Hand,	Gar.	Sans.	Kara.
House,	Gär, Gir.	Sans. Hind.	Griha. Gher.
Chief,	Nayon.	Sans.	Nayana.
Heat,	Khalun.	Lat. Manchu,	Calor. Khál-kh.
Year,	An.	Lat. Ossetic,	Annus. Ans.
Eat,	Ide.	Lat. Sans.	Edo. Ada.
Cat,	Meish.	Nogay,	Mishik.
Little,	Baga, Bakha.	Welsh, Irish,	Bakh. Beg.
Bone,	Yasu.	Lat. Ital. Sans.	Os. Osso. Asth.
King,	Khan.	Chin. Germ.	Ki-un. Koenig.
Moon,	Sara.	Syr.	Sara.
Ox,	Shar.	Sans. Heb.	Sáur. Shor.
Breastplate,	Khujak.	Sans.	Kabach.
Horse,	Mori.	Eng.	Mare.
Rain,	Boro	Pers. Sans.	Barán. Bersha.
Beautiful	Sain.	Germ. Chin.	Schön. Shen.
Black,	Khara.	Manchu, Turk,	Kara. Kara.
Valley,	Tala.	Sans. Germ. Bukhar. Russ. Manch.	Kála. Thal. Dol. Dolina. Tala.
		Sans. { low, or beneath, }	Tala.
Tone,	Dohn.	Germ.	Ton.
Father,	Babai.	Latin, Turk. Hind.	Ton-us. Baba. Báp.

The next family brought to our notice, and for the first time distinguished from both the Turk and Tatar races, are the Tunguses, called in remote periods Tung-chu by the Chinese, although no longer possessing amongst themselves any common appellation. They extend from the extreme north of Siberia, far into the Chinese provinces. Those of Siberia call themselves Bayas or Byes, Don-ki or Owonki: those of China are uniformly known by the ge-

neral name of Manchus. The Tungussee dialect presents many affinities to Mongol and Turkish, but a still greater number to the languages of Asia and Europe, of which Klaproth gives the following proofs:—

	<i>Tungussee.</i>		
All,	Gemu.	Pers.	Hemeh.
		Sans.	Samah.
		Latin,	Omnis.
		Germ.	Ganz.
Beard,	Ganzi.	Turk.	Saqal.
Axe,	Sala.	Mongol.	Suke.
	Suke.	Slav.	Sekira.
		Latin,	Secu-ris.
A tree,	Moo.	Chin.	Mu.
A moun- } tain, }		Greek,	Oros.
Blood,	Sengi.	Latin,	Sanguis.
Thou,	Si.	Mongol,	Chi.
Smoke,	Suman.	Russ.	Tuman.
		Sans.	Dhúmam.
Foot,	Pet-khe.	Latin,	Pei.
	Betkhe.	Ital.	Piede.
Go,	Gene.	Germ.	Geh.
		Goth.	Gang.
		Sans.	Gachha.
Hand,	Gala.	Turk.	Kol, Kul.
		Georg.	Kheli.
Hate,	Hata.	Germ.	Hasse.
	Khata.	Eng.	Hate.
House,	Boo.	Germ.	Bau.
Hole or } cave, }	Kobi.	Latin,	Cavus.
		Portug.	Cova.
Cat.	Keshke.	Ostiak,	Keshko.
Long,	Lang.	Germ.	Lang.
Love,	Amuran.	Lat.	Amor.
Mine,	Mini.	Dutch,	Myn.
	Meninge.	Germ.	Meinige.
Mother,	Enie.	Finn.	Eune.
		Turk.	Ana.
Not to be,	Mangga.	Latin,	Mancus.
		French,	Manquer.
		Hindost.	Mang-na.
Horse,	Morin.	Mongol,	Mori.
		Kalmak,	Murin.
Ship,	Djaf.	Germ.	Schiff.
		Breton,	Schaff.
Sun,	Shun.	Germ.	Sonne.
		Eng.	Sun.
Word,	Gisun.	Kurd,	Kese.
Time,	Erin.	Mongol,	Orn.
Tongue,	Henggu.	Latin,	Lingua.

We cannot afford space to follow our author in his account of the families and languages of the Kuriles, or Aius,

Yukagiras, Koryaks, Kamchadales, and Polar Americans settled in Asia, the language of which last identifies them with the inhabitants of Greenland, the Esquimaux, the Aleutik Islanders, and other North American tribes. The natives of Japan are distinguished from the Chinese, whom they resemble in many other respects, by the difference of their language : the latter presents many affinities with the languages of western and northern Asia. The dialect of Korea also is a distinct speech, although much intermixed with Chinese. In forming a vocabulary of the language of Korea, Klaproth has made use of a Chinese vocabulary of the Korean tongue, an account of the same in a Japanese Encyclopedia, a medical work printed in Korea, and a collection of words made by the travellers Broughton and Witsen. We are not quite sure that these authorities, imposing as they may seem to be, are a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the list.

Thibet is supposed by Klaproth to be so named from the Thu-po, or Thu-bo, a people on the confines of China, whose chiefs ruled over Thibet in the first half of the 12th century. The native name of the country is Bhote, not Bod-ba, as our author writes it : it is called Si-zang by the Chinese. The territory bordering on China is termed U-si-zang, or Black Sizang, a name known also to the Mongols, who call it Kara-Tibet. Many of the Mongol hordes inhabit this part of the country, besides others, whose character and speech are not known in Europe. These are called by the Chinese the Gak-bu, Gung-bu, Sa-ga, Joshut, Je-bu, Jekadse, and Lo. They are all subject to the Dalai-Lama. The language of Tibet is rude and harsh : it contains a great number of Chinese words, and abounds in affinities to other dialects, both of northern and southern Asia.

The Chinese are supposed to have descended from the mountains on the north-west of China, and mixed with the barbarous aborigines whom they found in the country, and of whom the hill people called Mi-a-o may be the remains. In the south also they found barbarians, who were the ancestors of the Malay races, and who were not reduced to subjection earlier than the 3rd century before Christ. Besides these, Turks, Tunguses, and Tatars have been largely engrafted on the Chinese stem, and yet the superiority of their laws and

customs has exempted their national character from change, and transformed all their foreign accessions into Chinese.

The name China is unknown to the people of the country, and was imported into Europe by the Spaniards and Portuguese. Klaproth supposes it to be of Indian origin. The expression *Chin*, does occur in Sanscrit books, but in none of indisputably remote antiquity; and as it has no satisfactory etymology in that language, it is likely to be a foreign term. Klaproth states, that it is so employed in the works translated by the Buddhists from Indian into Chinese. If this were the case, however, it would not explain the introduction of the term into Europe, as neither the Spaniards nor the Portuguese could read those books. In fact, they probably derived the term from the Arabs, although whence the latter obtained their *Sin*, we cannot pretend to conjecture, unless we might fancy that the *Mulk-al-sin* meant the kingdom of the wall, or barrier, *Sin* سین being in that case derived from *Sana* سان custodivit. This, however, will not serve our purpose, as it will not explain why the Romans called the Chinese, *Sinæ*. We have little doubt indeed that the term is of indigenous origin, although it may not be applicable to the modern empire; and De Guignes gives us several principalities called *Tsin*, *Tchin*, and *Sin*, as well as several dynasties bearing the same denominations, one of whom in particular reigned for a considerable period over Tibet and the contiguous provinces of China.

The cultivated language of China, according to Klaproth, admits no other final consonants than *n* or *ng*, and all others are rejected for a final short vowel. In common speech, however, it is usual to add a *b*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *r*, to the short vowel so obtained. With a recollection of these artificial changes, it will be evident, that the Chinese language presents many analogies to the words of other dialects.

All,	Chinese.	Latin, French, Greek, Lat. Heb. Manchu, Germ. Greek,	To-tus. Tous. Pan. Cinis. Ain. Moo. Beide. Kuanos.
	Ten.		
Ashes,	Fan.		
Eye,	Tsin.		
Tree,	Yan.		
Both,	Mu.		
Blue,	Pei, Bei.		
	Khiuan.		

Shining,	Shen.	Germ.	Schein.
He,	Tha, Tho,	Wogul,	Tau.
Earth,	Ti.	Breton,	Tit.
Banner,	Fan.	Germ.	Fahne.
Fine,	Fi.	Germ.	Fain.
		French,	Fin.
Fly,	Fu.	Lat.	Fu-gere.
Fear,	Pa.	Lat.	Pa-veo.
Foot,	Po.	Kurd.	Pa.
		Hind.	Pa-on.
Mien,	Mim.	Germ.	Miene.
High,	Lung.	Latin.	Longus.
Heart,	Sin,	Wogul,	Shim.
Honey,	Mi, Mi-e.	Lat.	Mel.
		French,	Miel.
Hound,	Kiuan.	Greek.	Kuón.
To love,	Liu-en.	Germ.	Lieben.
Moon,	Yu-e.	Koptic,	Yo.
Morning dawn,	Tan.	Turk.	Tan.
Nose,	Pi.	Samoy,	Pyé.
	Bi.	Cherkes,	Pe.
		Pers.	Bini.
Ox,	Nieu.	Swed.	Nöt.
	Niu.	Island.	Naute.
		Eng.	Neat.
Law,	Li-e.	Lat.	Lex.
Snow,	Si-au.	Abass.	Se.
Little,	Wang.	Germ.	Wenig.
Hog,	Ha-o.	Eng.	Hog.
	Kha-o.	Pers.	Khuk.
To seek,	Seu.	Germ.	Suchen.
Full,	Fo.	Germ.	Voll.
		Eng.	Full.
Tongue,	She.	Samoy,	She.

We think our author should have terminated his work here, as although little remains, yet that little is very summarily and imperfectly executed. His notice of the Annam language, and the languages of Siam, Awa, Pegu, and the Malay Archipelago, are very brief; and he does not seem to have referred to the materials which exist, perhaps not so copiously as would be necessary, but still in considerable abundance, in the writings of Buchanan, Leyden, Marsden, Raffles, and Crawford, for the history and languages of the eastern Asiatics. We have nothing else, indeed, to object to in the work, but the inappropriate pretensions of its name; and had it been confined to the objects on which the writer's own knowledge or peculiar advantages enabled him to excel, we should have had no occasion to qualify the commendation to which it is so justly entitled.

Independent of the incidental discussions relating to the origin and affinities of the several classes of mankind, Klaproth has inserted several supplementary dissertations in the work. The first is on the value of Asiatic historians ; which, to say the least of it, is exceedingly superficial. We have also to tax it with an erroneous estimate of Hindu history, which, Klaproth observes, has been entirely destroyed by the Hindu religion. This is not exactly true, for foreign aggression has had a much larger share in the work of desolation ; and yet all genuine history is not destroyed. To say nothing of the historical fragments to be found in the Vedas and Puranas, narratives and poems of Hindu literature, there are many provincial records of an ancient and authentic character ; and in one part of India, Cashmir, history, cultivated from remote periods, has survived the injurious operations of political change and time. We think, on the other hand, that he has overrated the date of the “ authentic ” history of the Chinese, Japanese, Armenians, and Georgians, when he places it severally nine, seven, two, and three centuries before the Christian era.

In his next essay he endeavours to prove, that repeated inundations of the world have occurred, of a greater or less extent, admitting that in the time of Noah to have been most universal. He shews also a curious concurrence in the date of this event, and that of important eras recorded by the Hindu and Chinese, thus stated.

Noachic flood, according to the Samaritan text,	Beginning of the Kali age of the Hindus,	Commencement of the Chinese empire,
3044, A. C.	3101, A. C.	3082, B. C.

and taking the average of these, he concludes, that the great deluge took place in the year 3076 before the birth of Christ.

The volume closes with a life of Buddha, according to Mongol authorities ; and we must confess, we were considerably disappointed by this compilation : not so much, perhaps, by any fault of the writer, as by the incompetency of his guides. We had hoped we should have obtained from the followers of the Bauddha faith, amongst whom the literature of their creed should have been carefully preserved, some peculiar and novel, if not very authentic records of their primitive teacher. We find, however, if our author’s summary is to

be received as a correct view of the information possessed by the Bauddhas of Tartary, that the legends current amongst them are in all essential points the same with those current in Hindustan, and add nothing to our knowledge of the real history of Buddha. The Buddha of the Mongols is Gautama, the prince of Magadha, the son of Sudhodenî and Maya, who flourished in the seventh century before the Christian era, and whose legendary history is detailed in the volumes of the Asiatic Researches, to the same purport as the Mongol narrative, and with less prolixity. It therefore still remains to reconcile this date with that of the Chinese accounts, which place his appearance in the eleventh century before Christ, and to determine whether he is to be considered as the founder, or only the renovator of the Buddha religion. This life of Buddha has been translated, we observe, in the *Journal Asiatique*.



The WONDERS OF ELORA, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings, excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora in the East Indies, &c. &c. &c. By JOHN B. SEELY, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. 8vo. pp. 559. London. W. and B. Whittaker.

BOOK-MAKING is a trade, which appears at present to be in a most flourishing condition in England; and India has afforded no scanty supply of materials for carrying it on. We have had work after work—journal after journal, of this one's residence, and the other one's residence in the East; and the manner of living at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with detailed descriptions of *Sircars*, *Khedmutgars*, *Hookah-Budars*, and *Indigo Planters*, have followed each other so fast, that we really have been unable to keep our eye upon one-half of them. "*A Journey to the Temples of Elora*," however, did attract our attention; and we opened Captain SEELY'S book with high expectations of being amused and instructed. We hoped to escape, under such a title as "*The Wonders of Elora*,"

from the *namby pamby*, with which almost every work connected with India is now a days filled; and were congratulating ourselves with having no minute description of a *burra khana*, and no fulsome adulation of a governor, or a commanding officer.—But alas! our Captain sets out with a laboured eulogium upon the officers of his corps, and a pathetic farewell-taking of his brethren in arms, nigh even unto tears. By the time he has got ten pages forward, we have a well merited, we doubt not, but a misplaced compliment to the talents of the present Governor of Bombay; and never does he meet with a *Burra Sahib*, but our author clothes him in all the qualities and virtues, becoming his rank and situation. The notice of the Bombay Docks ‘*en passant*,’ as our author says, gives him an opportunity of telling us, that Captain Cooper built them, and that Captain Cooper had the highest abilities, as an engineer officer; and he contrives, by a reference to a pamphlet on the qualities of teak timber, to do homage to Mr. W. Taylor Money, now an honourable Director: how he gets in Sir JAMES M’INTOSH, except that he was speaking about Bombay, and Sir James was once its Recorder, we are at a loss to say; but felt not a little relieved, at not having the whole history and character of Mr. Jonathan Duncan detailed to us, before we were allowed even to set out for “*The Wonders of Elora*.—Alas! alas! The second chapter opens with a lamentation over the pernicious effects of snipe shooting, couched in language that does not impress us with a very high notion of Captain Seely’s taste; and his doctrine, that exposure to the sun is the first step towards ill health in India, is illustrated by a quotation from Mallet, in which the poet says something about

—— “ A calm retreat,
Where breathing *coolness* has her seat.”

But any thing for making the book : and after an extract from Mallet, comes an extract from a Calcutta newspaper; and at the heels of this extract, a monody over the brave British tar, who lies buried in Butcher Island, as Captain Seely tells us,

“ Till he hears the last whistle,
When he’ll jump upon deck.”

And this is the commencement of the book, dedicated to the prime minister of England, and presented by the author in person to his Majesty!—But we must needs travel on through much of the same common place remark, and wade through accounts of the Captain's "uncommonly singular adventures," and through pages of his uncommonly wise observations, such as—"There is a shyness, a coldness, and reserve in the English, that is very irksome to an old Indian, on his first arrival in England."—"I had better cease here, lest I draw down upon myself a flagellation from my countrymen."—We are not sure, however, whether these *saws* are not better, than the minute detail he gives of every trifling occurrence, that happened to himself, his *Sipahees*, or his *Tuttoos*, as he prosecuted his journey to Elora, and the very learned interpretations he vouchsafes of every native term and hard word, on which he has occasion to stumble—which said terms have been explained to English readers a thousand times. After all, we are indebted to Captain Seely for being so merciful as he has shewn himself, on the subject of "Travelling in India;" for after telling us his reason for introducing a scrap of poetry, which is "to assist him in the observations on travelling," he adds: "I could fill a hundred pages on Indian travelling, and events and incidents connected therewith." We have no doubt he could; for he tells us a few pages farther on, and that with the greatest *naiveté*, that he has "a great inclination to be communicative"—[*ecce* the book before us]—that he possesses "abundant materials"—[we shall certainly have a second volume]—and that he "generally moved about with his eyes and ears open"—but then, says he, most truly and innocently, "we should never get to Elora:" where, we dare say, our readers wish him to be, as heartily as ourselves. But really the very easy dialectic style, in which Captain Seely tells us what befel him, and what thoughts occurred on this particular one of his "long and various journeys," is sometimes not a little laughable. He appears to regard the public, to whom he is speaking, as "a brother officer of our corps," to whom he is relating his strange adventures, and who is gaping with wonder, at the strange things that befel him, and lost in admiration at the extent of his observation, the profundity of his remarks, and the depth of his reading—in the Calcutta newspapers

particularly.—When he gets into his explanation of native terms, indeed, we may fancy him recounting the wonders of India, to a gossiping coterie of old ladies over a dish of tea, in some village in the west of England. We must, however, make room for the following extract, when speaking of the character of the Poonah Mahrattas, as Captain Seely delivers his opinion, certainly with a laudable freedom from that modesty, which frequently takes away half the value of a testimony. He does not tell us the exact date, to which he refers, which is to be regretted; but the manner, in which he has *made* up his book, introduces the most dire confusion in this important respect: he says, however, of the Mahrattas—

“ That the moral fabric is not more deteriorated, or that it holds at all together, is to me surprising; but men will propagate their species,—and the extraordinary fertility of the vast regions of India, unquestionably the richest country in the universe, precludes almost the necessity of tillage, so prolific is the soil, and so bountiful the gifts of Providence; yet with these blessings, the people are but little better treated, than the beasts of the field. Property they have none; to liberty and justice they are utter strangers. I know the people, of whom I speak, and have closely observed their moral and political treatment, in all its ramifications.”

If these observations were written posterior to the establishment of British influence in the Mahratta states, they are not easily reconciled with what our author says in other places; but our readers will be at no loss to discover the most manifest contradictions in Captain Seely's book, and at as little to account for them, when they bear in mind how the book has been made.

It is but fair, however, to acknowledge, that Captain Seely is conscious of exposing himself to the lash of the critic; and we shall try to spare him, as he deprecates our wrath; but advise him, in the next edition of his regally-patronised work—if it ever sees another—not to write so loosely, as to make the village of Capooly prop “ up an immense tract of country, some large rivers, several millions of people, and many cities, towns, and villages,”—which he actually does at the 46th page.

Our progress towards Elora, it must be admitted, is not yet very rapid, as we are keeping, as much as possible, with the Captain, in the event of any thing, really worth relating,

occurring to him, or any remark, really worth preserving, falling from his pen. Of this latter description some of our readers may think the following extract ; and it will serve, at least, as a fair muster of Captain Seely's notions of the Hindu character, particularly as it is displayed in the Mahratta females. We could wish he had told us, how many suttees usually occur among them, in the year ; as from very good authority, to which we have had occasion to refer in another place, we are led to believe, that very few instances now occur of this horrible sacrifice on the western side of India : but let us hear the Captain, while ruminating on the borders of a tank at Capooly.

“ In this tank several young females, both beautiful and innocent, were bathing and playing, quite unconcerned at my near approach. Had they been spoken to, they would have fled like the timid deer, or if only on a probable chance of pollution, they would have drowned themselves instantly, or stuck a dagger in their hearts. These are the same women, who cheerfully burn themselves alive with the dead bodies of their husbands. Their life is that of pure innocence and chaste love. They are idolators, and can neither read nor write, unsophisticated and untaught, yet possessing the highest moral attributes. True it is, they are heathens ; but look at the educated European female, who commits adultery, nay, abandons her offspring ; and, monstrous as it appears, lives in shameless prostitution in the face of open day with her paramour ; while, as it is sometimes the case, the deserted husband consoles himself with another man's wife. The Hindoos will not believe these things. How much more would their incredulity be excited on perusing a file of London papers, teeming with all crimes and atrocities ; rapes, murders, incests, seductions, bestialities, sacrilege, arson, infanticide, suicide, child-stealing !

“ We, forsooth, are a polished nation, and purpose reforming the Hindoos, poor creatures ! It is a pity that such a virtuous, docile, affectionate, sober, mild, and good-tempered people should be calumniated by the whining cant of the day. But a truce to moralizing, which from a pen like mine must be useless. These girls were symmetry itself, small, but exquisitely proportioned ; their feet and hands slender and delicate ; flowing and thick black tresses, daily washed and perfumed ; small, but remarkably regular features, piercing black eyes, good teeth, and a graceful and firm step. This is a correct picture of a Hindoo female, just stepping out of a tank, arrayed in her graceful *Sari*, which they allow to dry on them. To these beauties of person we may add the sweetest of dispositions, and most fervent affection to parents and relatives. As the Hindoo women never intermarry with strangers, or quit their native country, on seeing one family, you see the nation. Deformed or rickety children are very rarely seen. After twenty-five years of age, the women get old, and decay fast. They marry at twelve or thirteen years of age.”

In ascending the Ghats, Capt. Seely favours us with occasional descriptions of the scenery, that do him credit; and which, in his work, so far as we have proceeded, are like the fair and enchanting spots, that relieve the dreary ascent to the Deccan. His reason for not presenting us with more of this is somewhat curious. "Were I to moralize," says he, "on the beauties of nature, and the wonderful works of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, I might fall, as is too often the case, into cant and affectation, both of which I heartily detest." The remark is unworthy of a man of a cultivated understanding; and the confession, whatever Capt. Seely may think, is itself absolute cant and affectation.

We have now accompanied our author to Elora; and as this is the chief object of his labours, we entered upon the chapters, which treat of the antiquities of these caves, with much interest. We confess we had some misgivings, as we conceived it unlikely that a person, who had in the preceding pages shewn himself imperfectly acquainted even with the vernacular languages of India, should be able to prosecute local enquiries, involving personal communication with the natives, to any useful purpose. At the same time, we hoped the deficiency would be in some manner or other supplied; and we could not conceive the possibility of an author's putting forward in his title-page, that branch of his work, on which he was most incompetent.

We were not long, however, allowed to doubt, and were soon surprised to find the account given of Elora by Capt. Seely, more singularly and inexcusably erroneous, than any yet published. The mistakes he had committed, and misrepresentations he had detailed, were so numerous and palpable, that they produced an impression on our minds, that he had taken very little pains to be correct.

Had he perused but a hundredth part of what has been published in the English language, he would not have made such strange work with names, persons, and events, as he has done; and it is needless to observe, that had he been capable of seeking for information at the fountain head, he would not possibly have fallen into the absurd mistakes, every page of his account exhibits.

If we were to cite all the proofs we could adduce, of the Captain's profound ignorance of Hindoo literature, we should furnish almost an equal number of pages with those of his account. A few, therefore, of the most palpable must suffice. Before, however, offering proofs of his unfitness to write on subjects of Indian antiquity and mythology, we must make good our assertion, that Capt. S. is not master of the common medium of intercourse in India, or the Hindoostanee language. Of this fact, the following instances will, we conceive, be sufficient.

Capt. S. says, (note p. 18,) *Gaum* signifies a town; *Pour*, a place or situation; and *Nuggur*, a fort, (note p. 78.) We could wish he had added in what language these words bear such a sense; for in all the dialects of India, of which we have any knowledge, we have been accustomed to translate *Gaum* (Grain, or Gaon,) "a village," *Pour* (Pur,) "a town;" and *Nuggur* (Nagar,) "a city."

What does he mean by writing *Sipahi*, *Siphancee*? No orthoepic system acknowledges such a spelling. (P. 82, &c.)

In p. 120, on the word *Chubdars*, a set of mistakes occurs of a very ludicrous description. Capt. S. says, the word means literally, "Keepers of silence;" but the word means literally, "Holders of sticks." It is true it should have been written *Chobdar*; and hence arises the Captain's blunder. He has heard—he has probably often used, the phrase *Chub ro*, for *Chhoop ruho*, 'Be silent,' one of the most common cockneyisms of those residents in India, who catch, as they can, the terms they must use to their menials, and who repeat the sounds they fancy, not the words they know.

We shall now proceed to our comments on the Captain's mythological profundity. Every person, that has paid the slightest attention to the mythological history of the Hindus, knows that the *Ramayana*, called by Sir W. Jones an epic poem, relates the invasion of Lanka by Rama, to recover his wife Sita, treacherously carried off by Ravana. Every one knows also, that Sita is the *beau ideal* of a virtuous wife; and her merits in that character have even tempted a grave missionary to insert a long, and in our opinion very pleasing passage from the *Ramayana*, translated into blank verse. (Ward on the Hindus.) Yet Capt. S. has the confidence to assert, (note

p. 113), that the conflict between Rama and Ravana was respecting the "supposed frailty" of Sita, wife of Rama, who was forcibly carried off to Ceylon! adding—another blunder—"and afterwards rescued by Hanuman." She was recovered by her husband, not by his monkey ally. Capt. S. indeed, in another place states, she was recovered by *Madha*, (p. 176), although who *Madha* is, we confess we cannot conjecture.

Page 124. introduces, with evident complacency; and lofty note of preparation, to which we shall hereafter advert, a set of egregious and palpable errors. Capt. S. tells us, that the *two* warlike brothers, Pundoo and Couros, are displayed here (at Elora): he adds, "As their deeds of prowess are truly miraculous, and as the *five* brothers will more than once appear in exploring the temples here, I shall offer no apology for introducing them to notice." He leaves it undetermined, therefore, whether it is of *two* brothers, or of *five* brothers that he is writing.

These brothers, however, are destined to another change of personage; for immediately after, it is stated, that "Dhru-tarass, a blind and holy man, had a son called Courou, and a *brother* called Pundoo, and the *uncle* and *nephew*, were to govern the world." The *two* brothers, therefore, or the *five* brothers, whichever Capt. S. pleases, are now nephew and uncle—inconsistencies palpable enough, and all equally remote from the truth; for Curu and Pandu were not even contemporaries. The former was an ancestor of the latter, preceding him by seventeen generations. We quite agree with Capt S. that many of his days of study (p. 114,) must have been exceedingly ill spent, if all they yielded was such inaccurate information.

In the same correct strain the legend of Elora, "or Yeroola," proceeds. Pandu, who died, the Mahabharat says, in the Himalaya, is brought to Elora to expire, and his sons fairly go to war with their ancestor, eighteen ascents removed. "The conflict was disastrous to Courou, for the brothers had found favour with Crishna."

Leaving the legend, that Capt. S. has so faithfully reported, we come next to his list of gods, in what he terms the pantheon at Kailas. We must confess, that we are lost in asto-

nishment, not at the profound knowledge, but the extravagant perverseness, with which most of the catalogue abounds. The Varaha Avatar, or incarnation of Vishnu as a boar, Capt. S. calls the *Bhara Avatar*, or *great* incarnation. He calls it also the Avatar of Bhairara, a son of Maha Deo, when it is a familiar representation of Vishnu, who is not at all related to Maha Deo. No. 6. he calls Maha Deo, *Bullee*. We know not who is meant, nor what Capt. S. means by calling him, "The changer of things." The man-lion, Capt. S. states, is killing *Kurn Kushe*. By what process he has turned *Hiranya Kasi-pu* into *Kurn Kushe*, is not at all in our power to explain. Vishnu, Capt. S. says, is *Rama Budha*, typified in the sun. We are familiar with Rama, and with Budha; but we never knew before that the two names meant one form of Vishnu, nor do we now know how this triune groupe is represented by the sun. No. 10. Capt. S. describes as *Dhurm Raj* (or Yama), who is Time, Death, Pluto, embracing Kermala; and Kermala, he says, is a chief priest—an odd subject for an embrace. No. 7. in the eastern gallery is called *Muhumund*. "The term *mund* probably alludes to Maha Deo;" how, or in what sense, we are not told. No. 13. is called *Kal Behroo*, or *Brighu*: but Bhṛigu was a peaceable old saint, and Kala Bhairao a most furious emanation from Siva. How they can be one, is therefore rather unintelligible. Eighteen is *Behroo*, with *Govinda* transfixed on a spear: but we should like to know when Govinda or Vishnu was so roughly handled. In the north gallery, Bal Budra is called the son of Mahadeo; but Balabhadra, or Balaram, was the brother of Krishna, the son of Vasudeva. No. 11. is said to be Garuda and Parvati; and below them, Ravana writing. We agree with Capt. S. "This is a curious groupe."

Although Capt. S. cannot have gleaned any of the above erroneous or imperfect descriptions from original sources, and although we doubt his having consulted with much attention the authorities, that are accessible in English, we think he is sometimes more indebted to others, than he acknowledges. He remarks, of course, the very prominent figures at Elora, which we had occasion to notice particularly on a former occasion, (vol. i. p. 21.) the disturbance of Daksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra, who is re-

presented holding up one of the attendant figures on his sword, and another in his hand. This, as observed by Sir Charles Malet, was absurdly mistaken by some fanciful travellers in former days for the judgment of Solomon. Capt. S. sagaciously observes of the same sculpture: "It is a striking representation of the judgment of Solomon. This opinion is not singular: on returning, I enquired of two or three friends, who had been at Elora, and they coincided in the same idea." We are quite satisfied, that neither Capt. S. nor his friends, are members of the Bombay Literary Society.

Capt. S. must have some very singular notions of the religious divisions of the Hindus, and we should strongly suspect them of Hibernian origin. The following is very like a bull: "Adanaut is a deity belonging to the *Bulhists*, and worshipped exclusively, I believe, by the *Jains only*."

In the passage just cited, Capt. S. following Sir Charles Malet probably, calls Daksha, *Datz*. He does not seem, however, to be quite precise in his notions on this subject, as in other places he makes the name *Dirug*, or *Dirag*. He treats the raja himself with as little exactness; for he describes him in one place, (p. 258,) as slain by Vera Budra, and in another not very far off, or in p. 260, as one of the heroes of the Ramayana killed by Rama. To the best of our belief, Raja Daksha never encountered the anger of one, and survived that of the other.

In our review of Capt. Sykes's account of Elora, we took the liberty of correcting his reading of the name of *Sesha*, the serpent that supports the world, which he had changed to Shaish. However, he was much nearer the mark than Capt. S., who terms the "immortal serpent, *Sey Deo*, or more commonly *Seyhudea*," appellations that never could have been given by the Brahmans attendant on Capt. S. to the object described, unless they were amusing themselves at his expense, and taking advantage of his ignorance to impose upon his credulity—an idea that has more than once forced itself upon us, in perusing the Captain's descriptions even of common objects.

"Next to this hero, (Capt. S. proceeds,) we have arranged the remaining brothers of the *Panch-Pan-Deo*, or *five deified brothers*, our old friends the *Pandoos*." What Capt. S. means by this emendation, we cannot presume to guess.

The term Pandus, or more properly Pandava; means nothing more than "sons of Pandu;" and their father was called Pandu, from his pale complexion, *pandu* meaning, pale, pallid. What connexion this word has with Pan-deo, or Pan the divine, as the rest of the sentence leads us to suppose it is intended to express, Capt. S.'s erudition can alone explain.

Capt. S. has favoured us (p. 242.) with some topographical nomenclatures, equally unfortunate with his mythological speculations; and the more remarkable, as they are given as corrections of popular names. Thus Cauvery he reads *Cuvera*, Toombudra, *Tom-budra*, and Ner-budda Ner-Bilda: the real genuine Sanscrit names, however, are Caveri, Tunga-bhadra, and Nermada. We are astonished particularly at the Captain's mistake in the last instance, as he pretends in many places to be on familiar terms with the classical geographers; and they could have told him, that the river we call very absurdly Nerbudda, was known by no such denomination. The *Namadus* of Ptolemy is a much more faithful representation than our own, of the Nermada of the Hindus. Capt. S. tells us here, that Bharata is the ancient classical name of India, after the god of that name, who flourished about 2000 years before Alexander. We are happy to find the Captain so able a chronologist; only unluckily for his credit, we believe the Hindus know nothing of the deity he mentions. There was a *prince* so named, as he might have known, had he read either the translations of Sacontala, or the Ramayana. He has also settled with the same facility another knotty point, and refers the origin of the word India to Indra, the deity who he says is often called *Ind*—by the same persons, we presume, who call themselves *Indee*-people:—"The natives call themselves *Indee*-people, which Europeans have corrupted into Hindoo!!"

Our author's knowledge of the *Indee* people, their language, history, and mythology, will now be accurately appreciated; and our charge of utter incompetency, we conceive, will be acknowledged as fully substantiated. But why should we labour this point even as much as we have done? How should it be expected that a young ensign, as Capt. S. describes himself to have been, when he visited Elora, should be master of subjects, which it requires

time, labour, and money to investigate? If he has given an accurate description of what he saw, and has repeated faithfully what he heard, to the best of his knowledge and veracity, his errors are very venial, and should not be visited too severely.

We perfectly concur in these sentiments ; and although we might have lamented that any Englishman should commit his own and his country's reputation, by publishing errors respecting India, which hundreds on the continent of Europe can detect, we should not have thought it worth while, to have exposed Capt. Seely's want of learning and knowledge : but he has rendered this exposure necessary, by the loftiness of his pretensions ; and the following passages will explain our motives, and justify our severity.

“ We will not stop at this place to enter into the exploits, attributes, and powers of the infinite variety of Hindoo deities and heroes. At all times it is an interminable subject, and one of those that, after the deepest research and closest investigation, produces neither amusement nor information, being monstrous lies and fabled imposture from beginning to end, as I know by the experience of many a weary and illspent day of study.”

“ Believe me, I shall be as brief in my recollections of those deities or heroes, as is consistent with illustrating our work ; for much precious time have I, in the zeal and enthusiasm of my youth, wasted on Hindoo mythology, and legendary lore, and at last rose up as satisfied, and about as much instructed in the early period of Hindoo history, as at my commencement. Truly, with the greatest application on the spot, and with native assistants, it is an endless and unprofitable task : I literally, from intense study, assuming the dress of a native, living on a vegetable diet, with pure water for my beverage, was almost mythologically mad, for upwards of a year ; so that I have a feeling regard, from my own experience, in not afflicting my reader with any lengthened accounts of those once mighty personages, who will shortly pass in review before us, rank and file. Were I simply to state that there are figures, emblems, &c. without slightly alluding to their history, attributes, or powers, my narrative would be deemed vague, and myself exceedingly negligent. Did I, on the other hand, make a parade of what I have acquired on the subject, a large book would be the result. ‘ A great book is a great evil.’ I have no ambition of that kind, nor wish unnecessarily to increase my pages. This prefatory observation will suffice throughout.”

It is wholly unnecessary for us to comment upon the incongruity of these assertions, and the mistakes we have enumerated, and we leave them to the judgment of our readers. We should also take leave of this unpleasant part of our en-

quiry, but have yet a point or two to settle with the 'learned Theban.'

It might be expected that so much study, and such profound acquaintance with original works, would have been evinced in occasional translations from those authorities, which Capt. S. would have it supposed he consulted. 'There are a few such specimens, and their character may be estimated from the following:—

"A poetical picture of the holy family is *thus translated, taken from the Mahabarat*, an epic poem before alluded to. M. Somerat dates the extinction of the Pandoos 1739 of the Kal-Yoog, or Iron Age. Mr. Bentley places Yudishteer in the year of the world 2825; at which period, probably, he may have reigned, devoid of the power ascribed to him by the fictions and superstitions of the early writers. Were we to enter into this remote period by any thing like a critical analysis, the task would be interminable; and, after the most arduous research, we should come to no just conclusion, or such as we could rely on, as sufficiently plausible to fix chronological data. The life and exploits of Yudishteer are in the Mahabarat."

"When Pandus' chiefs with Curoos fought,
And each the throne imperial sought,
Five brothers of the regal line
Blazed high with qualities divine:
The first a prince without his peer,
Just, pious, liberal *Yudishteer*;
Then *Arjaon*, to the base a rod,
A hero favour'd by a god;
Bhema, like mountain-leopard strong,
Unrival'd in the embattled throng;
Bold *Nacool*, fired by noble shame
To emulate fraternal fame;
Seyhuder, flush'd with manly grace,
Bright virtue dawning in his face."

Would not the reader suppose that this *translation from the Mahabharat* is intended for Capt. Seely's own? and will he not be surprised to learn, that it is neither the Captain's work, nor a translation from the Mahabharat at all? Our traveller must have trusted largely to the ignorance of the good folks at home, when he attempted to pass upon them, as his translation from the Mahabharat, fourteen lines from Sir W. Jones's poetical tale, "The Enchanted Fruit, or The Hindu Wife." After this, we know what we are to think of the Captain's translations. They belong to the same class of things, as his Hindu studies.

We have not thought it worth while to follow the Captain in his measurements of the caves. We believe he was at Elora, and think him capable enough of taking the dimen-

sions of the fabric in feet and inches. He is possibly therefore to be depended upon in this instance, although his details are by no means so simply and perspicuously given, as those by Lieut. Manley, in Sir Charles Malet's communication to the Asiatic Society. As to Capt. Seely's plan and plates, such as they are, we feel very sceptical with respect to their originality. They are marvellously like the views given in Sir C. M.'s paper. As specimens of art, they do not deserve mention. It is very unnecessary to make bad drawings of the general views at Elora, when such splendid representations, as those of Daniel, are to be seen; and we must do Capt. Sykes the justice to say, that his outlines of the sculptures render any further delineation of those details equally unnecessary. Capt. S. therefore, might have spared his pains, as of all those, who have meddled with Elora, he has proved in every respect the least qualified, and cannot in the end reap any thing but discredit from his labours.

Our traveller bade adieu to the place, which gives a title-page to his book, carrying with him such a reverence for the sacred spot he had been visiting, that on seeing beef hung up for sale at Roza, he was quite shocked, thinking, "what must be the feelings of pious Hindus, at beholding the *sacred* ox, bleeding on the shambles, so near to the houses of the gods at Elora." This is sentimentality turned crazy : Captain Seely must know the Hindus too well, not to have seen, that their feelings required no sympathy, where he is so ready to bestow it; and whatever might have been the case in the days of Mahomedan conquest, we believe no Hindu now associates in his mind the shambles of Roza, and the caves of Elora. His description of Dowlatabad is in better taste; but is followed by a parade of opinion, as to the character of native governors of hill-forts, in which there is nothing either new or interesting. He has laid his hands on some page of history, in which Dowlatabad is noticed, and transplanted it to his own book no way improved. — Cogitations succeed to compliments, and Captain Seely, although travelling through scenes, in which there was so much of the grandeur of nature to attract attention, and so much of the peculiarity of Asiatic polity and man-

ners to engage him, goes wandering away back to General De Boigne and *George Thomas*, and the intrigues and treachery of the families of the Rajahpoot and Mahomedan chiefs; and when we think we are just about to be made acquainted with the city of Aurungabad, we are treated with the reasons, which actuated Aurungzebe in building it: "and Shah Feroze," we are told, "built Ferozabad; and Mahomed the Third, paradoxical as it may appear, was brave and cruel," and—"in these desultory remarks, says the Captain, I have always endeavoured to bear out my assertions or opinions, by corroborative statements, or matter of fact illustration." It is, however, but justice to acknowledge, that the following sketch of the present state of Aurungabad is not without its merits.

"The streets of Aurungabad are broad, and some few paved. There are many large, and good houses in different parts. The public buildings, mosques, and caravanseras are of a superior construction to those, which we generally find in native cities. Gardens and groves of trees, court-yards and fountains, diversify the scene, and ornament the streets. The shops present to view many costly articles of Indian produce; but there is an air of dejection about the whole, that tells you the glory of the regal city has fled. A few groups of grave and fine-looking Mussulmans, unoccupied by any thing but idle talk, are seen lounging at different quarters; or here and there one of the better orders, clad in his flowing robe, passes you with a stately and measured step, conscious of his manly figure, and handsome features. These and a few solitary Fakeers are the principal persons met with, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the markets, where some little bustle prevails; otherwise there is nothing to remind us of an Indian city,—no pomp, no crowded street, no horsemen, or cavalcades; none of the bustling motions or noisy sounds, that proclaim industry, occupation, and prosperity. Partly deserted and in ruins, Aurungabad presents a cheerless view to a stranger."

At the house of a Mr. Johnson, Captain Seely is entertained by a company of Nautch girls; and this gives him occasion to launch out into a nonsensical farrago of sentiment and common-place remark, about the state of those unfortunate females, that walk the streets of London—an episode, which no man of sense, writing professedly on the Caves of Elora, would have introduced into his book. But our author, having lived so long in India away from books, thinks every thing is new to others, as to himself, when he comes to write one. He might very well have spared his account of the Nautch;

for he ought to know, that the public in England must be nearly satiated with descriptions of this Indian custom. In his visit to the gardens and mausoleum of Rabea Dooraney near Aurungabad, we have another provoking and nonsensical digression; and the Captain says, with all manner of self-complacency, quite regardless of the tortures of his reader: "We will give a summary of the atrocities of the succeeding years, after Aurungzebe's death," just as we expect a description of the scene, where he is cogitating. From history, meagre and incorrect as it is, he again falls into description; and we are in some measure soothed into a little forgiveness of his stubborn inclination, to be always stepping aside into paths, where he finds nothing new, and makes a very sorry figure in managing what he does find in the volumes of others.

We may as well favour our readers at this place, with the sentiments, which the Hindu custom of burning the widow calls up in our author's mind, and those, which are excited upon seeing the fish swimming in Shah Safit's pond. They will then be able to form some notion of the style, in which Captain Seely treats different subjects, as they come in his way. Speaking of a Mussulman funeral, which he witnessed at Aurungabad, he says:—

"No women were to be seen on the occasion; the very reverse of what takes place at the burning of a Hindoo corpse, where the females, sometimes hired for the purpose, make a most outrageous noise, beating their breasts, tearing their hair, and showing other frantic signs of grief. Well may the widow mourn; for, being often young, beautiful, and rich, it is hard, that she cannot console herself with a second spouse, as our European dames are wont to do, who having wealth at command, can pick and choose amongst adoring swains. If they have been unhappily betrothed or illtreated, the demise of their lord is a blessing. Not so to the Hindu female, who, however rich or beautiful, must content herself with the high honour of being burned alive, or living in the most rigid celibacy! Well may Espriella remark, that 'England is the paradise of women.' Certainly they are treated in the dearest and most confidential way—as friends and advisers, rather than helpmates and toys, drudges and conveniences. Long may it be so! for an English female of education deserves every tender care, respect, and affectionate treatment—a just homage to the beauty of their persons, and to the superior qualities of their minds. 'Where I have spoken in terms of panegyric of the Hindu female, or Musselmanee, it is only as a good-natured, affectionate, pretty plaything; but it is the Englishwoman, that is the solace, the friend, and companion of the man of sense and feeling.'"

So much for the Hindu women, compelled, as he says, to burn with their husband's corpses—a practice, which we almost venture to say, that our author seldom witnessed on the western side of India, in all his various and extensive journeys, and of which we afterwards find, that he only met with two instances in all his travels. Now let us see his cogitations on the banks of Shah Safit's fish pond. After telling us how they followed the feeder in thousands, and how the great unwieldy ones, “like fat-bellied citizens hurrying to a feast,” pushed aside the smaller ones, whenever the feeder made a retrograde motion, Captain Seely thus moralizes:—

“Mr. Johnson informed me, that he never had been able to procure a single fish for his table. Their *ancestors* were first put in the water by the royal hands of Aurungzebe, brought in great variety and expense from distant parts of India, so that they are almost held sacred, and treated with great care. These fish lead a happy and enviable life, basking in the sun all day, gambolling in the water, making love, and being fed regularly: no enemies to dread, no offspring to be anxious about, no hard-hearted world to contend with, no false friends to fear, no vindictive relatives to harass them, they swim away their existence in all the tranquillity and joy imaginable, which is not what one man out of a thousand can say.”

In the midst of a description of a Mussulman party, at the house of Shah Safit, which is one of the most original passages in the book, we have several pages about Buonaparte! This superlatively absurd episode did not find its way into Capt. Seely's journal, at the time he was actually discussing the character, and merits of Napoleon, with his Mussulman and Hindu friends at Aurungabad, when something new or original from them might have been given; but it is foisted in, when this journal is in England, assuming the size and look of a goodly octavo, fit, like the dish of “four and twenty blackbirds,” to “set before a king.” From contemplating the greatness of England in the western world, our author turns to what is rather more within his field, to expatiate on her power and grandeur in the east; and with many of his sentiments we are heartily disposed to agree, while from others we certainly dissent *toto ælo*. We never can encounter, without reprobating, the doctrine, that the introduction of Christianity into India would plunge the country “into confusion and ultimate ruin”—“do no positive good to the natives,” “and an irreparable injury

to ourselves and posterity." These are Captain Seely's views on this great, and important topic of Hindu amelioration. His sentiments on a *free press* to the natives are grounded in good sense: and as in the one case, we think he displays a great deal of prejudice, without any knowledge of the subject; so, on the other, we are willing to allow, that he advocates the course, that is prudent and most politic, in the existing state of civilization. We recommend his remarks on the dangers of local *free discussion* on the measures of an Indian government, to the attention of our readers. Every one will agree with him, that "our *present* system of government in India, contrasted with that of the native powers, is a *real blessing*:" but we hope very few indeed will go the length of declaring, with Captain Seely, that "India is incapable of appreciating the blessings of Christianity." His account of the part, which England plays, and ought to play, in the case of other nations, is quite in his way, and is a good *muster* of the satisfaction, with which he regards his own opinions, as infallibly correct. "England," says he, "supplies most abundantly to people in all parts of the world, liberty, Christianity, —and *loans*! The first sets them in motion, the second regulates their motion, and the last preserves their motion. This is all admirable, as far as it concerns others; but in India," —it won't do, says Captain Seely.—If our readers are not, after this, duly impressed with the profundity of Captain Seely's theories, and system of government, we shall certainly despair of raising such a sentiment in their breasts. But they ought to recollect, that after a long life in the jungles of India, with nothing but tattoos and tigers to converse with, our author was all at once thrown into the great metropolis of England, among radical meetings for the Greeks and Spaniards—Bible and mission societies for the Esquimaux and the Hottentots—and Russian, Portuguese, and Columbian Scrip;—and before he had recovered his surprize and his senses, unfortunately he wrote a book, and miscalled it "The Wonders of Elora." Although many of our author's remarks on the consequences, that may occur from the policy which he deprecates, are sensible and shrewd, and illustrated by anecdotes, on which we may rely, and which are certainly deserving of attention, we yet cannot help thinking, that

he has got beyond his depth, when he meddles with these matters of state; and we are tempted to smile at the summing up of the evils, which a spirit of improvement, recoiling upon ourselves, is to produce—"Then will exclaim the wise men of the west"—"Dear me! who would have thought it?"

The introduction of the *Pan-Sooparee*, or ceremony of leave-taking, gives our author an opportunity of bringing in an anecdote about himself, while residing at the capital of Guzerat. He was invited by the Resident to accompany him to a Durbar, at the house of the prime minister of the Guicwar; and he complied with the invitation, for, adds he, with a degree of modesty, to which he has not hitherto come up, "The fact was, I had always an hankering towards the *diplomatique*: but whether it was the want of talents, or the want of friends, or perhaps both, I never succeeded in obtaining the notice of government; although there are none in the same line of the public service, and of the same standing in the army, to whom I would not succumb in point of the necessary qualification, or fitness to discharge the duties of an assistant. As I am friendless, and no one will speak for me, I am *nolens volens*, as it were, necessitated to speak for myself in the line of my profession; and *having been in the Company's service since 1803*, I trust to be excused for my egotism and vanity, particularly as it is the first time in my book, that I have presumed to exercise the reader's patience on professional pursuits."—His description of the visit to the Durbar is on the whole a lively picture; and there is something exquisitely quaint in the wish, which he expressed, that when all was silence, gravity, and etiquette, as at eastern courts, he might have been permitted to whistle, "*Begone, dull care,*"—or "*Life let us cherish:*"—had he added—"with a stout tumbler of brandy panee, and a segar," the picture would have been complete.

Considering the repeated deprecations of our wrath, made by Captain Seely, in the course of his work, we may be thought to have handled him a little roughly; and we mean not to plead *not guilty* to the charge; for, we have hitherto been provokingly disappointed in his book, which is undoubtedly a farrago of all subjects, that can be brought to bear upon India, and of descriptions and accounts, hackneyed for the

hundredth time. But we confess we find something in the 19th chapter, to make amends for a few of his former sins. Our readers must not, however, imagine that it has any thing to do with "The Wonders of Elora;" we have lost sight of them long ago. This chapter, however, treats of very important subjects; and although there is a parade about the author's own religious creed, which might have been spared, there is a view of the great question of missionary labours, more temperate than we expected from Captain Seely, after what we have already seen from him respecting the introduction of Christianity. He details to us the arguments, by which he was encountered, when he urged on the party at Aunungabad the duty of turning Christians; and we suspect he puts better reasoning into the mouths of his native friends, than came out of them; but be that as it may, he very honestly confesses, after one of the conversations, that he himself "possessed but a superficial knowledge of doctrinal points, and had to contend with learned, subtle, and able polemics—men armed at all points, and men, whom he takes upon himself to say, are inferior to few in controversial discussion, or in metaphysical knowledge."

We do not, however, mean to make the remarks of Captain Seely a text, for commenting on the progress of missionary exertions. We agree with him, that "the idea of a missionary haranguing a mob in a village or field, to make proselytes, is about one of the worst modes of teaching or converting, that possibly could be adopted," although we should not exactly have expressed ourselves in this manner. We are better pleased with the way, in which he details what he had himself seen, on occasions when the Hindu has been addressed by the Christian preacher, and has received from him a copy of the scriptures, or a religious tract; and we believe his remarks to be just and sagacious.

"The natives will collect and listen: so would they to any stranger, on any other subject, for they possess great curiosity, and good nature. They will receive tracts or pamphlets with thanks: so they would any other printed paper, for they are polite and inquisitive. But is it to be inferred, from listening to the one, or receiving the other, that they are an iota nearer to Christianity? They are great idlers, and would, for the sake of gossiping, of which they are immoderately fond, run after, visit, and listen to a missionary; but as to what they have heard, or what they may have received, it has as much effect upon their minds, as

the passing breeze. They are, as before observed, polite and decorous in their behaviour to strangers ; they will make professions, for they are adepts at dissimulation, and perfect at flattery. I have seen a Hindu most devoutly listen to a discourse, beg a tract, and, on his return to the village, leave it on the threshold of the door of the temple, and fall down with his forehead on the floor, and worship the image of that ugly fellow Ganesa ! On my expostulating once on this impropriety with a convert, he replied : ‘ My father did the same, and he was more prosperous than I am. The hopes and promises held out to me by the Padree (clergyman) have not been fulfilled ; and one of your Burra Sahibs (great men) has lately broken a commandment, (alluding to a crim. con. just taken place, happily an event of rare occurrence in India ;) so why may not I ? Besides which,’ he added, ‘ Ganesa is offended with me ; and I will both pray to Ganesa and listen to the Padree.’ ”

We have our doubts, however, about the *Crim. Con.* illustration ; but it matters not.

Our author's description of the Bheels has nothing to recommend it to any one, who has read Sir John Malcolm's, except a few anecdotes of Captain Seely's own adventures with these banditti, whom he represents as the most cunning thieves in the world. Our author's reason for not giving an account of Ahmed-Nuggur, “ satisfactory to the enquirer, and creditable to my own labours,” is truly laughable—it is : “ *Being but a Captain in the army, I do not wish to put my judgment or experience in competition with older, and wiser heads than my own!*” Had we been aware of the Captain's rule, at the commencement of his journey, we certainly should have thrown by his book without perusal, and saved ourselves the toil of wading through one of the most uninteresting volumes on Indian antiquities, which we have ever perused. We do not, however, regret the pains we have taken, if by an exposure of its almost utter worthlessness, we have in some measure redeemed our national character, as qualified to carry on such researches. It is truly mortifying to see so poor a specimen of what an English officer can do, in throwing light upon the subjects of Asiatic literature, history, and antiquities, ushered into the world too with so much parade and pomp ; and we cannot but feel a very thorough contempt for a great part of the public press in England, which has lauded the volume of Captain Seely, as highly creditable to himself, and his countrymen in the east. In the name of his countrymen in the east, we disclaim the compliment. We re-

quire it not, to arise out of Captain Seely's labours, while we have such living authors as Mr. *Elphinstone* and Sir *John Malcolm*—such scholars and antiquaries as the names that grace the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society can shew. Captain Seely threatens us with another and a greater book—another and a greater evil—which most assuredly shall escape castigation from us, as if any thing like its elder brother, it must be below criticism. 'He says: "I think I shall entitle it, 'Travelling Memoranda for twenty years'—embracing the period, from 'my first going out as a midshipman to China, till the present period, when a Captain in the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.'" We would advise Captain Seely to do no such thing; but to stick to his profession as a soldier; for assuredly he can gain nothing by adopting the motto, "*Cedunt arma togæ*."

ORIGINAL.—*Indian Geography.*

WHEN a traveller in Europe passes through any part of the western world, he endeavours to obtain the most correct denominations he can of the places he visits, under pain, if he publish any misnomers, of being denounced as an ignoramus. An officer, employed to take measurements or plans of a country, will be still more precise, in the fear of misleading those, for whom his information is designed; and a geographer, who professes to describe or delineate foreign countries, will take care to consult all the original documents to which he can have access, and will, as far as he is able, correct or verify the nomenclature of travellers and surveyors, by a reference to native appellations.

Although the business of geographical description is thus perfectly understood in Europe, it appears to be utterly unknown in India. A knowledge of the native languages is evidently regarded as no part of the qualifications, necessary for such investigations; and it does not seem ever to have been thought worth while, to report correctly the sounds uttered by native informers. The reply to the question as to the name of any particular place, has been put down with a most noble disregard of accuracy; and the maps of

India present accordingly a heap of names, that would be just as appropriate in England or America, as in Hindustan. It is unnecessary to notice how exceedingly disreputable this is to Anglo-Indian geography; but it is the more unfortunate, inasmuch as the names are in general significant, and, if accurately expressed and understood, would convey some useful information, as to the peculiar site of the places mentioned, or the history of their vicinage. It is also the less excusable, as there are few places where some person might not be found capable of writing the name of the place, and explaining its import; and there is no want, if enquiry be duly made, of tracts that furnish very tolerably correct lists of the principal divisions of the country. That these tracts are not procured, that the written native names are not read, are omissions of which the character is sufficiently obvious.

A proof of the last assertion, that native geographical tracts are to be had, is amply furnished in the late Colonel Wilford's last communication to the Asiatic Society. The 14th volume of the *Researches* contains the first of an intended series of papers on the geography of India, which would have established the learned author's reputation on a firmer basis, than any of his preceding erudite, but often fallacious investigations. In this paper there is little speculation: it is necessarily matter of fact, giving the native geography of the mountains and rivers of the Anugangam provinces, or Gangetic Hindustan. Some of the comparisons with classical geography unavoidably rest on etymological affinities; but the verification of names in India, avowedly Indian, is a very different thing from the discovery of Indian denominations in England or Ireland, and conjecture has no room to run wild. The Colonel's speculations, therefore, though ingenious, are sober, and rather win concurrence, than provoke doubt. In the introduction to his paper, he has given an account of the authorities he has consulted, and it appears that they are both numerous and valuable: they are not, in general, however, very widely circulated, and must be looked for to be found.

It has happened that we have found some fragments of a similar nature: they are unfortunately very incomplete, and they are no doubt modern: they contain some curious

matters, however, and accurate denominations, and some extracts may therefore be not unacceptable to our readers. The work, from which they are taken, is professedly a section of the Bhavishyat Purana: it is not, however, found in the entire copies of that Purana, and is no doubt a distinct composition. Much of the work is either of some antiquity, or is made up of ancient materials; but there is a very large proportion, that is clearly quite modern, mention being made of several Mohammedan cities. The style of the description, in conformity to the prophetic character of the Purana of which it pretends to be a section, is also prophetic, and announces what countries and towns will exist in the Kali age. We shall take the liberty, however, to substitute the present or the past, for the future tense.

Divisions of PUNDRA Desa, from the Brahmanda Section of the Bhavishyat Purana.

That part of Bhārata or India known by the name of Pundra*, consists of seven principal divisions, Gaur, Varendra, Nivritti, near the country of Sumbha, the forest tract called Nārikhanda, Varāha Bhumi, Verddhamāna, and Vindhya Pārswa, or the country along the foot of the Vindhya mountains. These we shall severally describe.

GAURA†, in which ‡*Gauresa* is situated, lies to the north of Verddhamāna, and south of the Padmá§. The Ganges here assumes a southerly direction. The country is populous, abounds with villages, and contains several considerable towns, the principal of which are the following:—

* From the following description it appears, that *Pundra* is the collective name of a country, following a curiously circuitous direction. It is bounded on the north-east chiefly by the Barhamputra, north of Dacca, and the eastern portion of the Himalaya. It then follows a course south-west across the Ganges, passes to the south of Behar; and again comes to the Ganges about Mirzapur, being bounded on the west by Rewa and Bundelkhand. Gondwana, Chuta Nagpur, Orissa, and Lower Bengal, therefore, are the limits of its southern course. Pundra, consequently, comprises the following districts: in Bengal, Rajshahi, Moorshedabad, Dinajpur, Rungpore, part of Nadiya, Birbhūm, Burdwan, part of Midnapur, and the Jungle Mehals. In Behar, part of Ramgher, Pachete, and Palamow; and in Allahabad, part of Chunar.

† The city of this name, *Gaur*, is well known; but it does not seem to be here noticed, as it lies to the north of the Ganges, and the province is limited to the south.

‡ A city named from some famous temple, dedicated to *Siva*, as the lord of *Gaur*.

§ The Padmá, commonly called Pedda, is the main stream of the Ganges, after it has given off the Hugli branch.

Gauresa*, situated on the borders, Rámakeli, Maulapáttan, on the Bhágirathí or Hugli river. In the vicinity of Kiriteswari is Morasudábád, founded by a Yavana†; Kanthakákhyá and ‡Sántipura on the banks of the river. The cities of Gaura have been often destroyed.

The inhabitants of Gaura are in general worshippers of Vishnu, and assiduous in repeating his name. They are, however, immoral, licentious, and dishonest, and no man may call his house or his wife his own. The learned amongst them have allowed their legal and ceremonial observances to fall into disuse. The natives are generally feeble and short-lived.

VARENDRA§ is a tract abounding in water, and very fertile, lying east of the Padmavati. The chief cities are, Pudilá near the Náreda river; Náтары, famous for dancers, mimes, and jugglers; the capital of a large district in the centre of Varendra, called Náтara; Chapalá, on the banks of the Varala river; Kákamári, a city full of the writer caste; and Syamataka on the Chalana Bil||.

* The ancient city of Gaur, according to Rennel, was situated on the Ganges; and the alteration in the course of the river has caused the interval that now removes the ruins from that stream. He says it stood on the left bank; but Gauresa should be on the right, if the northern limit be accurately laid down. In that case, it cannot be the same with the ancient capital. Rennel does not, however, give his authority for asserting that Gaur was on the left bank; and the deviation of the river into a new channel would equally well explain the alteration of its site. The Ganges as often changes its course by breaking through part of its banks, as by gradually washing them away. The Ganga Regia of Ptolemy is not placed on the main stream of the Ganges at all, but one of the minor branches.

† The foundation of Murshedabad by a Mohammedan is a proof of the modern origin of this passage at least. As the word is also intended to represent Murshedabad, it shews that the text is very recent; for it was not earlier than 1704, that the city was so named, having before that been called Makhsusabad, until the appellation was changed by Murshed Kuli Khan, appointed in 1703-4 by Aurengzebe, Dewan of Bengal and Orissa. Kiriteswari should be the name of a form of the goddess Durga.

‡ It may be doubted whether the present Santipura be intended here, as it would bring Gaur lower down than appears admissible, as it is north of Verddhamana.

§ Varendra, or Barendra includes, as part of it at least, Rajashahi, a district intersected by the Ganges or its branches, with many other considerable streams, and, as Hamilton states, "so watery in its character, that from the beginning of July to the end of November, it is nearly submerged." From the cities specified below, it appears that the province comprises part of Mymensingh, extending the country of Pundra at this point beyond the Ganges.

|| Most of these names may be verified, allowing for the uncouth perversions of the maps: thus Pudila may be Pootya, on the Nurrud, or Náreda. Natara and Natari, the country of the *Natas*, or Nuts, are obviously Nattore; and Chapala on the Varala, is Chuppulya near the Burreel. Kakamari (the crow killer) is most barbarously represented by Caughmahry; and the Chalana Bil, or Fluctuating Lake, is faithfully enough denominated the Chullun Jeel.

The people of Varendra are the ready servants of the Mlechhas, or foreign barbarians. They are worshippers of Siva, eat meat, and drink wine. They are weak and contemptible. The country abounds with beggars, and the Bráhmans follow heterodox and unrighteous doctrines.

NIVRITTI* lies on the north of Varendra, and on the west of Banga, near the country of Virátha. It abounds with pasture grounds, and dogs, goats, buffaloes, and kine. Another name for it is Matsyaka, derived from its plentiful supply of fish; but this name is especially applied to the parts which lie along the skirts of the track occupied by Pulindas (or foresters and mountaineers†.) The chief towns are Verddhana Kuta, governed by a Yavana; Kachhapa, on the banks of the Gura river; and Sriranga, or Viháricá‡, where the women are remarkable for flat noses.

The inhabitants of Nivritti are of short stature, very dirty, and ignorant. Under the dominion of the Yavanas, all distinction of caste was confounded, and the people are sunk in meanness and immorality.

NÁRÍKHANDA§ is a district abounding in thickets. It lies west of the Bhágirathí; north of the Dwarikeswarí river||. It extends along the Panchakúta¶ hills on its west, and approaches **Kíkata on the north. The forests are very extensive, chiefly of Sákhotá, Arjuna, and Sál trees, with a plentiful addition of brushwood. The district is celebrated for the shrine of Vaidyanáth††. The deity is worshipped by people from all quarters,

* Nivritti comprises the districts of Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Cooch Behar; but we are not aware what country is intended by Virátha. The limits of the ancient Mithila give us a boundary to the west. To the east it could not extend beyond the Berhamputra, or that river would have been noticed. The most eastern branches of the Tista probably formed the limit in that direction.

† These seem to be intended for the Mech tribe, a race once occupying the tracts in Rungpur, on the south of the Berhamaputra, but now forming the chief part of the population between Cooch Behar and the mountains. Their original site is called Mechpara.

‡ The first two we cannot identify. The Gura river is the Tista, or Tri-srota, the river of three streams. Viharica is the capital of the district, the Beyhar of the maps.

§ This division comprises the north portion of Bissenpur, part of Birbhum, and part of Boglepore and Mongir.

|| This is converted in our maps into the Dalkisore. Wilford states, that it is named from Darikeswara, Mahadeva.

¶ The Panchakuta, or five-peaked hills, we cannot verify. The name may probably have some relation to what we call Pachete.

** Kíkata is synonymous with Magadha, and implies Behar.

†† The celebrated temple at Deógur. We have given some description of this shrine, (see monthly series, vol. i. p. 774).

and is the source of every good in the present age. In the division of *Virabhumī, the no less eminent form of the same divinity, named †Bakreswara, is present in the world. Three fourths of the district are jungle, the remaining fourth is cultivated. The soil of a small part of it is very fertile; but far the greater portion is saline, and unproductive. There is no want of water, and numerous small streams run through the forest: the principal of these is the †Ajaya‡. In many places there are iron mines. The people are in general small, black, of immoral propensities, and ignorant of religious duties; a few only are attached to the name of Vishnu. They are dexterous bowmen, and industrious cultivators.

In that part of the district called Viradesa is the city §Nagara; also ||Sipulya, and other towns. On the western borders are the villages Mayānpur, Chāsagrāma, and Suverna di. On the southern confines towards the Odra country, is Kiṇḍa Vishna. Suvernamukhya is in the forest, and Panchāla in the stony and gravelly tract. In the eastern parts are Mandarāvani and Kās Ganj, and on the west of the jungle near Vaidyanāth are Patrakolā and Bharawani ¶.

VARAHA BHUMI** is the next division of *Pundra*. The central portion is a forest: along the skirt of it is Dhavala Bhumi. In one direction it is contiguous to Tungabhumī, and another to the Sekhara mountain; and it comprises Vara bhumi, Sāmanta bhumi, and Mān bhumi. This country is overspread with impenetrable forests of Sāl and other trees. On the borders of

* Virabhumī, as Hamilton notices, is Birbhoom, the land of heroes.

† Bakreswara is possibly intended by the Buccasore of Rennell's maps, and Becasore of Hamilton. It means, in its genuine form, the "Crooked Linga;" *Iswara*, in every such compound, implying the form of Siva as a Linga, the chief object of worship in the Bengal provinces.

‡ The Ajaya is the Adji of the maps. It is also called Aji, Ajavati, and Ajamati, according to Wilford, who considers it to be the Amystes of Megasthenes.

§ Nagore, the capital of Birbhūm in the thirteenth century.

|| Possibly the Silgurrya of Rennell.

¶ It is difficult, if not impossible, to trace these different places in the modern maps. The part of Odra, or Orissa, which bounds the country to the south; evidently here comprises Midnapur, formerly, as Hamilton states, part of that province, and included within its limits under the Mogul government, up to the middle of the 18th century.

*** The position of this province is not very distinctly laid down; but the places named clearly designate part of Midnapur, Pachete, and perhaps part of Ramgur, as constituting Varahabhumi; for Dhavala Bhumi, or "White land," is in the map Dolboom. We also find there Man-boom and Burra-boom. The Sekhara mountain is probably the Parawanath hill near Madhuvan, fully described in our monthly series, as already referred to.

Vara blumi runs the Darikesi river *. In the same district are numerous mountains, containing mines of copper, iron, and tin †. The men are mostly Rájaputs, robbers by profession, irreligious, and savage. They eat snakes, and all sorts of flesh; drink spirituous liquors, and live chiefly by plunder, or the chase. As to the women, they are, in garb, manners, and appearance, more like Rákshasis than human beings. The only objects of veneration in these countries are rude village divinities. The principal towns are Pushpapatan, Kusumapatan, ‡Chatranagar, §Raghu-náthpur, ||Dhavalapura, ¶Sivullapala, and Baráhanagar. The chief villages are Chakraveshtana, Kichandra, Suvernatapanna, Nandala, Kesara, * * Rayapur, two † † Sarangas, Virabandhana, Suvernarikki, Patra, Kadali, Trapushabad, near the Sitavati, and Vakamtothaka.

VERDDHAMANA † † is the next division of Pundra Desa. The country is highly populous, and the people are pious and cultivated, obedient to the laws, and diligent in their religious duties. The chief object of worship is the §§Sálagrám, which is to be found in every respectable house. Amongst the principal cities are Háta, near a forest; Vilwapatan, west of the Bhágirathí, near the Saraswatí river; and Sámanta Patan on the borders.

VINDHYAPÁRSWA is the last division of Pundra Desa. It lies north of Rana Stambha, south of the Ganges, west of Kikata, and east of Tirtha Rája ||. It comprehends a population of a very

* Either Rennel's Map or the Hindu geographer is rather out here, or the limits of Man-boom lay farther north; for the Dalkisor river rises in Pachet. There is a river which skirts Man-boom; but it is named Casai in the map.

† This would be important information, if true. We know iron is abundant in this direction, but have not yet heard of copper and tin.

‡ Perhaps Chatna.

§ Rogonatpour undoubtedly.

|| We might expect to find a Dol-pur for this in Dol-boom. The name may have been changed.

¶ This is probably Rennel's Simlapur.

* * Roypur on the borders of Bugree.

† † So, in Rennel, we have a Burra Sringa.—It is unnecessary to attempt further identifications.

‡ ‡ This name is easily recognizable in Burdwan. How far the limits of the province coincide with those here intended, cannot be conjectured; for our text is but a small part of the original, several pages of the MSS. being here defective.

§ § A black stone, an ammonite, worshipped as a form of Vishnu.

|| || These limits are precise enough, and give us a tract of country about Chunar and Mirzapur: for Rana Stambha is Chandail and Boghelcand; Kikata is Behar; and Tirtha Rája, the king of holy shrines, is Prayaga, or Allahabad. The only difficulty is to conceive how this district should be connected with the preceding: if forming a part of the same government, it could have communicated only with the province of Barahaboom in its western portion, or Ramgur, by a narrow strip

miscellaneous character. The greater number are addicted to the worship of Devi, eat flesh, and drink spirituous liquors. In the early part of the *Kali* age, this country was the residence of a Kshetriya prince, who assumed the garb, the attributes, and name of Vāsudeva, and passed himself off for the real *Krishna*. The divine lord of Dwāraka, however, vindicated his rights, and a war ensued, in which the impostor was slain*.

The principal towns and villages are :

† Sudersana, near the mountains ; inhabited chiefly by hunters and fowlers, and people of low caste.

Pushpagrama, within the hills near the Sone.

Dhāraraksha, near the hills on the ‡Gáliká river.

§ Guragram, on the side of the hills near the Sone.

|| Mudgalapur, amongst the hills near the Chandraprabhá river. Shahpur, Márjárapur¶, Sivapur, and Majapur, on the banks of the Ganges. Barada on the Sone ; and Manigram on the Perná river. In the S. W. quarter, about three yojanas from the Bhágirathí, is Maráha Nagar, which is the residence of the governor of the province, amidst forests and mountains.

Kántita-patan is situated upon the Ujjalá river, near the Ganges, and Surapatan on the Chandraprabhá.

Besides these, the Yavanas have many cities and villages in these parts, as * *Janahabad, Nemaj Gunj, Sher gunj, Sekander Pur, &c.

running along the mountains through Palamow and Bilounja. There is no doubt of our author's meaning, from the rivers he includes within these limits, the Sone and the Ganges. The detail of places is also singularly full, although we cannot in general identify them with any in the maps. The general course of the tract is well enough indicated by the name, Vindhyaparswa meaning "The side of Vindhya," the skirts of the Vindh hills, which at Chunar and Mirzapur descend to the Ganges.

* This story, which is curious on many accounts, is related in several of the Puranas.

† Very few places are laid down along the line we presume the Vindhyaparswa provinces to have followed ; and the following towns and villages are not verifiable.

‡ This may possibly be the Cayle river of the maps.

§ There is a Gur-gah, perhaps for Gur-ga-on, near the Cayle.

|| In general, this is applied to Mongir ; but it cannot be so intended here.

¶ This may be meant for Mirzapur.

* * Jehanabad probably. Hindu writers make as much havock with Mohammedan names, in general, as we do with both Mohammedan and Hindu. As they are not remarkable, however, for careful and correct research, such perversions are more venial in these Indian than in European geographers.

HINDU FICTION.

[Continued from p. 109.]

Vatsa's Second Marriage.

After some period had elapsed, Yogandharayana, the minister, anxious to excite the prince to exploits worthy of his character and descent, held this discourse with Rumanwan. —“ Our sovereign *Vatsa*, as descended from the illustrious house of Pandu, is undoubtedly entitled to the capital Hastinapur, and dominion over the world. Neglecting these lofty claims, he is contented to rule over a limited territory, and wasting his time upon women, wine, and the chase, leaves to our charge the conduct of the state. But this is highly unbecoming his family and his talents, and we must endeavour to animate him to such efforts as shall retrieve his character, and extend his power. There is no occasion to despair. The worst cases are susceptible of cure, and ingenuity can effect any thing. In proof of what I say, listen to this anecdote.—There was a king, named Mahasena, who was attacked by another sovereign, defeated, and compelled to pay tribute. He was a prince of high spirit, and his humiliation preyed upon his mind, so that he fell ill of the spleen, and was brought by fretting and the disease to the verge of the grave. Medicines were administered in vain; and his physician, as a last hope, entered suddenly into his chamber, apparently in great distress, and abruptly announced to him that the queen was dead. The news agitated the king violently, and he cast himself on the ground in a paroxysm of sorrow. The abscess in the spleen was burst by the effort, and his health immediately improved. The physician, satisfied with the manifest change, confessed the falsehood by which it was occasioned. This giving a fresh impetus to the king's spirits, he speedily resumed his former energies, and was soon able to levy an army, with which he attacked, and triumphed over his former conqueror*.—In

* The circumstances here narrated are not without analogies in fact. It is not marvellous, therefore, that we may trace them in fiction. The point of the story is the same as that of the “*Deux Anglais a Paris*,” a *Fabliau*, and of “*Une femme a l'extremite qui se mit en si grosse colere voyant son mari qui baisoit sa servante qu'elle reconvra la santé*,” of *Marguerite of Navarre*.

this manner let us serve our prince in his own despite ;—and in the first place, we must gain over the only monarch that stands in our way, Pradyota, king of Magadha*.

The two counsellors accordingly debated how Pradyota was to be made their master's friend, and determined that it could only be contrived by Vatsa's marrying his daughter. At the same time, they knew that he never would permit the princess to be the second wife of any monarch ; and Yogan-dharayana proposed that they should secure the aid of Vasava-datta, and with her concurrence disseminate a belief of her death. To this, Rumanwan objected the discredit they should sustain if their scheme were detected, as happened to the ascetic at Sakermika on the Ganges.

Story of an Ascetic.

An ascetic, who professed to have imposed upon himself a vow of perpetual silence, lived in great repute at that city. He subsisted on charity, had many mendicant disciples, and occupied with them a conventual dwelling, with a temple attached. At the house of a pious banker, who held the holy man in great reverence, the ascetic was accustomed to receive alms, and in so doing had frequent opportunities of seeing the banker's daughter, a girl of extraordinary beauty. Her charms made an impression upon the mendicant ; and allowing his passions to master his penance, he long meditated upon the means by which, without betraying his hypocrisy, he might get her into his power.

Having at last devised what he thought a likely scheme, he repaired to the banker's house, and received his usual donation from the fair hands of the damsel. As he departed, he exclaimed, loud enough to be overheard by the father, " Alas ! alas ! that such things should be !" Exclamations that in themselves, as well as their violation of the mendicant's supposed vow, could not fail to excite the banker's curiosity. He therefore followed the ascetic to his cell, and when there, asked him earnestly what had induced him to break his silence. The mendicant replied, with some hesitation, and affected distress : " Regard for you, my good friend, overcame my solemn obligations. I read in your daughter's countenance a sad

* Magadha was the kingdom of Behar, extending along the Ganges from Patna to Mirzapore.

reverse for you : and whenever she marries, you, your wife, and sons, will inevitably perish. This conviction forced from me the exclamations you heard. It cannot now be remedied; but if you have any affection for the rest of your family, you will rid yourself of your daughter. Put her by night into a basket covered with leather *, place a lamp upon it, and thus offer her to the holy Ganges." The banker, who implicitly trusted in the words of this villainous hypocrite, went home in an agony of fear and affliction, and, when night came, did as he had been enjoined.

The ascetic, at the same hour, directed his disciples to repair to the river ; and if they saw a basket with a lamp upon it, bring it ashore, and privately convey it to him, prohibiting them rigidly from any attempt to inspect its contents. They obeyed his commands, and kept a look out for the object to which their attention had been directed by their master.

In the mean time, however, a Rajaput, walking upon the bank, was struck by the appearance of the floating light, and with the assistance of his servants, brought the basket ashore, before the current had conveyed it where the mendicant's followers were stationed. Having opened it, and found the maiden, to his great surprise and delight, the Rajaput conveyed her to his house, which was near at hand ; and learning her story, determined to expose and punish the ascetic. He therefore substituted a fierce baboon for the damsel ; and fastening the basket again, committed it to the current as before. It was now taken possession of by the mendicants, and agreeably to the orders of their chief, carried unopened to the convent. He commanded them to place it in his chamber, and then desired them to go to rest, and on no account to approach his cell, whatever noises they might hear, as it was his design to pass the night in some very solemn and momentous mysteries. They obeyed, and repaired to their repose.

The ascetic, being thus at liberty to accomplish his purposes, secured the door of his cell, and eagerly opened the basket. He had scarcely done so, when the baboon sprang upon him,

* This rude contrivance is still in use in the south of India for crossing rivers: it is also still employed upon the Euphrates, as it was in the time of Strabo.

and bit and scratched him unmercifully. It was in vain he called for assistance ; his disciples were too mindful of his previous injunctions to venture near him. At last, with much difficulty, and after the loss of his nose and ears, he contrived to get out of his cell, and alarm the other inhabitants of the domicile, by whose aid he was extricated from the clutches of his savage assailant. His secret, however, was divulged, and in the morning the story was spread throughout the town. The banker gave his daughter to her deliverer, and the ascetic was glad to make his escape in a whole skin, from a place where his iniquitous schemes had exposed him to universal derision and contempt.

This story was insufficient to deter Yogandharayana from the prosecution of his scheme ; and Rumanwan, therefore, shifting his ground, argued the danger of Vatsa's dying through grief for the supposed loss of his queen : separation from the object of our affections being often, he said, attended with serious results, as was the case with *Devasena*.

Story of Devasena.

In Sravasti dwelt a merchant of great opulence ; but his richest treasure was a daughter, of such surpassing loveliness, that all who beheld her became her slaves, and sacrificed their understandings to their passion. The father, conscious of her extraordinary beauty, resolved to offer her to the king, *Devasena*, as, should he wed her to any other person, he apprehended he might afterwards incur the resentment of the Raja. Accordingly, he requested *Devasena's* acceptance of the damsel, and the Raja sent some trustworthy Brahmans to visit the maiden, and report upon her qualifications. When they beheld her, and found her so singularly beautiful, it occurred to them, that if the Raja married her, he was likely to be fascinated with her charms, and to neglect, on her account, the duties of his station. They therefore reported, that although a girl of good appearance, yet the marks upon her face and hands* were indicative of misfortune, and she was consequently unfit to become the bride of the king.

* The *Samudrika Vidya*, or science of palmistry, as intimately connected with astrology, was once carried to as extravagant a height in India as in Europe. It is not much cultivated at present, but is not perhaps the less believed.

This negotiation being closed, the merchant soon afterwards married his daughter to the commander of the army, and nothing more was thought of the matter. It happened, however, some time afterwards, that the Raja beheld the bride at the window of her husband's palace, and was instantly the victim of a violent passion, blended with the mortifying recollection, that he was the cause of his own disappointment. These thoughts preyed upon his mind, and induced a severe fever, which put an end to his existence†.

Yogandharayana, being unmoved by these examples, proposed to refer the point to the queen's brother, and he concurring heartily in the project, Rumanwan was compelled to wave his objections. With a view, therefore, to effect their purpose, they persuaded Vatsa to set out on a hunting expedition to the district of Lavanaka‡, which bordered on Magadha.

When Vatsa was about to quit his capital, he was surprised by no ordinary visitor. The sage Nareda descended from mid heaven, and was received by the prince and princess with every mark of veneration. The object of his visit was in fact to prepare the minds of both for the events about to take place; and he announced to *Vatsa* the approach of temporary affliction, which would end in increased happiness, whilst he foretold to *Vasavadatta*, that she would be the mother of a prince, who should obtain the sovereignty over the *Vidyadharas*, or spirits of air. Having made these communications to them, he again disappeared.

Vatsa now set off upon his hunting excursion, leaving his minister, as usual, to conduct public affairs. Yogandharayana lost no time in imparting the scheme to *Vasavadatta*, who, foregoing, in the prospect of her husband's aggrandizement, all selfish considerations, cheerfully consented to contribute to its success. Accordingly the old minister assumed the dress of a Brahman, and *Vasavadatta* the character of his daughter. *Vasantaka*, fantastically disguised, was the suppos-

† The first part of the story may remind the reader of the events which we have elevated to the dignity of history in the persons of Edgar and Elfrida. Lingard, however, has shewn that the whole is a mere fiction, first told by William of Malmesbury, and borrowed by him from an old ballad.

‡ This name is not now to be traced in any maps of that part of the country.

ed Brahman's disciple; and in this capacity they proceeded to Magadha. Rumanwan, left behind, shortly after their departure set fire to the palace, so effectually, that it was half consumed before any assistance could be procured; and he circulated a report, which was generally credited, that the queen had perished in the flames.

~~The~~ party who had proceeded to the capital of Magadha soon contrived to throw themselves in the way of Pādmavati, the young princess. She was interested by the appearance of Vasavadatta, and summoned the trio to her presence to ascertain who they were. Yogandharayana's story was, that Vasavadatta was his daughter, and had been deserted by a husband, of whom they were now in search; and at his request, the princess gladly undertook to take care of the supposed daughter, whilst he was engaged in the pursuit more actively, by having safely disposed of her. Vasavadatta being thus provided for, the two ministers, relinquishing their disguises, repaired to Lavanaka to seek Vatsa, and condole with him for his loss.

Upon the first communication of the afflicting news, Vatsa was overcome with grief, and was with some difficulty prevented from laying violent hands upon himself. After his first emotions had subsided, however, he recollected the prophesy of Nareda; and observing something rather suspicious in the pretended sorrow of his friends, he felt inclined to conjecture that Vasavadatta was still alive, and in expectation of her re-appearance, determined quietly to await the result.

When the news of Vasavadatta's death reached the king of Magadha, he readily availed himself of the opportunity to secure a suitable bridegroom for his daughter, and sent his ambassadors to propose the alliance. Vatsa, conformably to the plan he had laid down for himself, made no difficulty upon Yogandharayana's urging the match, and the young princess had been prepared by Vasavadatta to think of Vatsa with interest and affection. All parties being thus agreed, there was no plea for delay; and Vatsa going from Lavanaka to the capital of Magadha, the marriage was celebrated with due solemnity and pomp.

In a short time, Vatsa having taken leave of his father-in-law, returned to his own kingdom, his heart still pining for Vasavadatta, and impatient at her protracted disappearance. She in the mean while had been secretly conducted back to Lavanaka, where Vatsa continued to reside, and was concealed in her brother's palace. There at last Vatsa was allowed, as if by chance, to see her. He hastened towards her, but before he could clasp her to his breast, his agitation overcame his faculties, and he fell senseless on the ground. He was recovered by the endearments of his beloved wife, and awoke to be conscious that Vasavadatta was once more his. It is unnecessary to describe his happiness. The affection that had before united the two princesses was increased by their affinity; and although the king of Magadha was at first displeased by the trick that had reduced his daughter to the station of a younger wife, yet when he learnt the perfect union which prevailed between her and Vasavadatta, he suppressed his indignation, and cordially rejoiced in the success of the scheme, that had given Padmavati to Vatsa.

History of Vatsa—continued.

When a sufficient period had been devoted to domestic enjoyments, the minister Yogandharayana urged his master to undertake the subjugation of the surrounding regions, especially those to the east, assigning as reasons for such a preference, that the north was occupied by barbarians; in the west, the sun and planets were obscured; the south bordered on the domains of the Rakshasas; whilst the east was under the regency of Indra, and was the quarter in which the sun rose, and to which the Ganges flowed. The country between the Vindhya and Himala mountains, and that watered by the Jahnvi, was the more excellent; and the progenitors of Vatsa had established themselves along the course of the sacred stream, having held their court at Hastinapur, until Satanika transferred it to Kausambi.

The advice of the minister was highly agreeable to the ambition of the monarch, and Vatsa therefore immediately prepared for his expedition. His fathers-in-law, the kings of Ujayin and Magadha, furnished powerful accessions to his force; and Gopalaka, the brother of Vasavadatta, whom Vatsa had made king of Vaideha, and Sinhaverma, the brother of

the queen Padmavati, who held the sovereignty of Chedi. Both accompanied Vatsa, with all their troops. The friendly chief of the forest tribes likewise joined the army, and the host spread over the country like the mighty clouds that precede the rains: the steeds glittered with golden trappings, and the war elephants were decorated with vermilion and flowers. The sun was concealed by the dust that canopied the multitude, until scattered by the countless banners, that agitated the labouring air. Vatsa rode a stately elephant, whilst the imperial umbrella waved over his head, like a fierce lion recumbent beneath a tree, that spreads its solitary shade upon the summit of a mountain. The two queens followed his march, like the personified divinities, Victory and Fame.

The arms of VATSA were first directed against BRAHMADATTA, king of Benares, who finding resistance hopeless, hastened to acknowledge submission. Hence the conqueror proceeded to the shores of the eastern Sea, where he erected columns commemorative of his triumph.* He then exacted tribute from Kalinga† and Anga, and proceeded westwards to the Mahendra mountains. The terrified inhabitants fled to the Vindhyan caves,‡ and the forest monarchs promptly proffered their submission. Thence Vatsa marched to the south, where he crossed the Caveri, and humbled the pride of the §Chola monarch. He then sub-

* *Jaya stambhas*, pillars of victory, the erection of which by Indian conquerors is often alluded to by Hindu writers, and explains the character of the solitary columns, which are occasionally met with, as the Lat at Delhi, the pillars at Allahabad, Buddal, &c.

† *Kalinga* is usually described as extending from Orissa to Dravira, or below Madras, the coast of the northern Sircars. It appears, however, sometimes to be the Delta of the Ganges. It is familiar to the natives of the eastern Archipelago by the name of *Kling*, and was known to the ancients as the *Regio Calingarum*. *Anga* is the country along the west bank of the Ganges, including Rajamahar and Bhagalpur.

‡ The Vindhya mountains are divided into three parts, of which the first, or eastern part, extends from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmada and Sone. The western portion extends from thence to the Gulph of Cambay. The third, or southern, lies on the south of the Narmada and Sone, and gives rise to the Tapti, and the Vaitarani, or Cuttack river. The first portion, it appears, is designated in the text by the term Mahendra. Ptolemy has a range called Maiandrus, but it lies east of Bengal. Wilford supposes the Maiandrus mountains, to derive their name from Mayanadri, the mountains of the Mayun, a people between Chittagong and Aracan. It is not impossible, however, that they bore the appellation of Mahendra, and that either Ptolemy or our text, or both, have mistaken their precise situation.

§ Chola was the sovereignty of the western part of the Peninsula on the Carnatic, extending southwards to Tanjore, where it was bounded by the Pandyan kingdom.

duced the *Muralas; and fording the sevenfold channel of the Godaveri, he reduced the Malavas to obedience. Having then crossed the Reva, he arrived at Ujayin, where he remained some time with his father-in-law, the delighted sire of Vasavadatta.

After a short interval of repose, Vatsa proceeded ~~to~~ the west, where he overran the province of †Lata, as far as to the ocean. He next marched towards the north, and compelled the ‡Sindhu prince to acknowledge a superior, triumphing over the Mlechhas and Turushkas, like Rama over the Rakshases. He then proceeded along the frontiers of Persia, after decapitating its king; and turning eastwards, skirted the Himalaya, as far as Kamarupa§, where he received the submission of the sovereign. He then visited the father of his queen Padmavati at Magadha, and after enjoying the pleasures of his court for a short interval, returned in triumph to Lavanaka.

After his return to his capital, Vatsa continued to spend his time in the society of his queens and friends with uninterrupted felicity. His only anxiety was now to possess offspring to perpetuate his race; and his wish was soon gratified, the queen Vasavadatta being delivered of a son, who was an incarnation of the god of love, and who, as was announced by Nareda, was destined to exercise sovereignty over the spirits of heaven. He was named Naravahana Datta. At the same period, the king's three ministers and the chamberlain had sons; and these four, with two other youths, the offspring of a Brahman female, a favourite of the queen, were attached to the young prince, to be educated along with him, that they might be his companions in youth, and counsellors in maturity||.

It appears to have been the Regio Soretanum of Ptolemy; and the Chola Mandala, or district, furnishes the modern appellation of the Coast Coromandel.

* The *Muralas* are not traceable in classical geography, unless we are allowed to conjecture, that they are the same with the *Curula* of Ptolemy, a town lying in the direction, where we might expect to meet with the *Muralas* of the text.

† The position of *Lata*, and its name, which, as written with the hard *t*, is convertible in the spoken dialects to *Lar*, identify it with the *Larice* of Ptolemy.

‡ Sind, or the country along the Indus, occupied by tribes, that came originally perhaps from central Asia, and correctly, therefore, termed *Turushkas*, or *Turks*. They were the Indo-Scythi of the ancients.

§ The western portion of Asam.

|| We soon after this take leave of Vatsa and his train, and his son and the young men his companions form the leading personages in the narrative.

Story of Naravahana Datta, the Son of Vatsa.

Vatsa now devoted his whole attention to the care and education of his only son, in such a manner as to occasion inattention to his public duties. His minister Yogandharayana expostulated with him on this account, and told him, that there was no need of anxiety for one, whom Siva had announced should become the supreme monarch of the Vidyadharas*, and who was attended unremittingly by an invisible guard. As he said this, a celestial being, wearing a gorgeous diadem, and armed with a scymitar, stood before them. To Vatsa's demands who he was, and what was his purpose, he replied, that he was the king of the Vidyadharas, obliged by the superior power of his enemies to withdraw from his dominions: that he knew the son of Vatsa was destined to be his paramount lord, and he was desirous of being the first to do him homage. Vatsa felt highly gratified by this confirmation of his son's future elevation, and received Saktivega, (so the king of the Vidyadharas was named,) with every mark of respect. In their conversation, he enquired how the station of Vidyadhara was to be obtained; to which Saktivega replied, it was the recompense of propitiating the deity Sankara; and in evidence of this assertion, narrated his story to Vatsa, and the queen Vasavadatta.

Story of Saktivega.

In the city of Verddhamana, the ornament of the earth, reigned Paropakari, a pious and benevolent prince. He had an only daughter, named Kanakarekha, a princess of surpassing charms, created by Brahma to humble the conceit of Lakshmi in her beauty. As she grew in years, the king became desirous to see her married, but was much at a loss to find a suitor worthy of her hand. Nor was this the only cause of perplexity: the princess could not endure the idea of becoming a wife, and professed she would rather die, than be separated from her parents. As they, however, continued to urge the propriety and necessity of her marriage, she at last consented to take for her husband any one of Brähma-

* The *Vidyadharas*, in Hindu mythology, are the spirits of air. They have a monarch of their own, are of both sexes, travel wherever they list, possess superhuman power, and are of kindly disposition. They are the servants chiefly of Kuvera and Indra, but form part of the state of all the gods, being a sociable race, and excelling in music, the dance, and other lighter accomplishments. They resemble the good genii of the Arabian Nights.

nical or Kshetriya origin, who should have beheld "The Golden City;" and with this the king her father was of necessity contented.

The object of Paropakari was now to find some man of exalted rank, who had seen this city; but all the princes and nobles of his court declared, they not only had ~~never~~ seen, but had never heard of such a place. The king's only resource, therefore, was to appeal to the people; and public proclamation was repeatedly made, that any man of the priestly or military tribe who had beheld "The Golden City" should have the princess for his bride, and be installed in the joint administration of regal authority. The proclamations were unavailing: no one knew any thing about the "Golden City."

At last a young Brahman, named Sakti Deva, who for his idle habits had been expelled his father's house, and who had lost all his money in gambling, considering his situation desperate, and indifferent to the consequences, falsely pretended having sojourned in the "Golden City." As the king was unable to judge of his veracity, he referred the pretender to his daughter. The princess having heard his story, was at no loss to detect the fraud, and ordered Sakti Deva to be turned out of her presence without any ceremony. She then reproved her father for being so credulous, and told him it was his duty, both as a father and a king, to be upon his guard against impostors. They were sufficiently numerous, she said, and many were their contrivances; and she related to the king the following story in confirmation of her remarks.

Story of Siva and Madhava.

In the city of Retnapur, two rogues, one named *Siva*, and the other named *Madhava*, had resided for some time, and had fleeced every inhabitant of the place. They thought it high time, therefore, to change the scene of their operations, and selected Ujayin as the object of their next visitation; particularly as they heard that the king's Brahman, Sankara Swami, was a weak, credulous old man, and immensely rich, with an only daughter exceedingly beautiful. Having concerted their scheme, they set out to Ujayin.

Madhava having collected a respectable train, assumed the character of a Rajput nobleman, and halted with his attend-

ants at a village without the city. Siva entered Ujayin alone, and having found a deserted temple on the banks of the Sipra, he took up his abode in it, in the character of a religious ascetic. In this capacity he soon attracted notice, by the seeming severity of his penance. Having well smeared ~~himself~~ with mud, he plunged every day at dawn head foremost into the stream, and remained for a long period under water. Rising with the sun, he faced the luminary, as if lost in prayer and meditation. Repairing to the temple, he worshipped the deity with flowers, and seated in the positions practised by the tribe of Yogis, appeared wholly occupied with abstract devotion, whilst in fact he was only devising fraudulent projects. In the afternoon, clad in the skin of the black deer, and taking his staff and hollow cocoanut, he traversed the city to gather food in alms. Of the rice so collected he made an ostentatious distribution, dividing it into three parts, giving one to the crows, one to any person who chose to take it, and reserving the third for himself. At night he remained alone in the temple; for he made light of those places, which people in general avoid. The inhabitants of the city, beholding these daily observances, and the life of austerity that Siva led, very soon formed a high opinion of his sanctity, and numbers flocked about the holy man, eager to prostrate themselves at his feet.

When Madhava had ascertained by his emissaries the success, that had attended his comrade's imposture, he judged it time to play his part. He therefore entered the city, and engaged a spacious mansion at some distance from the palace. Performing his ablutions in the Sipra, he took the opportunity of renewing his intercourse with his associate, by professing to recognize him as a religious man of singular sanctity, whom he had before encountered on his travels, and shewing him accordingly extreme veneration. Siva at night repaid his visit; and they ate and drank, and made merry together, and concerted their future measures.

•On the following morning, Madhava sent a messenger with a present to Sankara Swami, the king's priest, to announce himself as a Rajput of rank, who had just arrived from the Dekhin, and would gladly take service along with his followers with the monarch of Ujayin. He hinted also, that he did not want either the means or inclination to be liberal; in proof

of which, he sent two pieces of fine cloth for his acceptance. The old man fell into the snare, and, blinded by cupidity, promised the stranger his influence with the king. This promise, his zeal being stimulated by fresh presents, he speedily performed; and at his recommendation, Madhava and his followers were enrolled amongst the prince's retainers. The priest carried his attention still further, and in the hope of ultimate advantage, gave the pretended Rajputs accommodation within the precincts of his own stately residence.

When Madhava took up his abode in the dwelling of Sankara Swami, he requested permission to deposit his jewels in the old man's private treasury—a permission readily granted. The jewels, which were numerous, and seemed costly, were all artificial; but they were fabricated with great skill, and impressed the old priest with the conviction of their being genuine, and of immense value. Madhava then, by a course of extreme abstinence, reduced himself to a most meagre condition; and pretending to be dangerously ill, requested Sankara Swami to bring him some pious Brahman, to whom he might present his property, as he was certain he could not long survive. The old man consented; but whilst he hesitated about a choice, one of the attendants, previously prepared, suggested, that they should send for the holy man, who occupied the temple on the banks of the Sipra, and who was held in high repute throughout the city. This was Madhava's confederate, Siva, who was now to be brought into action. Sankara Swami readily assented; and having his own views in the arrangement, undertook to summon the ascetic himself. He accordingly repaired to Siva, and with profound reverence opened the business to him. A Rajput of rank, he said, was on the point of death, and was anxious to present him with all his wealth, which in jewels was most valuable, if he would condescend to accept it. To this Siva replied, that he pardoned him for making such a proposal; but it was very absurd, to offer transitory and perishable treasures to one, whose whole delights were penance and mortification, and whose sole object was divine knowledge: he therefore declined accompanying him to the sick man. This affected indifference only served to whet Sankara's zeal, and he expatiated eloquently on the enjoyments of social life, as contrasted with ascetic privation; the superiority of the house-

holder in the discharge of his obligations to the gods and to mankind, and the happiness conferred upon the human condition by the possession of wife and children. By arguments of this nature, Siva suffered himself to be softened; and at last he acknowledged, that he might be induced possibly to resume his connexion with society, if he could meet with a wife in any family, sufficiently pure to be affianced with his own. Sankara Swami availed himself instantly of this opening, and proposed his own daughter, if Siva would relinquish to him the wealth he should receive from the Rajaput, engaging at the same time to provide handsomely for his maintenance. With much affected reluctance, Siva at last consented to wed the daughter of the priest; and as to the property, he left that entirely to his father-in-law's disposal. Sankara Swami, internally setting down the ascetic for a fool, and congratulating himself on his own cunning, lost no time in executing the conditions. He took Siva with him to his house, and married him to his daughter, and on the third day conducted him to Madhava. Madhava received them with every mark of reverence, and requesting the prayers of the pretended saint, presented him with the casket of false jewels. Siva having received them, handed them over to his father-in-law, professing to be utterly ignorant of their quality or value. He then bestowed his benediction on the invalid, and withdrew with the delighted Sankara Swami, now in possession of the prize he had been so anxious to secure.

After a short interval, Madhava pretended to recover his health, being restored, he asserted, by the benediction of the Brahman. Siva also by degrees shewed himself dissatisfied with his situation; and at last expressed his determination to dwell apart from his father-in-law, claiming at least half the jewels, which had been presented to him. Sankara, to appease his clamours, and unwilling to part with any of the jewels, transferred to him all his own personal property; and with this Siva maintained a house and establishment of his own. In order to raise money, the priest was now induced to dispose of one of the supposed inestimable ornaments. When the jewellers examined it, they admired the skill with which it was fabricated, but pronounced it made of crystal and coloured glass, set in brass, and of no value. Bewildered with apprehension, Sankara produced the casket, and all its con-

tents proved to be counterfeits like the first. He was struck, as if with a thunderbolt, and was some time before he knew where he was, or what had become of him. His dream of wealth was at an end, and he found too late that he had been grossly imposed upon.

The priest's first thought was to get back his own money from Siva, to whom he repaired, and proposed to give him up the jewels, saying not a syllable of his discovery. To this offer, however, Siva replied, that he should have no objection, but that in truth all the money was expended. Sankara then applied to the king for redress, and at his suit the confederates were brought up for enquiry. When called upon for his defence, Siva averred, that he had not sought the bargain, and that he had all along professed his entire ignorance of the nature, and cost of the ornaments. If they were false, therefore, Sankara could not blame him on that account, as he had taken them entirely on his own proposal and valuation. In like manner, Madhava protested his innocence of any intention to defraud. Such as the ornaments were, he said, he had inherited them from his father, and he was wholly unacquainted with their real worth. In giving them as a free-will offering to a holy man, he could have had no object in passing off artificial gems as genuine, as he had nothing to gain by the imposition; and that he was free from all dishonest purposes, was manifest by his recovering, in consequence of his donation, from a malady which threatened to put a period to his existence. The defence set up by the two rogues was so plausible, that they were immediately acquitted of all fraudulent intention, and Sankara Swami was judged to have deserved the consequences of his own avarice. He was therefore dismissed with the ridicule of the court, and lost his credit, as well as his daughter and his money. Siva and Madhava, on the contrary, were held as innocent and fortunate men, and their knavery was rewarded with the countenance of the king, and the enjoyment of the prosperity they so ill deserved*.

* Part of the fraud, or the substitution of false for real ornaments, is similar to the incident in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife," which procures Perez the title of the Copper Captain; as Estifania says:

"Sir, there's your treasure, sell it to a tinker,
To mend old kettles.
Your clothes are parallel to these, all counterfeit;
Put these and them on, you're a man of copper."

The History, Design, and Present State of the RELIGIOUS, BENEVOLENT, and CHARITABLE Institutions, Founded by the British in Calcutta. By CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq. of the Civil Service, Bengal. 8vo. Thacker & Co. Calcutta.

The widest field, on which British benevolence was ever called upon to play its part, will undoubtedly be found in the vast regions, that Providence has placed under our dominion in the East. So wide indeed is this field, that whether we measure it by the extent of surface, which it includes, or the immense population of human beings, that this surface sustains, the end to be reached seems altogether too grand for the means, within even the power of England to bring to its accomplishment. The superior skill, in arms and address, of a mere handful of our countrymen were found sufficient to subject the vast plains of Hindostan to our political rule: but too philanthropic to rest satisfied with these conquests, we have been labouring for many years, to rear a moral trophy to our grandeur, in the amelioration and improvement of the natives; which trophy, it must be allowed, has risen slowly, even to the slender height, which it has yet attained.

Many years, indeed, elapsed, after we had obtained a footing on the shores of India, before Englishmen dreamt of turning their thoughts very seriously to the moral, and religious improvement of its varied tribes; and it was not until the rich harvest, which the first burst into *conquest* and *commerce* supplied, had begun to be somewhat more scanty, that leisure was found to enquire how far the prejudices, and opinions, and sentiments of ages might not be moulded into a more honourable form. By those at a distance, the task was certainly regarded as of easier execution, than by the men, who on the spot undertook its accomplishment; and where want of success ought in fairness to have been ascribed to difficulties, too arduous to be suddenly overcome, it was often set down to indifference, and cupidity conjoined. Yet the very state, in which we found the natives of India, ought to have warned us, that unless we possessed a secret, known to no other conquerors, we might expect to leave them, at the termination of our dominion, in much the same situation as that, in which we found them. It is fortunate,

however, that this analogical argument has not found universal respect; and fortunate that it is, perhaps, every day finding less. A reliance upon means, possessed by no other foreign power in India, and on the more judicious employment of these means, under a mild and liberal government, has stimulated Englishmen, more especially of late years, to attempt the amelioration of their native subjects: enthusiasm at home has excited to greater activity in this work, than could have once been expected; and various institutions have arisen in this country, either separate in their origin, or connected in their operation with similar societies in England, having in view the conversion of native adults to the religion of their Christian conquerors, or the education of native youth in European sciences. The proceedings of these societies have from time to time been given to the public; but each, detailing its progress, more for the instruction of its own supporters, than for general information, less light than might have been anticipated, has been thrown upon the general subject: and until the present, we have had no work, avowedly bringing them all into one view, and enabling us to judge of the past, and anticipate as to the future, success of so good an undertaking. The author of this work has evidently had access to the best sources of information; and without any parade or ostentation, he has laid the fruits of his labours before the public. In the execution of his task, and in the remarks, accompanying his details, he has, in our opinion, uniformly displayed a reverence for Christianity, the most worthy, and a zeal to promote its progress among the natives of India, springing from a firm belief in the truth and divine origin of its doctrines, without degenerating into that indiscriminate ardour, which in the great work of conversion from one faith to another, often becomes its own most formidable obstacle. In doing justice to the task, which he had undertaken, he is compelled to speak in more modest and humble language of the labours of Christian missionaries, than these missionaries have themselves often employed; and where his researches have conducted him to opposite conclusions, from those drawn by the zealous and enthusiastic men, whose labours he details, he states these conclusions at once fearlessly and candidly.

The institutions, which are brought into our view in the work before us, are,

I. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—1. *The Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.*—2. *The Calcutta Bible Association.*—3. *Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society.*—4. *Calcutta Church Missionary Association.*—5. *Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*—6. *Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society.*—7. *Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society.*—8. BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—9. *Calcutta Bethel Union and Seamen's Friend Society.*

II. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—1. *Government Sunscrit College.*—2. *Madrissa, or Government Mahomedan College.*—3. *Committee of Public Instruction.*—4. *Government Chin-surah Schools.*—5. *Calcutta School-Book Society.*—6. *Calcutta School Society.*—7. *Calcutta Female Juvenile Society.*—8. *Ladies' Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its Vicinity.*—9. *Benevolent Institution for the Instruction of indigent Children.*—10. "*Remarks.*"—11. *Bengal Military Orphan Society.*—12. *Bengal Military Widow's Fund.*—13. *Lord Clive's Fund.*—14. *King's Military Fund.*—15. *Marine Pension Fund.*—16. *Civil Fund.*—17. *Bengal Mariner's and General Widow's Fund.*

III. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—1. *Presidency General Hospital.*—2. *Native Hospital.*—3. *Hospital for Native Insanes.*—4. *Government Establishment for Vaccination.*—5. *School for Native Doctors.*—6. *United Charity and Free School.*—7. *Charitable Fund for Relief of distressed Europeans and others.*—8. *European Female Orphan Asylum.*

The general views of these various Societies are made known to us by their several Rules and Regulations, which are here brought together; and the substance of their Reports, concentrated within a reasonable portion of letter-press, makes us acquainted with their success.

Our author, as we have seen, divides the institutions, that come under his notice, into Religious, Benevolent, and Charitable. Of the first of these, several are supported solely by voluntary individual contributions in India, and others are in part maintained from the funds of societies in England, raised in a similar manner in that country. Of the two last, several have more permanent and steady endowments for

their support; and in the case of a few, the aid of Government, to make up the deficiency of such endowments, or of individual resources, has been liberally extended.

There is nothing in the constitutions or objects of the Societies, instituted for the sole purpose of dispersing the BIBLE, that demands particular notice. They are two in number, the "*Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society*," and the "*Calcutta Bible Association*." Of the founders of the former of these societies, the Reverend Mr. Thomason alone survives, and still devotes to its service his talents, acquirements, and unwearied zeal. The activity of this association has been great and praiseworthy, and a great variety of translations of the sacred text into the native languages has been made under its auspices. They commenced their labours with a version into Portuguese, more particularly intended for the benefit of the Roman Catholics in India; and although they did not meet with that encouragement, which they perhaps expected from the Archbishop of Cranganore, they were not disheartened in their good work; and their very earliest Reports proclaim them undertaking a version of the new Testament in the Tamul language, the Cingalese, and the Malayalim. Versions in the Armenian and Malay tongues followed these. The New Testament of Mr. Martin, in the Hindostanee language, and Persian character, having been considered as peculiarly correct, the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society undertook a version of it of 2,000 copies in the Nagree character. In Bengalee they were no less active; and along with the Hindostanee, the versions in this language were accompanied by the English on the opposite page, grounded on what the Society state as a well-known fact, that "works of this description are in great request, particularly in Calcutta." This Society has given rise to numerous similar associations in the interior of the country, the three principal stations being Benares, Cawnpore, and Meerut. Our author observes, that

"The British and Foreign Bible Society have, besides sending out numerous supplies of the Scriptures, made munificent grants of money to the Calcutta Auxiliary Society, which in its turn has afforded liberal aid to the Societies at Columbo and Bombay." Since its establishment in 1811, the Society has received above 320,000 Rupees in contributions, and in grants from the Parent Society; and have issued about 80,000 copies of the Scriptures, and detached portions of them."

The objects of the *Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society* are stated to be, the support of schools, the distribution of Tracts, and missionary establishments. The association has received the most valuable aid from the present venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, whose exertions to promote the progress of every measure, tending to advance the natives of this country in a better faith, and a better morality, we cannot pass over unnoticed, and unapplauded. Modest and unobtrusive in his Christian exertions, Dr. CORRIE laboured while at Agra with indefatigable zeal, and the fruits of his zeal at that station was the conversion of an intelligent native, ABDŪL MESSERH, who afterwards became a catechist, and a most useful auxiliary in the good cause, along with "forty one-adults and fourteen children," who all continued "to walk in the truth."

With regard to the distribution of Tracts, this Society does not appear to have as yet done very much ; but measures are in contemplation for enlarging the sphere of its usefulness and labours in the missionary department, by the erection at Garden Reach of a Missionary Establishment, with the requisite premises, a printing-house and school, and even a manufactory, as may be expedient. The parent society in England have greatly encouraged the labours of their committee at Calcutta, and sent both funds and missionaries to their aid. Under the auspices of this society, schools have arisen in various parts of the interior ; and we cannot too warmly applaud the principles, on which its operations are conducted. They are detailed at length in an extract in the work before us from the first Report of the committee, which we regret our room will not allow us, to transcribe into our pages. The reader will find them to be sound and judicious, displaying at once a proper sense of the difficulties to be surmounted, and a rational estimate of the means within the power of the committee to employ. These just and proper principles have received a gratifying reward, in the present state of the native schools, under the committee in Burdwan, where by the last reports, according to our author, there are nineteen schools under Mr. PEROWNE and Mr. DEER, containing 1674 scholars, besides ten female schools, containing 243. In these schools, the Christian Scriptures, as a reading-book, were not at first introduced: they now, however, form one of the regular class-books for the Brahmin and

other youth : and the fourth Report of the committee, as quoted by our author, assures us, that “ the Brahmins stood by, and heard them speak of Jesus the Son of God, and Saviour of the world, and of his command, to go and preach the gospel into all the world, without uttering a word of opposition.”—The Christian scriptures are read, however, as any other class-book, without producing any change in the sentiments of the Hindu youth, who continue still to worship their idols, and are not the less devoted to their poojahs and festivals.

We cannot pass over unnoticed the liberality of two wealthy and intelligent native Hindoos of Benares, JOYNARAIN GOSSAUL and his son COLLY SHUNKER GOSSAUL. The former of these gentlemen established a school at Benares for general instruction, and engaged to allow two hundred rupees per mensem toward its support ; but died before he had executed the deeds to the Church Missionary Society. His son, however, most liberally confirmed his father’s endowment ; and it is singular, that *by the rule of the founder*, the Christian New Testament is directed to be used as a school-book in the first class, and the scholars are represented, as preferring it to any other book put into their hands.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have printed and distributed about 17,150 tracts and school-books : and “ the number of children,” says our author, “ in the whole of the schools under the charge of, or immediately connected with, the Society, is computed to be nearly 4,000, who, according to their age and capacity, are all receiving Christian instruction.” In their missionary labours, the Rev. Mr. Fisher at Meerut has been an active, and successful coadjutor. His baptizing a Brahmun of high rank, and a non-commissioned officer in the Company’s army, attracted the attention of Government, and an enquiry was made into the means employed to convert this person to the Christian faith. The result was favourable to the sincerity and conscientiousness of the Neophyte ; and the displeasure, which the event excited among his comrades, seems scarcely to have deserved any notice. He chose, however, to leave his regiment, and now resides at Meerut. It would appear, however, from the following remarks, that the native converts, when

they attempt teaching others, are not always treated with becoming respect.

“ The instructions of the native converts are not heard with much complacency by their countrymen in the vicinity of Meerut. The whole of the pupils of one convert, who kept a school, deserted him, of one accord, under the fear that he aimed at making them Christians. Another, who preaches in the neighbouring villages, is sometimes welcomed, and respectfully treated; but at others, ‘he is hooted and pelted away.’ ”

The number of missionaries employed by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, is stated at eleven; the number of natives who are reported as regular and attentive hearers, at 250; and the communicants at 80.

The *Calcutta Church Missionary Association* arose but very lately—as lately as 1822. The object is to aid the exertions of the *Committee of the Church Missionary Society*. This association has seven schools in active operation, in which about 130 boys are taught. By the annual statement of its funds, it appears that the receipts amounted for the first year to 5500 rupees.

The late pious and lamented Bishop MIDDLETON originated “ *The Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.* ” This Society distributes Bibles, prayer-books, and religious tracts, but employs no missionaries, nor any direct means of conversion. They have circulated about 12,000 books and tracts. The establishment of native schools is a part of their object; but in these schools instruction in the doctrines of Christianity is an indispensable ingredient; and the committee have exercised great prudence and discrimination, in selecting the portions of scripture introduced as lessons. Some distrust at first prevailed among the natives; but this has been overcome, and these schools are well attended. We have the authority of this very respectable Committee, that among the natives of this part of India, “ parents are every where imperceptibly laying aside their prejudices,” and “ sanction, in concert with their religious guides, the extracts from the New Testament, selected for the daily tasks of their children.” This committee have also established “ lending libraries; ” and our author states the fact as well known, that the books from these libraries are eagerly sought after, by all classes of Europeans, soldiers, and others.

In his remarks on the Missionary Societies unconnected with the established Church of England, the author displays great candour and fairness, while at the same time he notices the excess of zeal, by which they have sometimes been distinguished, and the exaggerated accounts of their success, which this zeal has led them occasionally to promulgate. He complains of the want of precise information, as to the number and character of these converts: but as we have touched more at large on this subject in another place, we shall not enter here upon it, further than to state, that the author before us takes the same view of missionary labours, as ourselves; and we are glad to find our sentiments on this important topic receiving the sanction of his concurrence.

The account given of BISHOP'S COLLEGE is replete with information as to the end, and object of this excellent institution, and the funds, by which it is supported. It owed its birth to the indefatigable exertions of the late Dr. MIDDLETON, first Bishop of Calcutta, and is a monument of his zeal and piety, that will perpetuate his name and memory in the east. The principal end of this College is "the education of Christian youth in sacred knowledge, in sound learning, in the principal languages used in this country, and in habits of piety and devotion, that they may be qualified to preach among the heathen." It is founded for a Principal, and two other Professors from the English universities, and as many students as the funds can maintain. The incorporated Society at home has founded 20 scholarships at £50 per annum each, of which half are for the education of Missionaries, and half for that of Schoolmasters. The other ancient Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has endowed five theological scholarships, to be called by the venerated founder's name.

We have, we confess, formed sanguine hopes, as to the ultimate benefit to be derived to the Natives of India, from such institutions as BISHOP'S COLLEGE. Much, indeed, has been gained, when the task of instructing and converting the Hindoos has fallen into the hands of established authority, not only without offence to their prejudices, but, we are persuaded, with gratification to their feelings; and we

have therefore seen with pleasure, that the Church of Scotland is taking measures, to follow in the footsteps of that of England ; and to extend the benefit of religious instruction to the native population of Calcutta, through the means of her Establishment in this country. It will afford a fine practical illustration of the charity of our Faith, to see these establishments vying with each other, in bringing the child of superstition within the pale of a purer creed ; and as we doubt not, each rejoicing not more at its own success in the good work, than over the fruits, that may reward the labours of the other. Could we succeed in breaking the chain, that binds the more intelligent and respectable natives to the car of superstition, the happy change would assuredly be felt through every lower rank of native society ; and we are surely hard to learn, if we have not seen by this time, that this chain is only rivetted the faster, where it ought first to be loosened, by the mode of direct conversion, hitherto pursued by many Christian missionaries in this country. By the system of itineraries, and preaching in the streets and bazars, even the poorer and the lower classes are never drawn by motives, that promise any permanent good fruits ; and the higher and the more respectable are universally repelled from hearing the doctrines of the cross. It is in vain to urge, that the Gospel was first preached to the poor. In our unaided exertions to spread its knowledge and profession, we must attend to the circumstances and the prejudices, by which we are surrounded ; and if we would do good, we must add to the ‘innocence of the dove’ the ‘wisdom of the serpent.’

Under the head of Benevolent, our author gives a view of various institutions, devoted to various objects, and which we have already enumerated. We cannot afford room to give our readers even an epitome of the different institutions having the education of native, and other youth in view, and must refer them to the work itself, contenting ourselves with a few general observations. These institutions are addressed to the diffusion of Literature and Science amongst the natives of India. They are of different descriptions. Some are supported wholly by Government ; some by private association, with or without the aid of Government. The former are principally, but not entirely,

for the literary classes of the native community, and propose the cultivation of the learned languages and literature. The latter are wholly intended for the mixed and uneducated classes, and teach the vernacular languages, or a knowledge of English.

The question of Native Education is full of difficulties—we do not mean as to whether it should or should not be promoted, for that would be to ask whether good shall or shall not be done; but we mean, that it is exceedingly difficult to determine in what manner the end will be best attained. It is satisfactory, however, to know, that the problem is in a fair way to be solved; and the liberal and judiciously administered aid, now afforded by Government, will in a few years determine what benefits may result from promoting the cultivation of the native mind through native means.

It is very evident, that those means are the only ones to be trusted to, for the improvement of national intellect. It is vain to think to make a nation wise by foreign masters, or a foreign tongue. It is true, that the seeds of improvement may be introduced from without, as was the case in modern Europe; but the soil must be prepared for their reception, or they will else perish in unproductiveness. Now knowledge of any kind is a more congenial soil for the reception of novel ideas, than absolute ignorance. To whom are we indebted for the revival of letters? To men learned in the learning of their day. To whom are we indebted for the reformation of literature and science? To men, who had served a long and diligent apprenticeship to their abuse. We have no doubt, therefore, that it is wisely done to keep alive intellectual energy, by encouraging it to expatiate in the paths it loves, although not leading to such pure regions, as those we boast of; in the confidence, that whilst the faculty wakes, observation will not sleep, and that minds invigorated by exercise will not fail to note, investigate, and finally prefer, the better systems, which improved intercourse with Europeans must necessarily offer to their acceptance. But this must be the work of time. People in this country are too apt to calculate apparently with reference to their own brief career in it, and would hurry measures from conception at once to maturity. The plan adopted by the private associations, and

in some establishments out of Calcutta, by the Government, of teaching a knowledge of the vernacular languages to boys of the humbler classes of society, may not perhaps be attended with all the benefit expected from it. It is clear, that where the parents are so poor, that the labour of a child is an accession to their means of support, they cannot afford to allow his time to be long unproductive; and his attendance at school will be therefore irregular, and will cease at a very early age. The stock of knowledge, which he will have gained, must consequently be very scanty. At the same time, even this little is perhaps something more than the boy might else have acquired; and there is one particular, in which we believe his acquisitions are importantly extended. It is a curious feature in the village education of Bengal, and we believe in other provinces, that little or no use is made of books: the boys learn to read more by writing on sand or leaves than any other medium, and are made very expert in arithmetical combinations. This knowledge is useful, for it enables them to regulate their household and farming concerns; but such education evidently furnishes no ideas. The boys acquire a certain intellectual faculty, as they might a mechanical faculty: there is some exercise of the memory, but none of the judgment or imagination; and feelings of liberal curiosity or generous enthusiasm are never excited. This defect is supplied in the schools subject to English interference. Books are furnished. Fable yields its moral, history suggests reflexion, and the description of nature's wealth arouses the youthful understanding to a new and elevated interest in the objects, by which he is surrounded. In this respect, we think the establishments we refer to have been, and will be productive of very extensive, and important advantages.

Besides these establishments, Calcutta presents the interesting circumstance of a seminary for the instruction of youth of respectability, chiefly in the English language, set on foot and supported by native contribution. We believe that this college, the Vidyalyaya, has been maintained with rather less spirit than was at first displayed, when its great promoter, Sir E. East, personally animated its native friends. As, however, a competent fund was secured, and some of the managers

persevere in attention to its welfare, it has continued tolerably effective up to the present day. From what we have observed, however, at the public examination of this establishment, we are satisfied that it is far from being what it might be made. A tolerably extensive command of English for colloquial purposes is acquired, some knowledge of classical and English history, and some rudimental knowledge of physical science; but we have not seen any of the youth versed in the latter, beyond the limits of Joyce's Dialogues; and in English literature, we are afraid they are little farther advanced than some such miscellany as Blair's Universal Reader. As, however, it appears from the work before us, that Government have lately extended their patronage to this institution, we hope to meet hereafter in some of its head scholars, youths in whose daily thoughts the great names of our national literature shall be "freely remembered."

We cannot dismiss this part of our author's work without noticing the remarks with which he closes his account of the institutions appropriated to Native Education. They appear to us so judicious and excellent, that we make no apology for quoting them at length.

"To those, who were not familiar with the operations in progress for the dissemination of education in this country, and who, nevertheless, feel generally interested in all schemes, having in view the improvement of the condition of the Natives, the details contained in the foregoing pages are calculated to afford information on subjects which, among the passing events of the day, they may have been led to overlook. There are many people, indeed, who are not aware of the advance, which has been imperceptibly made in overcoming prejudice, and in alluring the ignorant and bigoted multitudes around us to the cultivation of pursuits more worthy of their moral and intellectual nature. But those who, with anxious eye and heartfelt interest, have watched every step, that has been taken for the diffusion of useful knowledge, will rejoice to perceive the many satisfactory results, which may now be held up to the world, of those plans which were originally derided by some, denounced by others, and which, for a long time, received only a degree of hesitating encouragement from any, except from the few who fostered them with unremitted care, and promoted their vigorous growth with steady and energetic perseverance. What, in fact, was originally lukewarmness,

has now assumed a contrary character ; and the true friends of moral improvement will not be called upon so much to stimulate inertness, as to repress injudicious enthusiasm.

“ It is now established beyond a doubt, that to a certain extent, the Natives avail themselves of the means of education with great eagerness, and that, in many instances, they are not even deterred from the pursuit of knowledge by its being conveyed to them through the channel of our religious books. After all, however, the circumstance of their consenting to learn to read in the New Testament is no irrefragable evidence of their prejudice against the Christian religion being diminished. It only marks more clearly, to what extent the inferior classes will go, with the view of acquiring a species of knowledge so essential, in their estimation, to their success in life. Numerous as is the attendance on the schools instituted on the improved plan of education, that attendance only lasts until the pupil has acquired sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts, to enable him to gain a livelihood, and to enter into the innumerable fraternity of writers and sircars : and so intent are both parents and children on the attainment of this universal object, that they trouble not themselves as to the doctrines of the books, which they peruse, provided they lead to worldly profit, and a lucrative employment. This, at least, may be said to be the general feeling among the particular classes alluded to, in Calcutta and its vicinity. Nor, as their minds are at present constituted, is any other result reasonably to be expected, though even this rude cultivation, and a happy combination of circumstances, may produce wholesome fruits ; since even a general, though imperfect knowledge of the language of an enlightened European nation, among so numerous a class, can scarcely fail, especially when assisted by other means of improvement in active operation around them, of gradually, though perhaps slowly, awakening and enlarging their minds to more elevated pursuits. But, in the actual condition of their intellect, if any impression were temporarily made by the books, from which their school lessons are learned, it must soon be effaced for want of renovation, and by the deadening effects of sordid occupations.

“ It is not meant, by these remarks, to depreciate the benefits of general education among the middling and lower classes of the community : on the contrary, there cannot be a more noble or praiseworthy object, and no more efficacious means of improving the morals, dispositions, and industrious and orderly habits of the great body of the population, than establishing a cheap and easy access to the sources of elementary instruction. To be effectual, however, in enlightening the human mind, and liberating it from the shackles of debasing and enslaving prejudices,

education must apparently commence nearer to the top of society, and its progress be downwards. It is not, therefore, from the classes just alluded to, that any material improvement, in the higher branches of knowledge, ought to be expected. We must look to it in those, who find the means of more systematic education, by entering the colleges, and who are enabled to go through a regular course of literature and science, and who possess ability and enterprize to pursue those European studies, by which their minds will become enlightened, and prepared to prosecute enquiries, which, if, contrary to every reasonable probability, they do not ultimately produce convictions of inestimable value to their future welfare, must at least exalt them in the rank of moral and intellectual beings, and contribute largely to their temporal happiness, and to the improvement of their countrymen.

“To ardent philanthropists, this will appear a process of very tedious operation ; but it is that which is best justified by experience and reason, and which a fair computation of difficulties indicates as the least liable to disappointment. Well-meaning people are in far too great a hurry, in their anticipation of benefit from the diffusion of instruction, and look for the production of fruit before the seed has had time to issue from the ground. The union of religion with education has occasioned these overweening expectations ; it being fondly imagined, that because a pupil can read and explain some chapters in the New Testament, a most essential barrier of opposition has been broken through. But it is unwise to fancy that this transient view of Christianity, unassisted by any subsequent admonition or enforcement, implies a probable liberation from those trammels of superstition, which his habits, his connections, and idolatrous practices all combine to rivet.

“The objections to read our religious books are not so easily overcome in the more distant provinces, as has been done in the vicinity of Calcutta. It has been shewn, that at Meerut, whole schools deserted their master, under the apprehension that he might attempt to teach them Christianity : and it will be seen, by a reference to the Appendix, that Mr. Carey was officially prohibited from communicating Christian instruction to the children in the Government Schools at Ajmere, lest the benefits expected from those institutions should be suddenly lost, in consequence of the known repugnance to such a course.

“Still it is undeniable, that an intercourse with Europeans has already worked a very remarkable change among the Natives, in this part of the country. Both Hindoos and Mahomedans give a ready and efficient support to the School-Book and School Societies, as above observed. The establishment among themselves of the *Vidalaya*, manifests an anxiety

for the dissemination of knowledge, highly creditable to the wealthy and respectable Hindoos who were concerned in it ; and the readiness with which they have admitted European co-operation, displays a degree of liberality, for which our former acquaintance with the Hindoo character had not prepared us. Indeed, it would appear that a great revolution has taken place among that class ; for the Reverend Mr. Adam states, that ‘ a native gentleman, on whose authority he can rely, computes, that about one tenth of the reading native population of Calcutta have rejected idolatry ; and of these his informant supposes about one third have rejected revelation altogether, though few of them profess to do so, and the remaining two thirds are believers in the divine revelation of the Veds.’ *

“ The abjuration of idolatry is an important step towards radical improvement, notwithstanding the erroneous tenets which they still embrace. A wide field, then, is open in the Bengal provinces, for the efforts of the most active promoters of education ; and it even seems that Missionaries, uncoun tenanced by public authority, may here exercise their calling with safety, as far as political hazard is considered, provided they proceed with prudence and moderation. The sphere, however, is sufficiently ample, without going beyond our ancient territories. There is scope enough for benevolent exertions among the millions long subject to the British rule, without travelling into our more distant and newly acquired possessions. There is no necessity, because we have recently planted stations in Malwa, and the adjacent countries, that we should at once begin to open schools there, or that Missionaries should immediately follow the steps of our armies. There can be no dereliction of duty, in allowing those regions to recover their tranquillity, and to become acquainted with our character and views, before we run the risk of exciting fresh confusion by the introduction of innovation, which the semi-barbarous inhabitants are unable correctly to appreciate.

“ It is undeniable, that the success of our endeavours for enlightening the Indian world, has been great beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. That the progress may keep pace with the favourable commencement, depends upon the prudence and circumspection, with which further operations shall be conducted. So extraordinary has been the advance, and so widely has the illumination penetrated through the darkness, that a return to former obscurity seems almost impracticable. Besides, it cannot be consistent with the designs of Providence, that virtuous projects, undertaken as acceptable to his will, should be rendered nugatory in the midst of their utility, and promise of greater efficacy. Care is only

* *Queries and Replies*, page 23.

requisite to prevent any misconception regarding our real views for the benefit of the people. With these precautions, the desire of knowledge being so deeply rooted, the march of improvement cannot fail to be steadily progressive, nor can it retrograde, unless India undergo some strange convulsion, or change its natural features :

“ Ante dabunt hyemes Nilum ; per flumina damæ
Errabunt, glacieque niger damnabitur Indus*.”

“ Of the success of the Missionaries of various denominations, who have undertaken the work of conversion in this country, it is impossible to give an accurate account ; and the assertions on the subject have given rise to controversies, into which the writer declines to enter. It is affirmed in a pamphlet† printed at the Mission Press at Serampore, in the beginning of the year 1823, called ‘ A Brief View of the various Churches and Stations composing the union of Churches for spreading the Gospel in India,’ that there are now existing nearly a thousand baptized Natives. The Reverend Mr. Adam, however, who formerly belonged to the Baptist Mission at Serampore, remarks, that the result of his own observations, of his examination of the different missionary accounts to which he has had access, and of his enquiries from those who, in some cases, have had better means of knowing or of being informed than himself, is, that the number of Native converts properly so called, now living, and in full communion with one or other of the Protestant missionary churches, does not exceed three hundred. He even hints, that an accurate investigation may prove the number of such persons to be even less than that above stated. ‡

From one, who was a long time associated with one of the principal missionary bodies, and whose attention still seems directed, though with new views, to that subject, the following observations derive considerable weight.— ‘ It is not individuals taken separately, but collectively, that they should seek to enlighten. The former mode will create and encourage imposture, render a most invidious surveillance necessary, and produce frequent disappointments and constant irritation. The latter consists in exhibiting truth, and in leaving it, if slowly, yet steadily, to work its own way ; and although there is in this less display, there is equal, if not greater, certainty of ultimate success, and far more satisfaction, both to the teachers and the taught. It is the progress of society that Missionaries ought principally to regard, and aim to influence ; and success in this endeavour is the highest present reward which they should desire. They should seek to increase the quantity of correct information on every subject, to raise the standard of pub-

* Claudian.

† Page 64.

‡. *Querics and Replies*, page 56.

lic morals ; to correct the excesses, and to refine and elevate the tone of public feeling on religion ; and to pour, in well chosen portions, among the various classes and descriptions of men, the light of truth, the rays of which are too powerful to be long resisted, and too penetrating to be long concealed, even if their immediate effects should not at first be felt or perceived. As sure as light and darkness cannot long subsist together, so sure will be the progress of Christianity in India, if this plan be judiciously and perseveringly executed.”*

“ This desirable consummation may be effected without the intervention of itineracies, and field preaching. It is evident, that from the mildness, good nature, and apathy of the Natives of Bengal, neither tumults nor insurrections of a grave character, ensue, even from the intrusion of Missionaries at their festivals, and on other occasions, when the bigotry of the Natives is worked up to the highest pitch of excitement ; and that the mischief accruing to the Missionaries themselves from opposition, is confined to a certain quantity of reviling, spitting upon, and pelting : but it is lamentable that the European character should be exposed to such disgrace, that the “ pleader for the Christian temples ” should be so degraded, and that the cause itself, excellent and praiseworthy as it is, should be brought into disrepute by efforts, which every day’s experience shews to be nugatory, and productive of injurious consequences.”

Our author treats the Charitable institutions of Calcutta, at the same length, and with the same candour and justice as distinguish his account of the Religious and Benevolent ; and there runs through this, and indeed every part of the volume, a feeling of genuine philanthropy, in recording the progress of Christian benevolence in the East, which does great honour to the heart of the writer. We cannot, for obvious reasons, follow him into his details, nor is there any occasion that we should, as we are persuaded, his book will come into the hands of every one, who feels an interest in the subjects of which it treats. We may, however, be allowed to offer a few remarks on the institutions of charity, with which he closes his volume.

Of these institutions, that of the “ School for Native Doctors ” deserves particular attention. The necessity of such a provision for supplying the medical wants of the service is well pointed out by the author ; and it cannot fail to be gra-

* *Queries and Replies*, Page 58.

tifying on many accounts to be informed of the success of this institution under Dr. BRETON, the present able Superintendent. Reasoning from what we know of the peculiar prejudices of the Hindoos, we should have anticipated very considerable difficulties in the way of their instruction in Anatomy; and certainly a more convincing proof, that these prejudices, under judicious management, may be overcome, cannot be sought, than what is to be found in the following observations:—

“The pupils are represented to manifest zeal and diligence in their studies, even in the least attainable branch, viz. Anatomy. Even the Hindoo students, persuaded that nothing which has for its object the preservation of human lives is repugnant to the tenets of their religion, regularly attend, and readily assist in dissections, as opportunities offer; and the majority of the students who arrived in Calcutta in 1823, can themselves give a clear demonstration of the abdominal and thoracic viscera, of the brain, and of the structure of the eye; and have distinct notions of other parts of medical science, which have been explained to them.”

The aid of the lithographic press has been called in towards the dissemination of medical and surgical knowledge among the native doctors; and the liberal encouragement given by Government to the students, who are at present limited to thirty, promise advantages the most substantial to the public service.

There are some peculiarities affecting the establishment of Charitable institutions in this country, by voluntary contributions, that deserve to be taken into consideration, whether their past history or future prosperity be the object. They originate with, and are mainly supported by people not natives of the country, nor purposing even a permanent residence in it: and between the unavoidable effects of climate, and the extent of occupation, which devolves upon individuals of most wealth and influence, they cannot receive more than an inconsiderable portion of the time and interest, even of those best disposed towards them. From these causes, there are radical defects in the constitution of most of them: their utility is variable, and their existence precarious.

To what circumstance is to be ascribed the flourishing condition of the many ancient endowments in London? To

their independence, in a great measure, of public support. They were endowed originally with liberal gifts or bequests, and especially of land, the value of which has increased with the progress of society, and has now rendered their revenues more than adequate to the most liberal expenditure. In this country, very few of the charitable institutions could exist a day without the contributions of individuals. The aid of Government, the bequests of one or two persons, as Lord Clive, Claude Martine, or S. Weston, give solidity to some; but the greater part subsist upon casual bounty, necessarily fluctuating, and very apt to be wearied or exhausted.

Periodical contributions are no doubt given with great readiness from time to time; but the more frequently they are demanded, the less likely is the demand to be promptly met. Whether put in practice or not, most individuals here look forward to a return to Europe, and consider every drain upon their purses, as so many days added to their Indian residence. With this impression, (and a very rational one it is,) the best disposed will sometimes draw back the extended hand, and curb the spirit, that yearns to convert base metal into the blessings of the poor. Grants made under these circumstances can never be of any very large amount: they can never be such, as to form a perpetual and improving source of revenue: 100 or 1000 Rupees are mere mites in the scale, where lacs could be well bestowed, and are needed for permanent benefits. In like manner, most persons who die here, bequeath their property to relations at home, connected often by a recollected and imaginary tie, which more intimate knowledge would often snap asunder, in favour of purposes of public good.

The inaptitude and inability to take an active share in the conduct of public institutions, in those best qualified to preside over them, must necessarily impair their activity and credit. To a certain extent, however, this is felt in Europe; and in all such establishments, its stipendiary officers, or one or two active governors, enjoying perfect leisure in other respects, relieve the rest of any serious labour. In this country, the duty is consigned to committees and secretaries; but the former, consisting of the most respectable

subscribers, are for that very reason inefficient, as the high officers of Government, and the heads of mercantile houses, have already sufficient duty to discharge. The secretaries are usually similarly situated, and mostly act gratuitously, the funds not admitting remuneration to be granted to such services. But we are afraid, in these degenerate days, virtue is rarely thought its own reward; and the zeal, that is not stimulated by a sentiment of advantage, is not likely in this country to survive more than one hot season. In gratuitous service, the obligation is on the wrong side; the master is obliged to the servant: if the latter, therefore, is a little remiss, we need not wonder, that he escapes rebuke. But admitting that occasionally a person is found (and we have known honourable instances) of steady, persevering, and disinterested zeal, it cannot be expected, that such characters should be common: and as in the precariousness of health in this climate, no confidence of long uninterrupted exertion can be entertained, it is probable, that the aid of an active officer will be frequently withdrawn, and be replaced with difficulty. We have known more than one promising institution decline rapidly from the cause we have here intimated.

These considerations will, we think, be sufficient to explain why public institutions in this country, maintained solely by private beneficence, rise slowly, live languidly, and not unseldom prematurely decay. And it is more surprising, that so many maintain their ground, than that some should have failed. At the same time, we think experience of the past should furnish a guide for the future, and that some attempts should be made to secure longevity to those associations, that merit more than ephemeral vitality.

The very essence of this is sufficiency of means. It is certainly difficult, in the present state of society, to establish a fund for many of our charitable endowments, that shall render them in a great degree above periodical assistance: and certainly this can never be effected, whilst so many and such various calls upon that aid are repeated. As the first step towards this measure, therefore, we should recommend concentration. The fewer the channels, the deeper will be the stream. When any thing like a fund is raised, a proper

organization and suitable officers may be attached to an institution ; and it is then only that it will do good effectively, and through succeeding generations.

We take our leave of the work before us, very warmly recommending it to our readers, as a candid, correct, and luminous account of the various Institutions, religious, benevolent, and charitable, which have arisen in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. We are persuaded that, from the concentration of view which it affords, it will tend more to rectify the errors and misapprehensions, that have been entertained on the subject of native amelioration under British influence, than any work that has yet appeared. It will prove, that within the circle, in which British benevolence and Christian philanthropy have acted, much good has been done, and is doing ; but it will certainly circumscribe that circle within narrower limits, than many in England assign to it, and by shewing that no such deeds of magnitude are claimed for our exertions, it will disarm those opponents, who dwell on the comparative extent of the field, and the scanty means of those, who would cultivate it. Nothing can be more absurd, nor indeed more unfair, than to suppose, that the influence of the educating and converting institutions is felt widely over our dominions, or to confound Calcutta and its vicinity with all India. In the Moofusil, it is scarcely possible to meet with a native, who can copy ; and we all know the proficiency of mere copyists in the English language*. Such writers as are obtainable in the upper provinces, are usually natives of Bengal : the Hindus of the distant towns have no notion of studying European languages and literature, and how much less likely are the people of the villages to entertain such a purpose. What in fact, after all, are the means hitherto applied to the worthy objects which all these institutions have in view ? Let them be regarded as operating within the narrower circle of the capital and its vicinity, and though still small, they are something : but spread them in

* It is indeed stated, in the Fifth Report of the *Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society*, that at Cutwa, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants, "in consequence of the instruction afforded to the public schools, there was not a youth in the town who could not read." How gratifying to every philanthropic mind must be these fruits of Christian exertion ! and how satisfactory an answer do they afford to those who represent the task of educating the natives of this country as altogether chimerical !

imagination over the vast population of India, and estimating them at the highest rate of two lacs of Rupees per annum, we shall have less than one farthing per head, per annum, to expend on the education of the Hindus. When the subject is viewed in this light, as it is by such men as the Abbe Dubois and others, their conclusions are neither far-fetched nor unreasonable: but we may surely demand of them, on a more fair and chastened comparison of our means and our ends, to acknowledge, that they err egregiously in laughing to scorn every attempt of the conquerors of India, to enlighten the minds, and ameliorate the condition of their native subjects. Let them read the work we have had under review, and if they are not convinced, that we have raised a trophy to our moral as well as our political ascendancy in the east, we despair of ever finding them acknowledge a truth, which notwithstanding their obstinacy, is every day coming more and more home to the conviction of the unbiassed and unprejudiced observer, and which the "History of the Institutions," &c. will more and more confirm. In this view of the case, we think the religious and benevolent world are under no slight obligations to the present author.

There is one reflexion forced upon the mind in perusing the work before us, which we cannot allow ourselves to pass unnoticed. Late occurrences, connected with the press in India, have given rise in England to a charge against the local Government, of desiring to impede the moral and religious improvement of its subjects; and they have been subjected on this account to invectives, which how little they deserve these pages will prove. The restrictions imposed on the press of this country have been most unfairly represented; and so far from justice having been done to the local authorities, it has so happened, that not only have their laudable exertions to encourage and promote knowledge of every description among the native population of India been altogether overlooked, but a very opposite disposition ascribed to them. We cannot, therefore, feel otherwise than gratified at the opportunity of offering so satisfactory a refutation of these calumnies, as the work before us affords. Not only is the press in India open to every thing, that can ameliorate the moral and religious condition of its natives, but Government itself

runs a race with the most benevolent individuals, and the most charitable and zealous societies, in encouraging it to send forth every work, that can be useful to this truly patriotic, and enlightened purpose. While it protects the foundations of our power from the wanton, and unprincipled attacks of needy, and adventurous demagogues, it is contributing to raise on this foundation a superstructure of knowledge, the most liberal and extensive : and the instruments, which it will not permit the disaffected to employ to the destruction of what alone gives it the power to promote this useful end, it employs, if we may pursue the simile, in giving strength, order, and beauty to that part of the building, which, WITHOUT THE AID OF THE PRESS, we readily admit could never advance beyond its present state.

Translation of the 9th Book of the Bhāgavata.

(Continued from p. 129.)

CHAPTER VI.

Suka continued :—*Virūpa*, *Ketumān* and *Sambhu*, were the three sons of *Ambarisha*. *Virūpa* was the father of *Vrihadaswa*, the father of *Rathitara*, who had no offspring. *Angiras*, being solicited, caused to be born by the consort of *Rathitara*, children of divine glory ; these are to be considered as the descendants of *Angiras*, but of the tribe of *Rathitara*, and partaking of the caste of both *Kshetriyas* and *Brahmanas*.

Ikshwāku was produced from the nose of *Manu* in a sneeze *.

Ikshwāku had one hundred sons, amongst whom *Vikukshi*, *Nimi*, and *Dāndaka*, were the eldest : amongst the hundred, five and twenty ruled as monarchs in *Aryavartta* eastward, five and twenty ruled in the west ; *Vikukshi*, *Nimi*, and *Dandaka*, governed the central region, and the others reigned in the south and north.

Ikshwāku was once performing the *Srāddha Ashtakā* : he desired *Vikukshi* to procure some pure flesh without delay. The son accordingly proceeded to the forest, and slew animals deemed fit for the ceremony ; but he himself being both extremely fatigued and hungry, his discernment had forsaken him ; he ate a hare, and brought home the rest to his father. When *Vasishtha* was requested by *Ikshwāku* to make his arrangements for the sacrifice, he replied, that the flesh was not proper for the ceremony, and told the king the act of which *Vikukshi* had been guilty. *Vikukshi* was in consequence expelled the realm for his offence : the monarch himself also, in conformity to the instructions of *Vasishtha*,

* A whimsical origin for a monarch, amongst the most celebrated of the Hindu sovereigns, and who gives a name to a long series of illustrious descendants, the *Aikshvakavas*, including the deity *Rama*.

relinquished every princely luxury, and becoming a Yogi, he gained the region of bliss.

Upon the death of *Ikshvāku*, the government devolved on *Vikukshi*, who was the performer of most wonderful sacrifices to Hari: he is the same who was notorious as the *Sasāda*, (or the hare-eater.)

Sasāda had a son named *Puranjaya*, also known by his titles of *Indra-vāha*,* and *Kakutstha* †, the cause of which titles learn from me, Oh prince.

There was a most dreadful war between the gods and infernals. The gods being defeated, applied to *Puranjaya* for his alliance; he assented, provided *Indra* became his vehicle. *Indra* was much ashamed, but at the particular solicitation of *Vishnu*, he consented, transforming himself into an immense bull. *Puranjaya* accoutred himself in heavy mail, and taking a celestial bow and sharp arrows, he seated himself on the hump, and being glorified by the immortals, proceeded to the field. *Vishnu* had previously bestowed immense splendour on him, and had, in conjunction with the army of the deities, surrounded the city of the infernals, which is in the west. A most sanguinary battle was fought: whoever amongst the infernals made his appearance in the field, was despatched to the region of *Yama* by the spear of the king. His arrows were so destructive, that they resembled the devastating fire at the end of the *Yuga*, and caused the total rout of the hostile army, which was forced to flee to the infernal regions. He took possession of the city, and made a present to *Indra* of all which was found there: from these deeds did he obtain his names.

Puranjaya had a son named *Anenas*, the father of *Prithu*, the father of *Chandra*, the father of *Viswagandhi*, the father of *Savasta*, who founded the city *Savasti*. The son of *Savasta* was *Vrihaswa*, the father of *Kuvalayaswaha*, who from his affection to the muni *Utanka*, being aided by his twenty-one thousand sons, slew the mighty dæmon *Dhundhu*, by which deed he gained the epithet of *Dhundhumara*. He however lost all his sons, excepting three, *Dridhaswa*, *Kapilaswa*, and *Bhadraswa*. They were all consumed by the flame which issued from the mouth of the dæmon. The son of *Dridhaswa* was *Haryaswa*, the father of *Nikumbha*, the father of *Varhanaswa*, the father of *Krisaswa*, the father of *Senajit*, the father of *Yuvanaswa*, who retired to the forest, childless, and accompanied by his hundred wives. The Rishis took compassion on him, and desirous that he might have a son born to him, they performed sacrifice to *Indra*.

Yuvanaswa one night being very thirsty, entered the hall of sacrifice at midnight, and observing the priests to be asleep, drank the holy water, which was intended to be given to the queens. When the priests arose, they found the ewer emptied of its water, and asked the king who had imbibed the prolific draught. However they knew that *Yuvanaswa* had drunk it, having been as it were urged by *Iswara*: they exclaimed, "How wonderful is the divine power!" and immediately offered homage to the deity. When the proper period had expired, the right side of *Yuvanaswa* opened, and a male child was produced, who became a mighty

* From *Indra* and *Vaha*, a vehicle, being borne by *Indra*, the king of the gods.

† From *Kakud*, the hump of the Indian bull, and *Stha*, who occupies.

monarch. At his birth, he cried vehemently for milk. The priests, sorely distressed, consulted how they should bring him up. Indra exclaimed, "I will foster him myself," thus naming him at the moment **Māndhātā*. By the favour of the gods and Brahmanas, the father survived the birth, and having obtained happiness through penance died some time afterwards in the forest. *Indra* also named the young *Māndhātā*, † *Trasadasyu*, because *Ravana* and other giants, as also all thieves, were in great dread of him. By the majesty of *Vishnu*, he reigned sole monarch of the earth. He was a worshipper of that *Vishnu* who pervades all the immortals, and who resides in all beings, and performed many sacrifices to him. In the sacrifices he bestowed immense wealth, for *Vishnu* is the soul of all; he is the offering, the holy text, the ordinance, the body of the ceremony, the causer and performer of the rite, the virtue, the holy spot and the season. The realm of *Māndhātā*, the son of *Yuvanaśwa*, extended from the point where the sun rises to the point where it declines. By *Indumati* the daughter of *Sasavindu* he had three sons, *Purukutsa*, *Ambarisha*, and *Muchukunda* the divine; he had also fifty daughters, who were betrothed to *Saubhari*: the cause of this was as follows. *Saubhari* was a holy sage, who whilst performing a vow of austerity, yielded to the influence of passion, and demanded a daughter of the king *Māndhātā* in marriage. *Māndhātā* said, "I will present you with any one of my daughters, who may select you for a husband." The sage conceived that the king had made this promise under the idea, that not one of them would make choice of him, as he was, old, wrinkled, grey-headed, and paralytic. He determined to metamorphose himself into a figure so handsome, that even the very goddesses should covet him, much more the wives of mortals: this he accordingly did, and on his admission into the chamber where the king's daughters were assembled, every one of them fixed on him for a bridegroom, and throwing aside all modesty, quarrelled amongst themselves who should keep possession of him. The sage now passed his life in sensual enjoyment; but after a time, he became once more sensible of its insufficiency, and thus reflected. "A mortal desirous of bliss, should with all his soul forsake the society of those leading a worldly life; he should not neglect his outward duties, but dwelling in retirement, should fix his mind on the eternal, if he can enter determinedly on good actions. I who was formerly a lonely ascetic, have become one possessing fifty consorts, and through worldly illusion, I have as it were lost my sense, and shall never accomplish my desires either in this or in the other world." He however in time brought back his mind to perfect contemplation on the Almighty, and accompanied by his fifty wives, he retired to the forest, where he performed acts of great devotion. When he had fitted his soul for absorption in the Supreme, he relinquished it by entering the holy flame. His consorts also all ascended the sacred funeral pile.

* From *Man*, *me*, and *Dhātā*, a nurse.

† From *Tras*, to fear, and *Dasyu*, thief.

CHAPTER VII.

Suka related :—“*Ambarisha*, the famed son of *Māndhātā*, was adopted as a son by his grandfather *Yuvanaswa*. He had a son named *Harita*. These three, *Ambarisha*, *Yuvanaswa* and *Harita*, were famed in the line of *Māndhātā*. When the river *Narmada* was presented by her brothers the serpents (*Uragas*) to the prince *Purukutsa*, she at the injunction of *Vasuki* the lord of serpents conducted the monarch to the internal regions, where having the power of *Vishnu*, he slew the wicked *Gandharvas*. The serpents gave the following boon. Whoever should remember this feat of *Purukutsa* is freed from the dread of serpents.”

The son of *Purukutsa* was *Trasadasyu*, the father of *Anaranya*, the father of *Tribandhana*, the father of *Satyavrata*, the father of the renowned *Trisanku*, who by the curse of his father became an outcast, but through the power of the sage *Kausika* obtained heaven in a corporeal state ; he is even seen at this day in the air : when he reached heaven, the gods hurled him down headlong, but *Kausika* held him suspended in the skies ; *Trisanku* was the father of *Harischandra* on, whose account the sages *Viswamitra* and *Vasishta* transformed themselves into birds, and fought for many years.

Harischandra, not having any offspring, was sorely distressed, and being advised by *Narada* repaired to *Varuna*, to whom he vowed to make an offering of the son who might be born to him through his power. The deity consented, and through his favour, *Harischandra* had a son named *Rohita* ; *Varuna* called on the monarch to fulfil his promise ; the king answered, “ Ten days after birth, the child will be a pure victim.” When the ten days had elapsed, *Varuna* repeated his solicitation, but *Harischandra* put it off saying, “ Until the teeth have appeared the offering will not be considered as holy.” The solicitation was again made by *Varuna* when the child’s teeth were apparent, but the king still protracted the fulfilment, answering, “ that until the teeth had decayed the sacrifice could not in propriety be made.” The demand was repeated by *Varuna*, when the teeth had actually fallen out. *Harischandra* still demurred, alleging that the victim would be impure, if offered before the regeneration of the teeth. The teeth did regenerate, and *Harischandra* told *Varuna*, that when the son of a monarch was about to be offered at the altar, he could not be considered as a holy victim, until he had strength to bear a coat of mail. Thus *Harischandra*, through great paternal affection, delayed the fulfilment of the vow from time to time. *Rohita* himself, being aware that his father had resolved to offer him in sacrifice to *Varuna*, took his bow, and retired to the wilderness : when there, he heard that the enraged *Varuna* had afflicted his father with a dreadful dropsy : he was in consequence about to return to his father, but *Indra* forbade him, and recommended him to visit the various sacred places all over the earth, by which he would attain virtue. After this, *Rohita* remained one year in the forests, and in the second, third, and fourth years, evincing a disposition to revisit his father, *Indra* assumed the form of an aged priest, and dissuaded him : however in the sixth year he ventured into the city, and purchased *Sunasepha*, the second son of the Muni *Ajigartta*, from his father. Him he presented to *Harischandra*, who offered him up to *Varuna* and the other deities, by which

he was cured of his disease. At the sacrifice, *Viswamitra* was the Hotá*, the holy *Jamadagni* the *Adhwaryu*†, the sage *Vasishta* the *Brahmá*‡, and the sage *Apāsya* the *Sāmagaḥ*. Indra was mightily pleased with *Harischandra*, and presented him with a chariot made of pure gold. The glory of *Sunasépha* is related in the chapter detailing the history of the son of *Viswamitra*. The sage *Kausika* observing the fortitude of *Harischandra* and of his queen during the ceremony, was greatly pleased, and bestowed on him immortal knowledge, through which he arrived at a state of celestial happiness.

CHAPTER VIII.

Suka related :—*Rohita* had a son named *Harita*, the father of *Champa*, the founder of the city *Champápurí*||. From *Champa* descended *Sudéru*, the father of *Vijaya*, the father of *Bharuka*, the father of *Vrika*, the father of *Vāhuka*, who when his kingdom was ravaged by his foes, retired to the forest, accompanied by all his wives. *Vāhuka* departed life at a good old age, and his consecrated queen was desirous of ascending the funeral pile with the deceased king. The Muni *Urva* would not allow her, knowing that she was pregnant : the other females, aware of this, administered poison to her in her food. The poison did not prevail, and the son of whom she was delivered was thence named *Sagara* (as having a portion of poison in him.) He was an universal monarch, and his sons dug all the oceans. He conquered the *Tūlajanghas*, the *Yavanas*, the *Sahas*, *Haihayas*, and *Barbaras* : he refrained from slaughtering them, but fixed marks of disgrace on them, such as depriving some of their hair, allowing some to retain only their beards, others to retain the hair on one side of their heads only ; ordering others to wear only inner vestments, and others to appear clothed in outer garments only. He performed numerous *Aswamedhas* to the all-powerful *Hari*, the very existence of the *Vēdas* and immortals. When he was about to perform the hundredth, the horse which had been released for the challenge was carried off by *Indra*¶. The sixty thousand haughty sons of *Sumati*, anxious to obey the injunctions of their father *Sagara*, dug the whole of the earth in search of the steed, which they at last descried in the north-east quarter : as it was near the abode of the sage *Kapila*, they exclaimed, “Here is the stealer of the horse sitting so demurely, with his eyes closed. Slay him ! kill him !” and at the same time they ran towards him with their uplifted weapons. *Kapila*, who was in deep contemplation, at that moment opening his eyes, the sons of *Sagara* were in an instant consumed by the fire from his body.

The tradition that the sons of *Sagara* were destroyed by the anger of the sage is not correct ; for it is an improbability that wrath should reside in one so famed as the residence of conciliation, and whose mild-

* The priest who pours the oblations into the fire.

† The priest who repeats the sacred texts of the Yajur Veda.

‡ The priest who presides.

§ The chaunter of the Sama Veda.

|| A place near Bhagalpur, supposed by Col. Franklin to be the ancient Palibothra, or part of it.

¶ Because, had it been completed, Indra would have lost his station as sovereign of the inferior divinities, the performance of a hundred *Aswamedhas* elevating the sacrificer to that dignity.

spirit purifies this world. Dust might equally as well be sought after in the pure æther. Besides, he is termed the raft framed by the speculative doctrine of the *Sāṅkhya*, on which one desirous of beatitude crosses the difficult sea, the world, the path of death : how can such a holy personage be susceptible of hatred, who is omniscient and divine ? *

By his consort *Kēsini*, *Sagara* had a son named *Asamanjasa*, the father of *Ansumān*, devoted to the interest of his grandfather *Sagara*. *Asamanjasa* had in a former birth been a *Yogi*, but was deprived of his holy nature by his bad conduct. He had not forgotten his former being, and resumed his evil practices, treating his kinsmen with cruelty, and by such barbarous acts as drowning children who were amusing themselves in the river *Saryu*, making every one feel dread of him. In consequence of such misconduct, his father *Sagara* lost all affection for him, and banished him from the city. When he had retired from the capital, by the invincible power of his *Yōga*, he caused all the children whom he had drowned in the river to re-appear before their parents. This caused a great consternation amongst the inhabitants of *Ayódhyā*, and *Sagara* then lamented his having expelled him. *Ansumān* being solicited by *Sagara*, set out in search of the steed. He followed the path which had been taken by the sixty thousand brothers of his father, and found the horse near the spot where all their ashes lay. Observing the sage *Kapila*, who seemed another Vishnu, he joined his hands, and with a mind filled with reverence, he thus praised him. “*Brahmā*, the self-existent, although a type of the profoundest contemplation, is not able to this day to observe, or to understand thy greatness, which surpasses his own ; how then should we mortals, who are produced from his mind, body, and intellect, and who dwell in darkness, mortals compounded of the three qualities, with minds distracted by worldly illusion, comprehend thee ! What power have I, who am born in worldly folly, to know thee, a mass of divine wisdom, contemplated by *Sanandana* and the other sages, who by their essential nature have expelled every particle of mundane illusion. I revere thee, the all-powerful, who for the purpose of affording instruction in science most abstruse, (the *Sāṅkhya*,) hast adopted a human form. To-day, Oh all-pervading, by a sight of thee, is the firm knot of my ignorance divided.”

Kapila shewed grace to *Ansumān*, and thus addressed him. “Youth, receive this steed, consecrated for the sacrifice about to be completed by your grandfather. These your consumed fathers, desire the water of the Ganges.” *Ansumān* was delighted, and reverentially bowing to the saint, conducted the steed to *Sagara*, who then completed the sacrificial ceremony. Then, being freed from the bondage of the world, he made over the government to *Ansumān*, and by following the path pointed out by *Urva*, reached the supreme abode.

* The tradition, however, is very orthodox, if not very rational ; but its being questioned in such a place is rather a singularity, and is not very consistent with what follows.

REVIEW.*—*The City of Palaces, a Fragment; and other Poems.*
By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq. Calcutta. 1824. pp. 189.

THE Muntakhabat-i-Hindi contains an extract from the Araish-i-Mehfil, which informs us, on the authority of the Khoolasut-oot-Tuwareekh, that Calcutta was originally called *Kalee-Kuta*,—an appellative compounded of *Kalee*, the cognomen of the tutelary deity of the place, and *Kuta*, a Sanscrit word, corresponding in signification with our English Lady, and the Spanish or Portuguese *Signora* †.

“The City of Palaces” is a title, which has been applied, κατ’ ἐξοχήν, to the capital of Bengal, in consideration of its splendid edifices, and magnificent architecture. This title our author has prefixed to the first poem in the volume under review; and if, as we are taught to believe by a celebrated bard, “there is a magic in a name,” the selection in this instance has proved very happy and judicious. Its contents altogether appear to us deserving of an equally approving reception—it is extremely well conceived, and conducted throughout with good taste, united to an intensity of feeling peculiarly impressive.—But while we thus entertain no scruples, in expressing our favourable opinion of this part of the work, we must rank the fragment as somewhat inferior to the “Paris” of Boileau, as well as to the “London” of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The productions of these distinguished poetical monitors, combined with the sketch of the British metropolis by Oldham, were undertaken in imitation of the second Satire of Juvenal. Hence these literary characters neither urged any claim to merit for originality of design, nor obtained from the public any further applause, than their right to recognition of ingenuity, warranted by the ability displayed in their several local descriptions. And although Mr. Atkinson has failed, like his predecessors in the west of Europe, to accomplish a task, as novel in outline, as genuine in masterly execution, we are not disposed to blame him for the absence of much of new matter: we are inclined

* This article, for which we are indebted to a correspondent, was too late to find its proper place, in the Review department. •Our readers will excuse its appearance here.—ED.

† We do not receive the authority of the Mahomedan writers quoted, upon this etymological point, with the same deference as our correspondent. We think they are wrong.—ED.

rather to make allowances on this point, in the words of Boswell, who tells us, with reference to the imitations alluded to, that "such performances concur to prove, that great cities in every age and in every country will furnish similar topics." However we must not attempt to compose an essay, when the object in view requires us to present to our readers the opening scene ; and we proceed, therefore, to exhibit the introductory piece, without further exordium.

I.

*" Empires rise from the dust, extend, decay,
Slow in their growth, oft rapid in their fall ;
Babylon, Carthage, Rome ; these had their day,
Their centuries of glory,—proud to call
The conquered world their own, holding in thrall
Millions of subjects. But we here behold
A prodigy of power, transcending all
The conquests, and the governments, of old,
An empire of the sun, a gorgeous realm of gold.

II.

" For us, in half a century, India blooms
The garden of Hesperide, and we
Placed in its porch, Calcutta, with its tombs
And dazzling splendours, towering peerlessly,
May taste its sweets ; yet bitters, too, there be
Under attractive seeming. Drink again
The frothy draught, and revel joyously ;
From the gay round of pleasure why refrain ?
'Thou'rt on the brink of death, luxuriate on thy bane."

This passage is calculated to convey a good idea of the style of versification, and tone of language, employed in the pages before us. And although we desist from comparing one couplet of the first stanza with another in Don Juan, relative to the Duke of Wellington, we are unable to refrain from exclaiming, with Lord Byron, "*Our way is to begin with the beginning.*" Accordingly we should have preferred the insertion of the concluding lines at the commencement instead of at the end ; and as they seem better adapted for the *protasis*, in place of the *epitasis*, we choose the inverted position of the Greeks, ὅσπερ οὖν ἰπότερον, and consequently venture to remove them from their situation, at the *peripateia*, of this little fragment, *ut critici dicunt*.

XLIX.

" Calcutta ! what was thy condition then ;
An anxious, forced existence, and thy site

- Embowering jungle, and a noxious fen,
Fatal to many a bold aspiring wight :
On every side tall trees shut out the sight,
And like the Upas, noisome vapours shed ;
Day blazed with heat intense, and murky night
Brought damps excessive, and a feverish bed ;
The revellers at eve were in the morning dead.

I.

- “ Worse than Batavia thou wert then, a tomb ;
What art thou now, amidst thy various brood ?
Though unincumbered by a forest's gloom,
Thou robbe :st beauty of its eloquent blood,
Youth of its lustre, and the opening bud
Of Infancy is blasted in thy view,
Fell as the Vampire in its thirstiest mood :
All ranks alike thy direful influence rue :
Thou bane of lovely looks, and health's inspiring hue.”

An answer is here given to each of the interrogatories put to the City of Palaces : but some of the responses not being, to us, sufficiently explicit, we would recommend our readers, who desire fuller replies to the respective queries, to consult the *Gazetteer of Hindoostan* by Mr. Hamilton, *voce* ‘Calcutta,’ where they will find a particular detail of the occurrences, and circumstances adverted to in the text, at the period in question. In the mean time, before quitting our Oriental metropolis, which is consecutively designated—a microcosm—a snug epitome—a capital—we shall extract our author's principal apostrophe to Calcutta, since it possesses considerable force of diction, and likewise much truth in its exposition ; merely premising, that we remark the similitude to “ a sink,” as an imitation of Oldham's, and of Johnson's comparison, respecting the emporium of “ every folly,” in *Ultima Thula*.

XVIII.

- “ Calcutta ! nurse of opulence and vice,
Thou architect of European fame
And fortune, fancied beyond earthly price,
Envy of sovereigns, and the constant aim
Of keen adventurers, art thou not the same
As other *sinks* where manhood rots in state ;
Sparkling with phospor-brightness—high in name !
There stood proud cities once, of ancient date,
Close parallels to thee, denounced by angry fate.”

We cannot, however, refrain from giving our readers the following excerpt, as painting local features with a very happy pencil, and as certainly possessing the merit of origi-

nality, since nothing in "London" or "Paris" affords even a hint to the artist.

XXI.

"Hark! the shrill clang of horn and cymbal, loud
The brazen gong resounds, bright torches flare
Along the streets—the turbans of the crowd
Are tipt with the red light; the sultry air
Rings with wild discord, and the thronged bazar,
Pours forth its sable swarm to see the sight:
Now the procession winds through lane and square,
Torturing with dissonant yell the ear of night,
All eager to perform that ostentatious rite.

XXII.

"Tumultuous rolls the pageantry along,
A thousand vows are paid to KALI's name;
Innumerable voices swell the heathen-song;
Slow moves the car amidst the hoarse acclaim,
A hundred shoulders bear the ponderous frame,
Covered with tinsel garniture; on high
The sculptured idol frowns, imperious dame,
With amazonian stride, and head away,
Fierce as a demon-god, driven from the upper sky.

XXIII.

"Fools! how, like frantic Bacchanals, they hold
Their midnight orgies—though unwarmed by wine
Or cheerful wassail; how the young and old,
In all the revelry delighted join.
Thousands of years have seen the same—the line
Of Brahmins is still paramount, and sinks
The heathen to the earth, by laws divine.
Miscalled, such laws break nature's kindly links,
And social, reasoning man, from the foul system shrinks.

XXIV.

"These monstrous exhibitions still are viewed:
CALCUTTA hears, in all her hundred streets,
Drums and shrill trumpets barbarously intrude,
And busy Echo every note repeats.
The eye at every glance some foolery meets,
In offerings to their gods, of wood or brass;
The simple wretch confiding, prays, intreats,
Thinking his wild desires will come to pass,
And bliss be given to him, not destined for the mass.

XXV.

"Lo! high aloft a frantic zealot swings,
The iron in his body deep and fast,
Suspended by the sinewy back, he flings
His arms abroad, revolving round the mast,
Dead to all pain:—behold him gaily cast
Oblations o'er the crowd: the fiends below
Whirl him more rapidly, till tired, at last,
The maddened wretch descends, full pleased to shew
The quivering flesh torn up,—the blood devoted, flow."

. We must now take our departure from this "little London in Bengal," and transport ourselves and readers to Italy—*beautiful* Italy, as Barry Cornwall says in *Marcian Colonna*—a poem, which cannot be too much admired, notwithstanding the fashion to decry it, as an emanation from Cockaigne.

"O! thou romantic land of Italy,
Mother of painting and sweet sounds! though now
The laurels are all torn from off thy brow."

And certainly the tale, chosen by Mr. Atkinson for translation, is one of the most appropriate towards elucidating the state of the republic of letters in that romantic land, at an era when it had ascended to the zenith of celebrity for *Le Donne, i Cavalier, l'arme, gli amori*. We are informed in the preface to *Ricciardetto*, that the cantos were written by Nicolas Forteguerra, or Fortinguerra, who was born at Rome in 1674, and died in February 1735: but we ought also to have been apprized, in our author's account of the origin and progress of this heroi-comic production, that it was composed in the year 1700, and soon afterwards published at Venice. We deem it proper to add to the relation, which he has given of the cause of its having been undertaken as a *jeu d'esprit*, and which he has rendered imperfect by an omission so important, the following notice of this work by Dr. John Hoole, translator of *Orlando Furioso*:—"The Italians have indeed many burlesque poems, and among others one entitled *Ricciardetto*, written about the year 1700, wherein the characters of Orlando, Rinaldo, and other heroes of romance, are introduced evidently to ridicule the actions related of them, which ridicule consists in carrying the fictions to the highest pitch of incredibility. Among other passages, the author describes a tree, the branches of which extended twenty miles round; at the foot of which was a damsel, ready to be devoured by two toads, that are represented so large as to be capable of encountering with a whale! In another place, Orlandino and Rinalduccio, the sons of Orlando and Rinaldo, attack the dwelling of Death, have a personal engagement with him, and by force, take from him his scythe and darts. In fictions of this kind, the intention of the poet is apparent; accordingly *Ricciardetto* is placed by Mr. Baretti among the mock epics, while the poems of Pulci,

Boyardo, and Ariosto are all ranked by him in the number of serious pieces." Mr. Atkinson has stated, that no translation of Ricciardetto has hitherto appeared in English; and his version, he continues, was undertaken entirely as an amusement, without an attempt at a rigidly literal translation. The specimen of his performance in the sequel will develop the nature of the machinery, and of the poetry employed in the *ottava rima* of this canto. A giant on the right of others, black and gruff, who are engaged in a general battle, oppose Rinaldo single-handed in a duel, after the latter had been styled by Charlemagne a Paladin, or one of the twelve peers of France, on whom the title of honour was conferred by that emperor, in consideration of their using their arms in defence of the faith. Their mutual conflict is thus ludicrously described.

LXXXIII.

"Rapid as lightning, terrible as thunder,
He rushed upon the dauntless cavalier,
Who had he wished it, could not fly, *no wonder*;
And wielding his huge pole, so very near,
Struck furious: had Rinaldo fallen under
That stroke, he had been pulverised, I fear.
But he was lucky and escaped, nay more,
He lopped the monster's hands, and made him roar.

LXXXIV.

"Clamorous the giant wanted to renew
The desperate strife; no time for shilly-shally;
But soon Rinaldo made him keenly rue
His fierce assault; he had no power to rally,
But nimble as a guilty wretch withdrew,
When threatened with the halter or the galley.
Rinaldo followed briskly, hether-pether,
And both got in (into) the castle gate together.

LXXXV.

"And then at him his sanguinary blade
He thrust, and cried, 'Die traitor, vaunt no more.'
Sprawling his hideous limbs the ground bespread,
Till suffocated in his own black gore
The giant died. Rinaldo quickly made
His weapon clean! and hurried on before;
When in a pleasant garden he descried
A weeping maid, who looked at him and sighed!!"

We are unwilling to intrude upon the privacy of Rinaldo, to disturb his *tete-a-tete* with his *Cara Inamorata*, and shall consequently hasten to return from the romantic land of Italy to the empire of the sun, by means of the enchanted

carpet, or by virtue of the magically spell-bound throne of Soolyman. Lo! we are again arrived in India!—Among the *Dramatis Personæ* who figure upon the stage, *veluti in speculum*, the next character in order, being his first appearance, is Peer Mahommud, or The Moralist. This personage has been known to us for years, in his Oriental guise, and we hail him, in his Occidental costume, as an ancient acquaintance for auld langsyne. We recollect that the history of our friend formed the subject of our Persian examination in college—it is true we did not obtain a Khilaat as a gift, like the pious man—but it is no less certain, that we received through him a reward, which was “magnificent indeed.” Our attention was first attracted to his memoirs by a quotation in Sir William Jones’ works; and subsequent perusal and reperusal have impressed such a reminiscence of his adventures upon our mind, that we resolved not to turn to the original text to assist our memory on the present occasion. We have nevertheless smoothed down the dog-ear corners of our copy of Unwar-i-Sookhuelee, and discover on reading the chapter and verse, *multos servata per annos*, that the learned professor has adhered with fidelity to the incidents detailed, although we must observe, that he has interpolated a few particulars which the biographer of the Zauhid forgot to record. We have even scrutinized the Khirud Ufroz, and compared it closely, not only with the version of Moolla Hoosuen Waiz Kashifee, but with the Uyari Danish, which pretends to be a more simple transposition by Abool Fuzl of Kulelu Dumnoo-Punchu Tuntru, or Hitopudeshu; and we have had the pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful exposition of this fable by Pilpay, (a name which, it may not be universally known, meaneth, on interpretation, the attentive doctor, or kind-hearted physician, *pro salute animæ*, as we learn from Muoluvée Huféez-ood-deen Uhmud; the philosopher having been the inventor of the motto $\Psi\upsilon\chi\eta\varsigma$ Iarpeov , superscribed on the door of his mental dispensary, or intellectual library*.) But to return to Peer Mahommud.

* On this head, the following observations by the late Captain Roebuck (to whose merits as a scholar eminently proficient in Oriental literature, no eulogy of ours could extend a proper meed of praise) appear worthy of admission. “Although the author of Unwar-i-Sookhuelee explains Bedpae to signify, in the Indian language, Tubeehi Miharban, or kind physician, yet the context seems to require that it should

In disclosing an analysis of the tale in point, it will be sufficient for our purpose to shew, that the holy man having got an honorary dress and robe of state from his sovereign, incurred the envy of a thief, who, instigated by covetousness, proceeded to his cell—was initiated as a disciple in the arcanæ of the priesthood—and, at length, to furnish an example of the benefit to be derived from the creed of the Soofees in Persia; and Bedantas in Bengal, all of them Platonists, he embraced an opportunity of decamping with the royal boon. Our hermit hastens in quest of his depredator. In the course of his travels, he meets with sundry moving accidents by field and flood, and makes notable reflections on each event, *en passant*. Our extracts will best unfold the tendency of this entertaining narrative, and evince at the same time the manner in which Mr. Atkinson manages his materials. A lady, whose virtue became more liable to suspicion than the chastity of Cæsar's wife was rendered equivocal and questionable, determines to assassinate an Indian boy, who doated on another of the frail sisterhood, her protegee. She is thus introduced to our notice, in prosecution of her diabolical plan.

XVII.

“Short-sighted wretch ! First she smiling plied
Goblets of wine, till he was drunk, and slept ;
And when the household were at rest, aside
She filled a quill with poison, and then crept
Close to him, placing, in his nostril wide,
The tube—one end between her lips she kept,
Intending with her hot pestiferous breath
To blow into his brain the liquid death.

XVIII.

“But wicked doings often ‘plague the inventor,’
The deepest machinations often fail ;

be Hukeemi Mührban, or kind philosopher, as the word Hukeem, and not Tubeeb, is used in every other part of the book, when speaking of Bedpae. It also appears, from a note of the learned Mr. Colebrooke in his introductory remarks to the *Hitopudeshu*, that in those copies of the *Unwari Soohuelee* and *Uyari Danish* consulted by him, Bedpae, or as he writes it, according Sir William Jones' system of orthography, Bidpai, is explained to be equivalent to the Persian term *Hacim Mehrban*.” Our deceased friend appears to have forgotten that Hukeem is constantly employed by the natives of India, of Persia and Arabia, in their books, and likewise in colloquial intercourse, to denote a physician as well as a philosopher. In an article in the *Oriental Herald* for May last, which we this day only saw, after the above was penned, the following remarks occur by the anonymous writer of an essay on the Fables of Pilpay. “To their author a vague tradition has given the name of Pilpay, or Bidpai—two names, says Mr. Charles Wilkins, of which, as far as my enquiries have extended, the Brahmins of the present day are totally ignorant.—In an obscure cavern he (the king of China) ‘finds the Brahmin Bidpay, or the Friendly Physician, whom some of the Indian grandees called Pilpay.’”

And thus a man becomes his own tormentor ;
Upon it Pilpay tells a moral tale.

XIX.

"The hag drew in her breath, with greater vigour
To blow the poison up the lover's brain ;
But like the midnight thief who pulled the trigger
To shoot another, and was justly slain
Himself, so she became her own grave-digger,
Never to rise and plague her friends again.
Sinking a well to bury one she hated,
She tumbled in herself," &c.

We do not remember just now the story of the midnight thief—but we recollect distinctly the moral tale adverted to above. It is inserted in Pilpay's third chapter, entitled, On the folly of attending to the reports of backbiters : and concerning the concluding passage of the fable in question, at page 177 of *Khîrud Ufroz*—"Dig not a well for another, lest thou fall in thyself"—we would beg to direct our readers to page 41 of Captain Lockett's excellent translation and commentary of the *Shurhoo Miut Amil*, where he justly observes, says the late Captain Roebuck, editor of *Khîrud Ufroz*, "that the idea conveyed in the above sentence seems common in every language." We shall here take leave of *Peer Mahommud*, by transcribing his "Diogenes-strain, in the true moralizing vein."

LVIII.

" 'We owe misfortunes to ourselves,' he said,
'The springs of sorrow are no doubt our own ;
By us the net of misery is spread,
By us the seed of discontent is sown.
Had I not been unprofitably led
To take a pupil, had I lived alone,
I had not then been cheated by a rogue,
I had not lost my honorary toge.

LIX.

" 'Had not the fox his greediness betrayed,
He had not lost his life so foolishly,
Had not the plotting, wretched hag displayed
The very deepest, foulest perfidy ;
Anxious alone for her disgraceful trade,
The paltry wages of iniquity,
She might have lived unpunished, at her ease,
And not at last been poisoned by a sneeze.

LX.

" 'Thus each fills up the measure of his woes
Unwittingly, as rolls the world away ;

The Barber's wife this truth, too, clearly shews ;—
 Had she not aided Banoo's amorous play,
 She had not, like a felon, lost her nose !
 Fit punishment for teaching her to stray.
 MAN MURMURS, AND TOO OFTEN BLAMES THE DEVIL,
 WHILE HE HIMSELF PRODUCES ALL THE EVIL !”

What comes next, Mr. Merriman ? Bowna Khan, or the Three Hunch Backs. This piece is right amusingly told—still neither our limits allow, nor our inclination admits of our making any excerpptions. We intend merely to notice, that it forcibly reminds us in several particulars of the stories of Huckkabuk and Ulee Baba in the *Ulif Luelutun wa Luelutun*, “*The Arabian Nights*,” whence we suspect with reason more than a hint has been borrowed for this composition. It also strongly recalls to our mind the fable of the Three Thieves (by Chaucer), who went, like Orlandino and Rinalduccio, in search of Death to kill him, and who meeting the common enemy, were entangled in their fate by his words.—The book is wound up by an address to the Right Honourable Lord Minto, and a monody on the death of that nobleman, which was published in the annual register for the year 1821, we believe.

A correspondent, who reviewed the *Aubid* in the *Oriental Magazine* for the month of April 1823, has delivered his decision on the genius of Mr. Atkinson as a poet. To that decision we give our unqualified assent, and consider the opinion which it includes to be justified, as well as confirmed by the pages we have just read. We shall conclude this article by expressing a hope, that the public will shortly be favoured with a continuation of the *City of Palaces*—the best portion of this volume, and a poem deserving of marked commendation, although by no means equal to his *Soohrab*, or parallel with the *Eastern Tale*.

Extract from the Mahábhárat.

THE FIRST DAY'S COMBAT.

From the *Drona Parva* of the Mahábhárat.

THE Mahábhárat, it is well known, is a Hindu poem, the subject of which is the contest for supremacy between the kindred, but rival houses of *Kuru* and *Pándu*. In the commencement of the dispute, the princes of the latter were deprived of their possessions, and driven into exile; but having formed powerful alliances, and being supported by *Krishna*, the ruler of *Dwáaraká*, they were enabled after some years to collect a powerful force, and to appeal to arms for the success of their pretensions. They were in their turn triumphant, and the sons of *Dhrítaráshtra* all perished in the contest, as well as a number of distinguished chiefs, who had taken part in the war.

The martial cantos of the Mahábhárat describe a succession of combats, all fought on the same spot, or *Kurukshetra*, the plains N. W. of Dehli. Besides the incidents of each struggle, it is further distinguished by occurring under the generalship of a distinct leader on the part of the *Kurus*; *Duryodhana*, the elder of the sons of *Dhrítaráshtra*, and chief of the *Kauravas*, entrusting the command of his troops to some one of his ablest warriors, in place of retaining it himself. The first of his generals was his great-uncle, *Bhishma*, who after obtaining great success against the *Pandavas*, died of wounds received from *Arjuna*. On his death, *Duryodhana* appointed his military preceptor *Drona* to the command; and the deeds of *Drona* in this capacity until his death, form the subject of the *Drona Parva*, or section of the poem named after the chief whose exploits it celebrates.

Agreeably to the standard which influences European taste, the Mahábhárat cannot be called an epic poem. The action, however, is but one, and that is important. The characters are numerous, and well discriminated; the episodes are frequent, and often interesting; the style is good, and the thoughts are poetical. The main defects of the work are its great length, and want of method, the unconnected insertion of many of the nar-

ratives, the long-winded moral and metaphysical disquisitions which interrupt the business, and the repetitions with which it provokingly abounds. In its actual form, a translation would exhaust the patience of any reader. At the same time, a translation ought to be published, for the poem is of the highest importance to the literary and political history of the Hindus. It is no doubt prior to the *Purānas*, and may be regarded as the source which has supplied those works with their most curious legends; and it describes the leading events and persons of Hindu history, in a much more rational strain than those compilations. Whatever may be its date, it very satisfactorily illustrates the state of society, and the geographical and political divisions of India at periods undoubtedly prior to Christianity; and it is an indispensable auxiliary, in any enquiries which pretend to penetrate the gloom that hangs over the ancient history of the east. For this purpose, however, it were desirable that any translation of the work should be accompanied with appropriate notes, comparing the *Mahābhārat* with other Hindu works, and the writings of classical authors.

Familiar as the *Mahābhārat* has long been to European readers by name, it is surprising that so little use has yet been made of it. The *Bhagavat Gītā*, one of its metaphysical excrescences, was translated and published by Mr. Wilkins in 1785. It has recently been rendered into Latin, and the translation published with the text, by Schlegel: a portion of the first Parva has been published in the *Annals of Oriental Literature*, being understood to be part of a manuscript translation of the whole poem by Mr. Wilkins. The death of *Ghatotkacha*, from the *Drona Parva*, is translated in the 13th volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, as a supplement to Mr. Crawford's paper on the Hinduism of Bali; and the episode of Nala, with a Latin translation, has been published by Mr. Bopp. An abstract of the whole poem is published in Ward's account of the Hindus; but the author has very unfairly selected only the absurdities of the work, and consequently conveyed no notion whatever of the real character of the composition. That the *Mahābhārat* contains many extravagancies and puerilities, is readily admitted, although much of the former, it should be recollected, arising out of mythological belief, admits of

some apology. That which is preposterous in a mere mortal, is appropriate enough in a demigod or divinity. Without adverting to this, we should condemn a very large portion of classical literature as absurd. At the same time, we do not think the Hindu writer often offends in this respect, when we advert to the extent of his labours; and very large portions of the poem may be extracted without encountering any thing of the kind. In proof of this, and as an example of the manner in which the Hindu bard manages his combats, we offer to our readers the first day's battle from the *Drona Parva*, in which the chief liberty we have taken is that of compression, without omitting, however, any incident of importance.

First Day's Battle.

The * *Kuru* host entrusted to his care,
The son of *Bharadwaja*† marshals; first
The ‡ chiefs of *Sindhu*, and § *Kalinga*'s king,
With the young prince || *Vikerna* on the right
He stations, by ¶ *Gandháras* martial chivalry,
With glittering lances armed, and led by *Sakuni*,

* *KURU*, it is usually supposed, is the prince who gives the designation to *Duryodhana* and his brothers, thence called *Kauravas*, in opposition to their cousins, the sons of *Pándu*, termed *Pándavas*, *Kuru* being a remote ancestor of both. The *Mahábhárat*, however, gives a different account, and derives the term *Kaurava* from the country, *Kuru-jangala*, or *Kurukshetra*, which was subject to the family of *Duryodhana*, the upper part of the *Punjab* beyond *Dehli*, or *Panniput*, which is still commonly called by the Hindus, *Kurukhetra*.—*Kuru*, the prince, was descended from *Nahusha*, the great grandson of *Soma*, or the moon, by his grandson *Puru*. The thirteenth descendant of *Kuru* was *Santanu*, who had four sons, *Bhishma*, *Chitrángada*, *Vichitravirya*, and *Vyása*. Of these, *Bhishma* and *Vyása* lived unmarried, and *Chitrángada* and *Vichitravirya* both died without offspring; on which, to prevent the extinction of the family, and conformably to the ancient Hindu law, *Vyása* begot offspring on his brother's widows. The sons were *Dhritarashtra* and *Pándu*. *Dhritarashtra* had a hundred sons by *Gandhári*, the princess of *Gandhar*, of whom *Duryodhana* was the eldest. *Pándu* had five sons, the celebrated princes *Yudhishthira*, *Bhíma* or *Bhimasena*, *Arjuna*, and the twin brothers *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*. Of these the first was remarkable for his piety and integrity; the second for his gigantic bulk and strength. *Arjuna* was eminent for his valour, and was the particular friend of *Krishna*.

† *Drona* was the son of *Bharadhwaja*, the son of *Vrihaspati*, or *Jupiter*. He learnt the use of arms from *Parasu Ráma*, and taught both the *Kaurava* and *Pandava* princes. With the aid of his pupils, he made war upon his ancient friend *Drupada*, king of *Páñchála*, carried his capital, and compelled him to give up part of his kingdom, including the city of *Athichatra*, possibly the same as the *Oxydraca* of *Arrian*. The alliance that was subsequently formed between *Drupada* and the *Pándavas* sufficiently accounts for *Drona*'s being found in the *Kuru* ranks.

‡ The Indus, or country along the river *Sind*.

§ *Kling*, the northern portion of the *Coromandel* coast.

|| One of the youngest of the *Kaurava* princes.

¶ The *Gandharas* are the *Gandari* of the ancients, the people of part of *Afghanistan* and *Kandahar* of modern times. Their leader *Sakuni*, was the brother of *Gandhári*, the mother of *Duryodhana*.

Their sovereign's son, supported. On his left
 * *Duhsāsana* and other chiefs of fame
 Commanded the array : around them rode
 † *Kāmboja's* horse, ‡ *Sakas* and § *Yavanas*,
 On rapid coursers, mighty in the field.
 The nations of the north, and east, and south, ||
 Composed his main battalia: in the rear
 Secure the ¶ monarch marched; whilst in the van
 The gallant ** *Kerna* led his faithful bands,
 Exulting in their sovereign's stately stature,
 High raised upon his elephant of war,
 And gorgeous shining as the rising sun.
 His warriors deemed the gods themselves were weak,
 With *Indra* at their head, to stem his prowess,
 And each to each their thoughts revealed, they moved,
 Secure of victory, to meet the foe.

The sons of *Pāndu* marked the coming storm,
 And swift arrayed their force. The chief divine † †
 And † † *Dhananjaya*, at the king's request,
 Raised in the van the ape emblazoned banner, § §

* Another of *Duryodhana's* brothers. He was the object of the particular hatred of the *Pāndavas*, having offered an insult to their common bride *Draupadi*, dragging her by the hair of her head into the public assembly. To avenge this wrong, *Bhīma* vowed the death of *Duhsāsana*, and that he would drink his blood—a vow he at last accomplished.

† The horse of *Kāmboja* are the troops of *Khorasan*, *Balk*, and *Bokhara*.

‡ The *Sakas* are the *Sakai*, or *Sacæ* of the ancients, some of the *Scythian*, that is, the Nomadic races of *Turkestan* and *Tartary*.

§ The *Yavanas*, it is generally supposed, must mean the *Greeks* of *Bactria*. It is usually applied now to the *Mohammedans*; but no satisfactory account can be given of its meaning in such application, and there is no great reason to question its derivation from *Ionian*, as proposed by *Sir William Jones*. The *Hindus* have a distinct name for the *Persians*.

|| These are named in the original, the people of *Trigertta*, the *Ambashthas*, *Malavas*, *Sivis*, *Sauviras*, *Surasenas*, *Sudras*, &c. Several of them are traceable in classical geography.

¶ *Duryodhana*, the eldest son of *Dhritarāshtra*.

** *Kerna* was the half brother of the *Pāndavas*, being the son of *Prithā*, the princess of *Surasena*, before her marriage to *Pāndu*, by the Sun; this lady being presented by the saint *Durvasas* with a charm, by which she could compel any god she pleased to her embraces—a power she did not suffer to lie idle. Afraid of discovery, *Prithā* cast the infant into the *Jumna*, where he was found by *Rūdhā*, the wife of *Satananda*, the charioteer of *Dhritarāshtra*. The king adopted the boy, and brought him up with his own sons; and subsequently *Duryodhana* gave him the kingdom of *Anga*, and after *Kansa's* death, that of *Mathura*. *Kerna*, therefore, adheres to his adoptive, in preference to his natural brothers. He is one of the most distinguished amongst the *Kuru* champions. Although placed in the van, no particular mention is here made of his exploits, probably because the poet has dedicated to them an entire canto, the next, called the *Karna Parva*. *Karna* is killed by *Arjuna*.

† † *Krishna*, who acted as the companion and charioteer of *Arjuna*.

‡ ‡ A name of *Arjuna*, the third of the *Pāndava* princes, 'the conqueror of wealth.'

§ § *Arjuna's* banner bore a figure of *Hanumān*. Having propitiated that monkey demigod, he was desired to ask a boon, on which he solicited *Hanumān's* personal aid in battle. He was told to mount the monkey's figure on his banner, which would answer as well.

The host's conducting star, the guiding light
That cheered the bravest heart, and as it swept
The air, it warmed each breast with martial fires.
Before the ranks the prince impelled his car,
By *Vasudeva*, of created things *
Supremest, driven ; and as he sternly grasped
His massy bow † *Gandiva*, he appeared,
The formidable minister of fate.

Now as on either hand the hosts advanced,
A sudden tumult filled the sky: earth shook:
Chafed by wild winds, the sands upcurled to heaven,
And spread a veil before the sun. Blood fell
In showers—shrill screaming kites and vultures winged
The darkling air, whilst howling jackalls hung
Around the march, impatient for their meal ;
And ever and anon the thunder roared,
And angry lightings flashed across the gloom,
Or blazing meteors fearful shot to earth.

Regardless of these awful signs, the chiefs
Pressed on to mutual slaughter, and the peal
Of shouting hosts commingling, shook the world.
Contending warriors, emulous for victory,
And great in arms, wielded the sharp-edged sword,
And hurled the javelin ; frequent flew the dart,
And countless arrows canopied the combat.
Against the leader of the *Kuru* force
The *Pāndu* chiefs their clustering cohorts urged ;
But soon the bands were broken by his prowess,
Like clouds that scattering fly before the gale.
Next felt the force of *Srinjaya* his might,
And shrunk from his encounter, like the Titans
From *Indra's* valour. To their succour came
Pāñchāla's sons, by *Dhrishtadyumna* § led.
A momentary check the veteran troops
That followed *Drona* from the shock sustained ;

* The best of all things that have been, *Sreshtha Bhūtānam*, or the best of all elementary things. In either case, however, the expression is not equivalent to the assertion of a divine nature. *Vasudeva* is the patronymic of *Krishna*.

† *Gandiva* is the name of *Arjuna's* bow ; the Hindu writers, like our bards of chivalry, giving appellations to the favourite weapons of their chief heroes.

• ‡ These were a people of the N. W. of India, closely connected with the *Pāñchālas*.

§ *Dhrishtadyumna* is the brother of *Draupadi*, the son of *Drupada*, king of *Pāñchāla*, which appears to designate a country between Dehli and the Punjab, but descending to the south as low as to Marwar, or Ajmer, being bounded in that direction, if the author of the *Mahābhārat* is not mistaken, by the *Charmanvati*, or *Chumbul*.

But soon his skill the cohorts re-arrayed,
 Revived their hopes, and roused them to redeem
 Their fame. The foe in turn arrested paused,
 And fled in fear, like deer before the lion.
 The victors chased, and circling in pursuit,
 As in a fiery circle, hemmed them round.
 Before the rest rode *Drona* on his car,
 By art immortal framed—the banners stood
 Unwavering as they rapid met the breeze;
 Swift plunged the bounding steeds amidst the throng,
 And terror hovered o'er the warrior's course.

When *Yudhishthira* marked the fearful rout,
 And broken cars, and elephants, and steeds,
 And men, that strewed the sanguinary plain,
 He called his brother *Arjuna* to lead
 His choicest squadrons to restore the day.
 The generous youth obeyed him: followed fast
 The five brave brothers of *Kaikeya's* realm,
Sikhandi, † *Dhrishtadyumna*, and the son
 Of fair *Subhadra*; ‡ next came mighty *Bhīma*, §
 || *Ghatotkacha* his son, half fiendish born;
 The sons of *Drupada*, and ¶ *Dhrishtaketu*,
 And * * *Chekitāna*, and the †† martial twins,
 And the ‡‡ brave monarch of the *Pandu* race.
 These all, and more, came flocking to the fight.
 Such were their deeds, as their high birth became,
 And name in arms, and *Bharadhwaja's* son
 Was stopped in his career. Awhile he paused—

* *Yudhishthira*, the firm in war, the eldest of the *Pāndava* princes: he is also called *Dharmarāja*, the pious prince, *Dharmaputra*, the son of *Dharma*.

† *Kaikeya*, a country and a prince so named. The monarch's five sons assisted the *Pāndavas*, as he was also the father-in-law of *Krishna*. His name in the *Bhāgavat* occurs, *Dhrishtaketu*.

‡ *Abhimanyu*, the son of *Arjuna* by *Subhadra*, the sister of *Krishna*.

§ *Bhīma*, or *Bhīmasena*, the third of the *Pāndava* princes. In his youth he was carried to *Pātāla*, the subterranean habitation of the serpent demigods, and was given a beverage which conferred upon him enormous and gigantic strength.

|| *Ghatotkacha* was the son of *Bhīma* by a *Rakshasi*, or female fiend, *Hirimba*, whose brother he slew. The scene of these transactions was on the east of the Ganges, and the *Rakshasi* may therefore mean a princess of some of the bordering tribes east of Hindustan, or between *Bhote* and *Ava*; all of whom, eating meat and following other impure practices, might well be considered *Rakshasas*, or "cannibals" by the Hindus. *Heramba* is in fact applied geographically to designate the western portion of *Asam*. *Ghatotkacha* was slain by *Karna*. See the passage descriptive of his death, *As. Res.* vol. xiii. p. 170.

¶ *Dhrishtaketu* here is probably the son of *Dhrishtadyumna*, and a prince of *Pāncālā*. He commanded, however, the troops of *Chedi*, or *Chaudail*, and *Malwa*.

* * *Chekitāna* was a king, but of what part of India we are not apprized.

†† *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the two youngest of the *Pāndavas*, the sons of *Pāndu's* second wife, *Madri*, by the *Aswini Kumaras*.

‡‡ *Yudhishthira*.

Rose in his car—he cast his eyes around,
 Glowing with rage, then furious rushed amidst
 The adverse host, as bursts the roaring gale
 Amongst the vollied clouds, and over men,
 And steeds, and cars he forced his headlong way,
 Borne by his coursers, rapid as the breeze,
 And stained a red still ruddier than their own,
 As wading onwards midst the plashy gore.
 Forgot his years, the veteran chieftain, fired
 With rage, the energy of youth resumed ;
 Amidst the *Pāṇḍu* ranks he smote resistless,
 And many a headless corse, and mangled limb,
 And car deserted, marked the warrior's path.
 Fast flew his arrows with unerring aim,
 And heaven loud echoed to his rattling bow.
 The soil was soddened with the crimson stream
 Of the vast numbers, men, and steeds, and elephants,
 Whom *Drona's* shafts to *Yama's* halls consigned.

And *Yudhishthira* feared. His fears observed
 His noble brother *Arjuna* : he soothed
 The monarch's terror, and with solemn vow
 Plighted his faith to brave the arm of *Drona*,
 And fall or triumph—to his vow the drums,
 And trumpets, and hoarse sounding shells replied.
 The animating notes recalled the chiefs
 Who shrunk from conflict, and the shouting throng,
 Rending heaven's concave with their clamours, rushed
 Again to face the perils of the war.

Collected thus the *Pandavas* opposed
 The veteran chief, whilst to his aid there came
 The noblest of the *Kuru* bands : first *Sakuni*
 Against the youthful *Sahadeva* aimed
 His shafts, and levelled prostrate on the plain
 His charioteer and banner—nor unscathed
 Launched he his arrows ; in the shock his steeds
 And car were crushed, and from his hand the bow
 Was wrested. On the ground he foaming sprang,
 And whirled on high his ponderous mace—on foot
 The warriors, like two towering mountains, met.
 The shafts of *Drona* fierce *Panchajanya's* king
 Struck from his chariot. *Bhīma* hurled his darts
 Impetuous on * *Vivimsatī* : unbowed
 The hero stood, and all the warriors praised

* One of the sons of *Dhritarashtra*, brother of *Duryodhana*.

The strength that foiled the giant. Furious, *Bhīma*
 Dashed with his club the coursers to the earth ;
 Composed the prince leapt forth, and either chief,
 Like a wild elephant, defied his foe.
 Then * *Salya*, as in sportive mood, transfixed
 The banner and the charioteer of *Nakula*.
 An iron dart by † *Satyaki* propelled,
 Gored ‡ *Kritaverma's* breast—he of the wound
 Regardless, on the son of *Sini* hurled
 His frequent shafts. High on a stately car
 Swift borne by generous coursers to the fight,
 The vaunting son of *Puru* § proudly drove,
 Secure of conquest, on *Subhadra's* son.
 The youthful champion shrunk not from the contest :
 As bounds the lion's cub upon the elephant,
 The gallant boy sprang fierce upon the chief.
 The royal shade and flaunting banner fell ;
 And now himself had perished, but his dart
 With timely aim the bow of *Abhimanyu*
 Struck into pieces—from his tingling hand
 The youthful warrior cast the fragments off,
 And drew his sword, and grasped his iron-bound shield.
 Upon the car of *Paurava* he leapt,
 And seized the chief—his charioteer he slew,
 And dragged the monarch senseless o'er the field.
 Above the prostrate prince he stood triumphant,
 As o'er the slaughtered bull the lion strides.
 The *Kuru* princes marked their friend's disgrace,
 And *Jayadratha*, || burning for revenge,
 Alighted from his chariot, and defied
 The son of *Arjuna* to nobler combat.
 The youth obeyed the call ; he left his prize,
 Sprang from his car, and stood awhile exposed

* *Salya* was king of Madra, a country on the north-west confines of India, apparently about Ghizni and Gor, and the site of the ancient Mardi, who were well known to classical writers as a warlike and savage race. Buchanan apparently has strangely erred in placing this country in Bhotan.

† The son of *Satyaka*, a prince of the lunar line, and of the house of *Yadu*, apparently the same with *Yuyudhāna*. He is properly the grandson of *Sini*.

‡ A son of *Hridika*, a chief of the house of *Yadu*, and kinsman of *Krishna*. He brought to the field the adherents of the *Bhoja*, *Andhaka* and *Kukkura*, branches of the same family, who with *Kritaverma*, being nearly connected with the Mathurā branch of the *Yādavas*, of whom *Kaṇsa*, the head, was murdered by *Krishna*, are very consistently opposed to that prince's allies.

§ *Paurava*, or son of *Puru* ; but a more particular definition of this person is wanting. He is called in another section, a powerful prince.

|| *Jayadratha* brought to the field the troops of *Sindhū*, or *Sind*, and the *Sauviras*. His father *Vridhakshetra* had been killed by *Arjuna*, the father of *Abhimanyu*, with whom, therefore, he had a debt of vengeance to settle. He had also been an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of *Draupadi*.

Unsheltered to a shower of darts and spears
 From circling foes, but by his active sword,
 Asunder cloven, or his shield repelled.
 The warriors met—revenge and glory fired
 Their hearts, and old hereditary hate :
 Such was the strife, as when the tiger braves
 The lion's prowess. Blows incessant rained
 From either arm, nor pause nor rest they knew,
 Nor vantage gained, nor bated of their fury.
 At length *Saubhadra's* side exposed, his foe
 With deadly aim assailed—assailed in vain ;
 The heavenly tempered arms repelled the stroke,
 And into fragments flew the brittle steel.
 Rest of his sword, the king of *Sindhu* sprang
 Back from the field, and instant on his car
 Securely stood—his chieftains closed around,
 And in firm phalanx saved their recreant lord.
 In vain the son of *Arjuna* defied
 The monarch to the fight, or strove to pierce
 The serried bands—in wrath he turned away,
 And carried death and terror o'er the plain.

As on he passed, the king of *Madrā* marked
 His course, and at the prince infuriate launched
 His javelin, chased with gold ;—but as the son
 Of *Vinatā* upon the flying snake
 Unfailing darts, so *Abhimanyu* seized
 The lance, and hurled it at its lord again ;
 With happier aim—the luckless charioteer
 Received its weighty barb, and gasped in death.
 Loud *Salya* raved, and armed with iron mace,
 Swift left his car—nor feared the youth his prowess ;
 But *Bhīma* stepped between, nor deemed his years
 Fit match for *Salya's* might, the worthy peer
 Of his own giant strength. Onward he moved
 To meet the king, and pleased the monarch marked
 A coming foe that would not shame his valour.
 On either side the anxious hosts beheld
 The warrior pair, and loud the trumpets blew,
 And echoing clamours heralded the conflict.
 For who of all the *Kuru* bands but *Salya*
 The force of *Bhīmasena* could encounter ?
 And who amongst the *Pandus* could oppose,
 Save *Bhīmasen*, the might of *Madrā's* king ?

* *Garura*, the bird of *Vishnu*, and enemy of the serpent race : the son of *Kasyapa* and *Vinata*.

Each chieftain raised a ponderous iron mace,
 Studded with spikes, and gorgeous set with gold ;
 And as they circled rapid through the air,
 Like flashing lightning gleamed the whirling weapons.
 Fierce as two savage bulls the chieftains stood
 Opposed, nor long delayed the interchange
 Of deadly blows. As met the clashing iron,
 Fast from the stroke the fiery flashes flew,
 And radiant splinters sparkled round the head
 Of each tall champion, like a glittering swarm
 Of fire-flies round some venerable tree.
 From the deep gashes trickling torrents ran ;
 And like the **Kinsuka*, when thickly set
 With vermil blossoms, glowed each warrior form.
 Unshaken as a mountain, *Bhīma* bore
 The rain of blows : with like unyielding strength
 The Madra king sustained the mace of *Bhīma* ;
 Like a tall rock, whose base is rooted firm,
 Though frequent thunder-strokes have scarred its summit.
 To gain the vantage of the fight intent,
 Their practised skill the combatants display ;
 Alternate they advance, retire, or move,
 In circling round—ten paces they retreat,
 Then rush like butting elephants together.
 At last, concentrating all their strength, they struck ;
 And both, like *Indra*'s banners by the storm
 Uprooted, fell. When *Kritaverma* saw
 The king of Madra senseless on the earth,
 He urged his troops to aid, and in the instant
 The fainting warrior to his car they bore.
 Reeled though his brain, as he had deeply quaffed
 The wine cup, *Bhīma* in a moment rose.
 With rage he maddened, when he saw the foe
 Escaped his vengeance, and in vain he called
 The king of Madra to renew the war.
 The sons of *Pāndu* with redoubling shouts,
 And mingled clang of horn, and drum, and shell,
 Proclaimed their joy, and hailed their champion's triumph.

The *Kuru* host disheartened when he saw,
 The son of *Kerna*, valiant *Vrishasena*,
 Foremost to rally strove, and with his shafts
 Thick darting as the solar rays, he hurled
 The *Pāndu* warriors to the shades of hell.

* A tree that bears blood-red flowers, (*Butea frondosa*.)

Like trees uprooted by the gale, they strewed
 The field. The *Kuru* bands their hopes resumed,
 And ardent sought the war—their kindling fires
 Their veteran leader fanned, and led them on
 Against the monarch of the adverse host.
 Fierce in their van his chariot *Drona* urged
 Full on *Yudhishtira*, and with a shaft
 Struck from his grasp his bow. The noble *Arjuna*,
 Encouraging his brave *Panchāla* guard,
 Stood fearless by his brother, and repelled
 Unmoved the shock, as breasts some ample stream,
 And reflux drives, the waters of the main.
 Still *Drona* strove—across his threatening course
 The valiant *Yugandhara** daring rushed,
 As blows a gale athwart the angry deep.
 A spear dislodged him from his car, and doomed
 His soul to *Yama*'s dwelling. *Drona* next
 With fatal shaft the head of *Sinhasena*
 Lopped from the trunk—then flew his weighty lance
 At *Vyaghradatta* †—in the breast infix'd
 The weapon quivered, and the hero fell.
 Such deeds appalled the *Pāndavas*; they cried,
 This day to *Dhritarashtra*'s sons gives victory:
 A moment more, and their resistless chief
 Shall captive lead our king. Yet not the less
 They closed around; and *Arjuna* exclaimed,
 Fear not, my friends, still, still your fame maintain.

So speaking, on he dashed with whirring wheel
 Through the deep streams of blood, with carcasses
 And shattered weapons choaked, and thundering drove
 Against the *Kuru* ranks. Around his course
 In clouds the arrows flew, and darkened earth
 And heaven, and hid the combatants from sight.
 Precursor of nocturnal shades; for now
 The sun behind the western mountains sunk,
 And gloom profound ensued, nor friend nor foe
 Could longer be distinguished. *Drona* then
 Commanded conflict cease, and *Arjuna*
 Restrained his now re-activated troops.
 Each to their tents withdrew. Amidst his peers
 The glorious *Arjuna* unrivalled shone,
 As gleams the moon amongst the stars of heaven.

End of the first day's Battle.

* A prince of the *Yadu* family, of the branch of *Sini*.

† We cannot pretend to give any satisfactory account of this person, or the preceding victim of *Drona*'s exploits.

PROGRESS OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

DESCRIPTION OF PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE.

When the subject of a steam navigation between England and India was first introduced into notice in this country, it naturally excited an uncommon degree of interest. The prospect it held out of shortening the tedious period, through which we pass, in regaining our native shores, and through which intelligence from our friends and families at home must now travel, was sufficient to rouse many of the strongest feelings of our nature: and knowing what had been already accomplished by this the mightiest, yet the most manageable, engine of human power, art ever invented, every one saw at first sight the feasibility of the project. The readiness that was evinced on the part of the public at this Presidency to come forward and subscribe towards its accomplishment, shewed the general reliance placed on the declarations of those who undertook to conduct a steam vessel from England to India; and the public press exerted itself in the most meritorious manner, in canvassing the subject in all its bearings.

There were many sanguine enough to prophesy, that by this time, this proud and desirable triumph of art would be complete, and that we should ere now see in the Hoogly the fire-urged vessel, that had safely encountered and overcome the stormy seas of the Cape. The march of scientific improvement is not, however, so rapid as the wishes of the exile from his native home: and we yet live in expectancy, that our hopes are not doomed to be disappointed. We do not, for our part, doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking: every thing that has taken place, in the progress of the art at home, warrants our confidence in some discovery being made that will render it as easy to navigate a vessel by steam from the Thames to the Ganges, as from the Thames to the Forth. How long we may yet have to await

this discovery, we cannot pretend to say: but we are disposed to go as far as to foretel, that the wished for event is not very distant.

As the first manifest drawback to the employment of steam vessels between England and India, is the difficulty of conveying a sufficient quantity of fuel, to serve during so long a voyage, the desiderated improvement is exactly that, which shall maintain the power of the engine, at a less expenditure of fuel. It is true, that depôts of fuel might be made, at certain stopping places in the voyage; but one has only to look at the chart of a voyage from England to India, to feel assured, that such an arrangement, scarcely indeed practicable, would never serve the intended purpose: and no other expedient presents itself, but that of so framing the engine, as on a moderate calculation of the length of the voyage, she may carry within herself all the fuel necessary for her expenditure.

This, it is well known, is proposed by PERKINS, in the steam engine, that bears the name. On the merits of this discovery, various opinions are certainly entertained among mechanicians, and scientific men in England. In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal is found the following description of the engine, with references to a plate, which we have been enabled to give, and which will put it in the power of our scientific readers and others, to form some opinion on their merits.

“We understand that Mr. Perkins has at last completed his apparatus, so as to demonstrate to a select party of friends the power of his engine, by lifting a given volume of water through a certain height. The particulars of the experiment, with which we are not yet acquainted, will, we have no doubt, be communicated to us before the appearance of our next number*.

* It has been stated to us, that Mr. Perkins has received the sum of 1,20,000 from an enterprising individual, for a share of his patent.

le véritable pin : il parvient à une hauteur prodigieuse, et ressemble beaucoup au *cahir* commun ou térébinthe, qui croît abondamment dans les montagnes inférieures, mais jamais parmi les cèdres *deodâr* ; son bois est léger et à la grain très-fin. Le *khai* est un pin touffu d'une apparence gracieuse ; ses feuilles sont pendantes ; son bois lourd et noueux est peu propre à la charpente ; le cèdre convient mieux pour cet usage. Quoiqu'il ne me soit pas possible de suivre les pas de notre voyageur, je ne puis m'empêcher de m'arrêter quelques instans à l'endroit le plus effrayant et le plus dangereux, en effet, qu'il ait rencontré dans sa pénible course. Cet endroit, nommé *Bhairogâte*, n'est pas éloigné du confluent de la *Bhâguirathi* et de la *Djahnâgângâ*, nommée plus correctement la *Djâhnévi*. On traverse la *Bhâguirathi* sur un *sanghâ* ou pont de bois extraordinairement incliné ; la hauteur de la plate-forme voisine de la rivière n'est pas moindre que de 60 pieds ; ce *sanghâ* n'a pas plus de deux pieds et demi de large, sans rampe ni garde-fou ; son élasticité et sa prodigieuse inclinaison ne contribuent pas à rassurer le voyageur qui passe ainsi d'un côté du précipice à l'autre. Le précipice, situé à la gauche de la rivière de *Bhâguirathi*, est en grande partie perpendiculaire, et peut avoir trois mille pieds au-dessus du lit de la *Bhâguirathi*, qu'on croit être le célèbre et saint fleuve du Gange ; mais la *Djâhnévi* est réputée pour le plus grand courant, et l'est en effet. Enfin, après avoir gravi de rochers en rochers, bravé les avalanches des neiges et la chute des rocs, M. Hodgson parvint, le 31 mai 1817, sur une montagne tellement élevée qu'on avait peine à y respirer (par $30^{\circ} 51' 35''$ de latitude). Il n'y aperçut d'autres êtres vivans que de petits oiseaux. L'éclatante blancheur de la neige formait un contraste étonnant avec le bleu très-foncé du ciel ; c'est sur cette élévation, et dans un lit de rocher, qu'il vit la *Bhâguirathi*, ou le Gange proprement dit, sortir de dessous une voûte bien basse, au pied d'un lit de neige. Cette rivière est encaissée dans des neiges et dans des rochers ; ces neiges forment un massif haut de plus de 300 pieds. Ici notre voyageur dut s'arrêter et songer au retour. La neige étant de plus en plus amollie par le soleil, il risquait, ainsi que sa très-petite caravane, d'être englouti dans quelque abîme ou emporté par une avalanche. Il y a tout lieu

de croire que c'est dans cette haute vallée que le Gange prend sa source ; mais son élévation considérable n'estrien, en comparaison des pics immenses dont elle est flanquée, et dont les neiges alimentent le Gange. Ce fleuve a tout près de là 27 pieds anglais de large et 15 pouces de profondeur : onze milles anglais plus loin, au *Gangautri*, ou Bouche de la Vache, il avait, le 20 mai, 43 pieds de large et 18 pouces de profondeur. M. Hodgson regrette bien de n'avoir pas eu le moyen de s'assurer s'il y a dans ce canton quelques sources bouillantes sous la neige, comme on en voit au *Djemnautri* ; ces sources, qui sont très-nombreuses dans les montagnes Himâlaya, semblent destinées par la prévoyante nature à fondre pendant l'hiver une assez grande quantité de neige pour alimenter les sources des grands fleuves situées dans ces contrées. Elles attestent, en outre, l'existence de volcans dont on ne connaît pas encore les bouches. Les fréquens tremblemens de terre qui ébranlent ces majestueuses montagnes jusqu'en leurs fondemens, et détachent quelquefois des portions de leurs cimes, ne peuvent laisser aucun doute sur le voisinage très-immédiat de ces feux souterrains.

“ Quoique M. Hodgson n'ose pas se flatter d'avoir reconnu les sources mêmes du Gange, il s'en est assez approché, selon nous, et surtout il a fait des observations assez neuves et assez importantes, pour ne pas regretter les fatigues et les nombreux périls qu'il a bravés. Constamment animé de la noble passion des découvertes utiles pour la géographie, le même voyageur a voulu explorer les sources du *Djemnah**, autre grand fleuve de l'Hindoustan. Sur les cartes publiées jusqu'à présent on donne au *Djemnah* un très-long cours, à partir du $34^{\circ} 30'$ de latitude ; on ne sait trop d'après quelle autorité. Enfin, jusqu'en 1814, on ignorait que le *Djemnah*, proprement dit, est une très-petite rivière, comparative-ment à ce qu'il devient après sa jonction avec la *Tonsa* ou *Tamâça*, à l'extrémité de la vallée de Dôun, par $30^{\circ} 30'$ de latitude : ajoutons que l'existence de la *Tonsa* a été certainement ignorée jusqu'à présent en Europe, quoique cette rivière soit trois fois plus forte que le *Djemnah*, qui pourtant lui fait perdre son nom. A partir du *Djemnautri* par $30^{\circ} 59'$ de latitude, le *Djemnah* se dirige vers le sud par 50° ouest. La

* *Junna*.

source de la Tonsa n'est pas connue; mais il y a lieu de la placer à la base extérieure de l'Himâlaya, et cette rivière paraît être formée par la réunion de trois courans considérables qui, comme le Djemnah, tirent leur source des parties méridionales de l'Himâlaya, dans les districts de Baraça, de Leonlowari et de Dodéâra Kawara, et il reçoit, en outre, une augmentation considérable par les eaux du Paber. M. Hodgson a suivi le cours du Djemnah, à partir de la vallée de Doûn, comme on vient de le voir, jusqu'au Djemnautri, par $30^{\circ} 58' 52''$, 1; mais la principale source chaude de ce fleuve est par $30^{\circ} 59' 06''$, environ dix mille quatre cent quatre-vingts pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer, et notre voyageur trace ce cours avec une grande exactitude. Les bornes dans lesquelles nous devons nous circonscrire ne nous permettent pas de transcrire son itinéraire, qui nous paraît être d'une grande importance pour dresser une carte du Haut-Hindoustan. Il indique avec exactitude les rivières et même les ruisseaux qui viennent se jeter dans le Djemnah. Parmi ces ruisseaux, il s'en trouve dont l'eau est si chaude qu'on ne peut y tenir la main. La pente du Djemnah, depuis Djemnautri jusqu'à Doûn, est considérable; mais M. Hodgson n'a pu l'évaluer: le seul endroit remarquable qu'il trouve dans cette étendue, qui est d'environ 65 milles anglais, c'est à-dire, d'environ 22 lieues communes, est Lak'hamândâl, autrefois résidence temporaire des Pandous. Une ancienne tradition veut qu'il y ait eu là autrefois une grande quantité de statues, dont la principale partie a été enterrée au pied de la montagne voisine; mais on y voit encore des fragmens de corniches, des entablemens et autres vestiges d'architecture qui se projettent encore hors du sol dans lequel le reste demeure enseveli. Les sculptures sont bien exécutées sur une pierre noire. On reconnaît encore deux statues, l'une de Bhîma et l'autre d'Ardjouna, aussi grandes que nature et à demi renversées. Un petit temple qui ne paraît pas très-ancien, renferme beaucoup de petites statues, et une pierre bleue, couverte d'une inscription dont M. Hodgson tira une empreinte qu'il envoya au colonel Mackenzie, de manière que nous pouvons espérer d'en obtenir la traduction.

A cet intéressant Mémoire, succède, No III, un travail du même savant, qui n'a pas moins d'importance que le pré-

cédent pour la géographie. C'est l'indication des latitudes de 345 endroits situés dans l'Hindoustan et dans les montagnes septentrionales, avec des observations de longitude d'après les immersions et les émergences des satellites de Jupiter. Ce travail, qui occupe 19 pages, n'est pas susceptible d'analyse; je me borne à remarquer qu'il renferme la position géographique et l'indication sommaire d'un grand nombre de villes et de lieux remarquables du Haut-Hindoustan, et néanmoins inconnus jusqu'à présent aux géographes.

“ VI. *Compte rendu des opérations trigonométriques et astronomiques exécutées pour déterminer les hauteurs et les positions des principaux pics des monts Himâlaya, situés entre le $31^{\circ} 10'$ et le $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ de latitude nord, et le $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ et le $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ de longitude Est de Greenwich, par le capt. Hodgson et le lieutenant Herbert (186 pages).* ”

“ On connaît les brillans succès obtenus par les armées britanniques, en 1815, contre les généraux du radja du Népal; ils furent expulsés de leurs conquêtes, et se réfugièrent dans les montagnes situées entre les rivières de Setledje et de Kahi ou Gograh; le gouvernement anglais ayant rétabli les radjas hindous dans leurs anciennes possessions, le gouverneur-général de l'Inde, M. le marquis de Hastings, constamment occupé des progrès des sciences, chargea les capitaines Hodgson et Webb d'explorer les provinces de Guerhwal, de Sirmor, de Hinder, de Bigher et de Kémâon, qui font partie des domaines de la Comp^e. Au capitaine Webbécut la reconnaissance de la province de Kémâon et des parties orientales du Guerhwal; à M. Hodgson, celle des parties occidentales du Guerhwal et des montagnes situées entre le Gange et le Setledje. Les instructions de ce dernier portaient d'explorer le plus soigneusement qu'il pourrait les provinces délivrées de Guerhwal, de Sirmor et de Hinder; ainsi que les contrées situées au nord de ces mêmes provinces jusqu'à l'Himâlaya, canton qui comprend les sources du Gange, du Djemnah, de la Tonsa, (rivière jusqu'à présent inconnue, quoique plus considérable que le Djemnah), et du Setledje, et qui a pour limites les plus majestueuses montagnes du globe. Quelques-uns de leurs pics, couronnés de neige, sont visibles à la distance de plus de 150 milles anglais. C'est dans le Mémoire même de nos deux géomètres qu'il faut lire les détails scientifiques de leurs opérations; nous

nous bornerons ici à en présenter les résultats, et à remarquer seulement qu'ils mesurèrent certaines longitudes du méridien de Madras, et non de celui de Greenwich. Le capitaine Herbert traça le cours de la rivière de Tonsa jusqu'à ses sources dans les montagnes couvertes de neige; traversa la partie méridionale de l'Himâlaya, par le défilé de Goûnas élevé de 15,700 pieds au-dessus de la mer; il descendit de là dans la vallée de la rivière de Baspa, qui contribue à alimenter le Setledje, et qui sort des pics élevés situés dans l'angle rentrant de la chaîne qui domine le Djemnautri, et d'où sortent, en suivant une autre direction, les rivières plus orientales. Parvenus au confluent du Baspa avec le Setledje, il suivit cette dernière rivière jusqu'à la vallée de Chipki, frontière du territoire chinois, situé par $31^{\circ} 48'$ de latitude.

A 110 milles au-dessous de cette vallée, le Setledje, que les *Bhotéa* ou *Tatârs* nomment *Kanpa* (rivière de *Sang-Ijing*), reçoit une autre rivière presque aussi considérable que lui, qui n'a pas de nom précis; on l'appelle quelquefois *Spati-Muksang*. *Spati* est le nom du perganah ou district qu'elle traverse; et *Muksang* est le synonyme de *Kanpa*, qui signifie rivière. Du confluent de cette rivière sans nom avec le Setledje, il continue sa route jusqu'à Lâri, village frontière de Ladac. Evidemment parvenu à la partie septentrionale de cette chaîne de montagnes, laquelle est en même temps la moins élevée, M. Herbert n'eut pas la curiosité de visiter Lédéh, capitale du Ladac, et il revint sur ses pas. Comme nous ne pouvons transcrire ici, à cause de leur étendue, la table des latitudes, longitudes, des deux cent deux pics mesurés par nos voyageurs, ni traduire leurs observations, nous allons indiquer quelques-uns des points les plus élevés, savoir:

Les deux pics de Bender Poutch, par $31^{\circ} 00' 00''$ et $31^{\circ} 00' 11''$ de latit., et $78^{\circ} 32' 37''$ et $78^{\circ} 30' 39''$ de longitude de Greenwich, dont le moins élevé a 20,122 pieds anglais, l'autre 20,916: celui-ci donne naissance à la Tonsa nommée ensuite Djemnah, et au Bérâi-Gangâ.

Trois autres dans le même canton, par $31^{\circ} 05' 49''$, $52''$ et $55''$ de latit. et le 1^{er} par $78^{\circ} 29' 37''$, $30' 03''$ et $29' 15''$ de longit. de Greenwich, hauts de 20,668; 20,668 et 20,501 pieds, et situés entre les sources de la Tonsa et de la Roupin, et le pic de Srt-Cânta haut de

20,296 pieds $30^{\circ} 57' 12''$ de latitude, et $78^{\circ} 47' 33''$ de longit. Le Bhâguirathî circule autour de la base occidentale de cette montagne, et il se fraie un passage à travers la base sud-ouest de l'Himâlaya, en changeant son cours de l'ouest-nord-ouest ou sud-sud-ouest.

La même canton de Guerhwâl renferme le pic Noir, par $31^{\circ} 01' 21''$ de latit. et $78^{\circ} 33' 32''$ de longit. de Greenwich. C'est le troisième pic de la montagne du Djemnautri ou Bender-Poutch, bien connu et très-visible de Saharampour et du haut Dou-âb; ce pic a 21,155 pieds. Trois autres dans le même canton; le 1^{er}, haut de 21,964 pieds, $30^{\circ} 54' 53''$ de latit. et $78^{\circ} 50' 02''$ de longit. de Greenwich; le 2^e de 21,379 pieds, par $30^{\circ} 54' 37''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 02' 47''$ de longit., à la source du Bhâguirathî; le 3^e de 21,772 pieds, par $30^{\circ} 52' 46''$ de latit. et $78^{\circ} 51' 26''$ de longit. Le pic de Djeouñh, dans le canton de Djeouñh, par $30^{\circ} 51' 04''$ de latit. et $78^{\circ} 50' 37''$ de longit. Ce pic, haut de 21,940 pieds, fait partie de la ramification méridionale qui longe la rive gauche du Bhâguirathî. On en trouve encore un de 21,612 pieds dans le Badrinâth, par $30^{\circ} 46' 08''$ de latitude et $79^{\circ} 06' 01''$ de longitude de Greenwich.

Le mont Moira, par $30^{\circ} 51' 27''$ de latit. et $78^{\circ} 58' 58''$ de longit., dans le Djeouñh, a 22,792 pieds, est situé auprès des sources du Gange. Le Saint-Patrick, dans le Guerhwâl, par $30^{\circ} 51' 38''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 06' 41''$ de longit. de Greenwich, a 22,798 pieds et la Saint-Georges, $30^{\circ} 52' 29''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 07' 30''$ de longit., dans le même canton a 22,654 pieds. Ils font partie d'un groupe de pics et sont situés à la source du Bhâguirathî. Le Roudrou Hemaléh, par $30^{\circ} 58' 18''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 05' 40''$ de longit. dans le Guerhwâl, a 22,390 pieds, de la chaîne qui sépare le Djahnevî et le Bhâguirathî. Le Serga Kouenr dans le même canton, par $30^{\circ} 59' 25''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 05' 35''$ de longit., a 22,906 pieds; les deux pics, dont nous venons de parler, se voient de Gangâutî. Le Pourkényâl dans le Biçner, par $31^{\circ} 58' 17''$ de latit. et $77^{\circ} 43' 52''$ de longit., a 22,700 pieds; ce pic fait partie de la chaîne qui sépare la Spâti du Setledje. Dans le canton de Badrinâth, en tête du district de Kedarnâth, par $30^{\circ} 47' 36''$ de latit. et $79^{\circ} 03' 11''$ de longit., se trouve un pic sans nom, haut de 23,062 pieds, et un autre de 23,441 pieds, par $30^{\circ} 41' 10''$ de latit. et 79°

16° 05' de longit. Le cañon de Djewâher me paraît contenir trois pics des plus élevés de cette immense chaîne de hautes montagnes; savoir, un de 23,317 pieds, par 30° 30' 42" de latit. et 79° 51' 33" de longit.; le suivant de 23,531 pieds, par 30° 18' 30" de latit. et 79° 45' 54" de longit.; enfin le plus haut placé entre les précédens, par 30° 22' 19" de latit. et 79° 57' 22" de longit. a 25,749 pieds. Ces trois pics sont très-avancés vers l'est, celui du milieu est la montagne la plus élevée que l'on connaisse jusqu'à présent dans le monde entier.

The late Mr. Du Vaucel.—This enterprising naturalist arrived in Bengal in May 1818, and during the whole of the succeeding period to that of his premature death, was diligently employed in extending our knowledge of the zoology of the east. His success was proportioned to his zeal; and although his death has precluded his communicating the result of his enquiries to the world, yet the extensive contributions he has furnished to the museums of Paris, and the laudable regard which the philosophers of France are likely to pay to the memory of a meritorious countryman, are sufficient guarantees that he will not be defrauded of that fair reputation, to which his life has fallen a sacrifice.

In the early part of his residence in India, Mr. Du Vaucel was associated with Mons. Diard. They resided together at Chandernagore, and prosecuted their researches in common, and on account of the government of France, induced to countenance this liberal mission, no doubt, through the influence of the Baron Cuvier, with whom one of these naturalists was connected as a pupil, and the other, Mons. Du Vaucel, as a relative. Their dwelling at Chandernagore was soon a perfect menagerie; and the collection made by them of specimens, both living and prepared, was in a very short time both extensive and interesting. Amongst the contributions they forwarded at this early period,

was a skeleton of the Gangetic dolphin; the skull of the Chowri-tailed cow; two horned pheasants, a bird till then seen in Europe at Bullock's Museum alone; and a Cashmere goat, which has been found to thrive perfectly in France. They contributed also at this period some additional observations on the Oriental Tapir, to the description of Major Farquhar, who first ascertained the existence of this animal in the east. The observations of the French naturalists were derived from a living specimen then in the menagerie at Barackpore, which had been sent round to the Asiatic Society by Mr. Siddons; and the original and additional remarks were published in the 13th volume of the *Researches*.

At the end of 1818, Messrs. Diard and Du Vaucel embarked with Sir Stamford Raffles for Bencoolen; and on the voyage thither, and during their residence there, continued to gather copious accessions to the subjects they had collected for transmission to Europe. Amongst other objects of interest, they dissected and described the Dugong. The description was sent to Sir Joseph Banks. The French journals challenge that published in the *Philosophical Transactions* as a translation of it; but it appears there under the name of Sir S. Raffles. This animal, which is of the whale kind, is remarkable for several peculiarities. It is said to be capable of making a noise not unlike the cry of a young child, and to descend in the water in a standing posture. The anatomical construction of the throat and ears, as explained by Sir E. Home in the work referred to, confirms the probability of these assertions.

From Bencoolen Mons. Diard proceeded to prosecute his researches further to the east. Mons. Du Vaucel repaired to Padang, whence he returned to Bengal, with fourteen large chests of prepared specimens, besides many living animals. Amongst the former were

skeletons and hides of two kinds of the rhinoceros, and a skeleton and skin of the Tapir. Amongst the latter were a number of apes, many new to science. These and other collections all arrived safe in France in the course of 1820-21, and were deposited in the cabinets and galleries of the Royal Museum.

In the middle of 1821, Mons. Du Vaucel set out to explore the forests of Sylhet, a part of the British possessions hitherto rarely visited, and little known, though rich in botanical and zoological treasures, and perhaps not less interesting to antiquarian and mineralogical research. Mons. Du Vaucel also penetrated beyond the British limits, and, with the permission of the Raja, entered the boundaries of Casya: here he received information of an extensive and ancient excavation, which he visited, and communicated a detailed description of the cavern to the *Calcutta Journal*. The cave is well known to the people of the neighbouring districts, and Mons. Du Vaucel's account is confirmed by native testimony.

It was during this period that exposure to the unhealthy climate of Sylhet, immediately after the rains, brought on an attack of jungle fever, and compelled Mons. Du Vaucel to return to Calcutta. He was at this time elected a member of the Asiatic Society, and contributed to its proceedings several interesting notices of animals, chiefly in the menagerie at Barackpore. These, however, were not intended for publication, having been at the same time transmitted to Europe for that purpose. Towards the end of 1822, he again set out on a tour, with the hope of being able to visit Nepal; but circumstances not allowing him access to that country, he was under the necessity of confining himself to the tracts below the hills, and passed the rest of 1822, and nearly the whole of the last year, in Benares and Goruckpore. His sojourn in those dis-

tricts was not idle nor unproductive, and he returned to Calcutta with a collection of extraordinary extent, and of the highest interest. The whole was shipped for France without delay.

Mons. Du Vaucel had returned from this his last excursion, with so debilitated a constitution, and health so much impaired, that no other means than change of climate were left for the preservation of his life. Recourse to this measure was, however, adopted too late, and he arrived from Calcutta at Madras only to breathe his last.

Besides the memoirs we have alluded to, Mons. Du Vaucel is also the author of a notice on the black deer of Bengal, identifying it with the *Hippelaphas* of Aristotle. This is written by himself in English, and is, we understand, in the volume of the *Researches* now in the press. There are also several communications from him in the *Calcutta Journal*, besides the description of the cave of Casya; and the *Journal Asiatique*, in a memoir of his proceedings in India, quotes several extracts from his correspondence. From all these it is clear, that he was not a collector of specimens only, nor even a mere naturalist, but that he was also a man of lively observation and intelligent mind. The early part of his career was military, and he served with distinction under General Carnot at Antwerp. This circumstance rendered him perhaps less profoundly conversant with the details of natural history than he might else have been; but he wanted neither industry nor zeal to avail himself fully of the opportunities latterly within his reach, and was far from deficient in the requisites his duties demanded. The best tribute, however, to his merits will be found hereafter in the pages of Geoffroy and Cuvier; and there is no doubt he will rank as one of the best deserving and most successful contributors to natural history.

Notice Geographique sur le Pays de Nejd, par Mons. Jomard.—The geography of central and eastern Arabia being defective, has been revised by Mons. Jomard upon the maps of Danville, corrected by information obtained from French officers, who accompanied the army of Mohammed Ali in 1820. He has subsequently compared his enquiries with those of Capt. Sadler, whose journey across the Peninsula, as published in the *Bombay Transactions*, we noticed in our review of that collection, and he has inserted a summary of that officer's journal. Capt. Sadler's observations confirm his own conclusions. Mons. Jomard has corrected a number of geographical positions, and amongst others even those of Mecca and Medina, which were far from correctly laid down in the current maps.

The indefatigable Klaproth has published a volume of memoirs relating to Asia, comprising essays, partly of a more remote, and partly of a more recent date, contributed by him to various collections. The following are the contents of the volume.

1. On the Frontier between Russia and China.
2. Description of Russia, from the Chinese.
3. Analysis of Lehrberg's enquiries into the ancient history of northern Asia.
4. Memoir on the Khazars, a Finnish race settled near the Caucasus.
5. On some Siberian antiquities and ancient inscriptions.
6. Examination of some passages in Schmidt's History of the Mongul Khans.
7. On the affinity of the Coptic to some of the languages of northern Asia, and of the north-east of Europe.
8. Comparison of the Basque and Shetlic dialects.
9. Account of events in Armenia and Georgia at the end of the 18th, and beginning of the 19th century, translated from the Armenian.
10. On the Archipelago of Potocki in the Yellow Sea.
- 11th. Description of Formosa, from the Chinese, with a vocabulary, shewing the people to be a branch of the Malay stem.

12. Origin of paper money, as adopted by the Chinese in the year 119 before the Christian era.

13. Examination of Asiatic historians.

14. Sanscrit words, compared with those of other Indo-Germanic idioms.

15. On the origin of the Manchous.

16. On the identity of the Tartars and Monguls.

A second volume is promised.

A history of the study of the Sanscrit language, with observations on its construction and affinities, has been lately published in Italian, by Domenico Valeriani.

Mons. Champollion has published a general view of the system of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the written characters of the Egyptian. His researches have been singularly successful; and besides the light they throw upon the graphic systems of Egypt, tend to illustrate many difficult and disputed points in the history and chronology of that country. Amongst others, the age of the celebrated Zodiacs of Esne and Dendera is referred to the government of the Roman emperors. Mons. Champollion considers Ethiopia and Nubia to have been the original seat of the Egyptians; as in addition to topographical arguments, a vast number of sculptures and hieroglyphics are found throughout those countries, of a character precisely similar with those that are found along the lower levels of the Nile.

A posthumous work of the celebrated Orientalist Reiske has been lately discovered in the Leipsic library. It is a history of Arabia, from the beginning of the Christian era to the time of Mohammed, and consists of 360 pages in 4to. It is entitled *Reiskii primæ lineæ regnorum Arabicorum et rerum ab Arabibus medio inter Christum et Muhammedum tempore gestarum*. It is now in the press, under the superintendence of Mr. Hartmann, by whom, with the assistance of

Mr. Gundiez, the MSS. was discovered.

The study of the Sanscrit language is extending to Holland; and *Proeve van indische Dichtkunde*, or *Specimens of Indian Poetry*, translated from the Sanscrit, by J. Haafer, have recently been published at Amsterdam.

Borax of Bengal.—This has been analysed by Signor Canobbio, and the result of his enquiries is published in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Turin*. The Indian borax unrefined is a compound of carbonate of lime, subborate of soda, and calcareo-siliceous borate, adulterated with a sort of soap, of which soda is the base. When refined, the same ingredients are found in it, but in different proportions, the insoluble salts being in smaller quantity.

Thibet Goat's Milk.—The milk of the Thibet goat, having been found to contain a very large proportion of caseous matter, has been substituted for cow's milk in the cheeses of Brie and Mont D'or with perfect success.

Cinnamon Plant.—The cinnamon plant from Ceylon has been reared

at Paris; and one of two individuals which flourished there, having been purchased by the Pasha of Egypt, and transported to that country, is said to have thriven and multiplied in such a manner, as to promise to enable Egypt to compete with Ceylon.

The Nagakesari, *Mesua ferrea*, has been introduced into French pharmacy, as a substitute for Anis: it is termed *Bois de Naghas a odeur d'anis des Indes Orientales*. The substitute, however, is not very necessary nor effective.

Gaour, or Ox of the Peninsula.—Mons. Geoffroy St. Hilaire has described a new species of ox, found in the Peninsula, said to be called Gaour by the Indians. Besides being considerably larger than the common ox, this animal is distinguished by a row of spiny processes, which rise from the last cervical vertebra, and continue gradually diminishing to the middle of the back. Mons. Geoffroy considers them to be only an elongation of the spinous apophyses of the dorsal vertebra, being merely a large development of the ordinary formation.

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EUROPEAN LITERATURE.

Researches in the South of Ireland. By T. CROFTON CROKER.
London. Murray.

TEN years ago, the tribunal, presiding over literature, was composed of comparatively few members, who engrossed the sovereign power. Their favourable notice of an author could rescue his work from dust and obscurity, and their censure consign it to everlasting oblivion: and in order to keep up their reputation for critical acumen, they were careful only to select the very good, and the very bad, as subjects for abundant panegyric, or witty condemnation; works of middling pretensions were passed over, as not affording any opportunity for the display of their own peculiar talents. This system could not exist long in the republic of letters; and accordingly innumerable Reviews have sprung up, conducted upon more liberal principles. In taking the grave character upon ourselves, we are of opinion, that the three grand duties of the inquisitorial office are—first, the recommendation of those volumes, which possess particular claims to public attention, which recommendation must be supported by such extracts, as are calculated to induce the reader to peruse the work; secondly, the erection of a warning voice against productions, absolutely destitute of merit; and, thirdly, the digest of the contents of those, that are not likely to obtain general circulation, and whose contents are capable of such a degree of condensation, as shall make the reader acquainted with their spirit, and their object. The last task has fallen upon us in the present instance. We have been presented with a heavy

quarto upon Ireland, wherein some amusing information may be picked out of a vast quantity of unreadable matter. The author complains of the little attention, bestowed by the English on the sister country; but his book, we think calculated to increase the neglect, by the exaggerated accounts, which it gives of the difficulties and inconveniences of travelling. We have had some experience ourselves of hack postchaises, but were never so unfortunate, as to meet with the wretched vehicles, which he describes. The unhappy, but interesting country of Ireland, possesses little to attract the crowd of tourists, save beautiful scenery: the associations connected with it are painful, and it is only those, who are deeply versed in antiquarian lore, who can find pleasure in contemplating the reliques of feudal splendour, which have escaped the wreck of time. Divided, from our earliest knowledge of the country, by intestine wars, whatever may have been its ancient magnificence, when Armagh contained seven thousand students, and Greek princes sought their education at the university of Lismore, the period is too remote, and the record too scanty, to remove the prejudice, excited by its political insignificance, during the era, which succeeded to the dark ages. When all Europe emerged from barbarism, and every state played a prominent part on the grand theatre of action, Ireland alone stood isolated and apart: her alliance was unsought by contending nations, and her existence scarcely noticed. Her divisions at home paved the way to the invasion of English adventurers; and through years of blood and slaughter, conquered, but not subdued, she has been trampled into silence, or roused to revenge. The mal-administration of England, in her conduct to her unfortunate neighbour in the olden time, cannot be denied; and upon the merits of the *Catholic Question*, which has occasioned so much violent argument in the present day, we must not take upon ourselves to decide. Mr. Croker has very judiciously abstained from any allusion to the subject; nor has he ventured to suggest a remedy for the evils, under which the grand mass of the people labour. To us, the misery of the lower orders appears in a great measure to emanate from the non-residence of the great landholders, and from the absence of the true mercantile spi-

rit in the individuals, who engage in trade. The accumulation of a few thousands satisfies the Irish merchant or manufacturer; he quits business, as soon as he has amassed a comfortable independence—a system, which must always keep the country poor; and with poverty, idleness, and all her attendant train of ills ensue. Many strange, and sudden productions of fortune are thrown up by the rich commercial soil of England; while in Ireland, the means, and with them the desire of acquisition, are limited. It has been said, that the pouch and the paunch of the hugest alderman of Cheapside, are not beyond the emulation of the humblest tenant of the desk, who, in the nipping of his pen, casts through a dusky window an aspiring glance at the ponderous citizen, and, cheered by the golden model, bends with alacrity to his work again: but when such a figure labours through College Green, where is the Hibernian shop-boy, who ever dreams of compassing his bulk or his treasures? But we will not dilate upon this melancholy topic, since the author has shunned the debatable ground, in the collection of notes, which comprise his volume. These were made during several excursions in the South of Ireland, and are thrown together in a very careless manner. The first chapter is dedicated to the history, and national character of Ireland, the former being a brief extract from more ponderous treatises, apparently inserted to swell the book; but in the latter, the leading traits are happily caught, and faithfully depicted.

“The present Irish character is a compound of strange and apparent inconsistencies, where vices and virtues are so unhappily blended, that it is difficult to distinguish or separate them. Hasty in forming opinions and projects, tardy in carrying them into effect, they are often relinquished, before they have arrived at maturity, and are abandoned for others, as vague and indefinite. An Irishman is the sport of his feelings: with passions the most violent, and sensitive, he is alternately the child of despondency, or of levity; his joy, or his grief has no medium; he loves, or he hates: and, hurried away by the ardent dreams of a heated fancy, naturally enthusiastic, he is guilty of a thousand absurdities. These extremes of temperament Giraldus Cambrensis has correctly depicted, when he says: ‘When they, (the Irish,) be bad, you shall no where meet with worse: if they be good, you can hardly find better.’ With a mind inexhaustible in expedients

to defeat difficulties, and act as a substitute for the conveniences of life, which poverty denies, the peasant is lively in intellect, ardent in disposition, and robust in frame; nor does he readily despond under disaster, or yield to obstruction, but moves forward in his rugged course, with elevated crest and a warm heart: with a love of combat and of inebriation, he is fond of excitement and amusement of any nature. The virtues of patience, of prudence, and industry, seldom are included in the composition of an Irishman: he projects gigantic schemes, but wants perseverance to realize any work of magnitude: his conceptions are grand and vivid, but his execution is feeble and indolent: he is witty and prudent, and will dissipate the hard earnings of to-day, regardless of to-morrow: an appeal made to his heart is seldom unsuccessful, and he is generous with an uninquiring, and profuse liberality. Such is an outline of the Irish character, in which there is more to call forth a momentary tribute of admiration, than to create a fixed and steady esteem. When excitement is withdrawn, a state of sullenness and apathy succeeds; and hence an Irishman, surrounded by difficulties and dangers, associated with strangers in a foreign land, is full of energy and expedient; but herding with his own countrymen, he no longer appears the same person, and were it not for the occasional flash of wit, or invention elicited by some unexpected occurrence, the casual spectator would pronounce him to be an essence of stupidity and perverseness. Yet the strength of attachment to their native land is wonderful; and in banishment, or even emigration, there is an air of romance, thrown round every recollection of the country, where they have toiled for mere existence."

The second chapter is headed "Scenery and Travelling," and here we must express our disappointment: the author's descriptive powers are certainly not calculated, to do justice to the natural beauties of his native country: neither does he appear to possess sufficient taste, to appreciate them, as they deserve. There is a degree of wildness and sublimity, even in those views, which are destitute of earth's richest clothing, trees, that cannot fail to delight the eye: but the shores of the Lakes of Killarney, and the wildernesses of the county of Wicklow, the peculiar objects of the present description, are magnificently planted. His remarks on these superb scenes are singularly meagre; and whilst admitting that the Vale, Luggielaw, and the more southern and remote parts of Wicklow, merit the celebrity, which they have gained, he has expressed an opinion, that Powerscourt

and the Dargle have been overrated. The extravagant admiration, which has been lavished on the waterfall by a few enthusiastic writers, may be unwarranted; but their exaggeration is more pardonable, than such a description as the following.

“ This cascade is situated in a fine park, belonging to Lord Powerscourt, and may be described, rather as a steep waterslide, than a fall. Miss Nicholson's drawing will convey the most favourable idea of it, being sketched immediately under the fall, which thus becomes foreshortened, and is more pleasing, than the unbroken effect of its vast height, in almost every other situation.”

The cascade at Powerscourt, when not approached under the disadvantage of a series of dry weather, presents a grand and beautiful object. A narrow opening leads to a woody amphitheatre, and on the opposite distance a torrent of water dashes over a rock of a hundred and twenty feet in height. The accompanying scenery heightens the effect of this superb spectacle, and offers every combination, that is most pleasing to a lover of the picturesque. The stream, fretting and foaming over projecting masses, flings up wreaths of mist, and descending again in showers of spangles, spreads into a clear pool, and then steals silently through the valley, beneath the shade of overhanging trees.

The miseries of travelling are delineated in a vivid manner. Mr. Croker is particularly happy in his dialogues with the Irish peasantry. The following colloquy will forcibly remind the reader of many amusing scenes, introduced in Miss Edgeworth's admirable novels.

“ Sometimes our united efforts to extort information met with no better success, than the following dialogue.

“ ‘ Pray is this the nearest road to ——?’

“ ‘ Is it to —— you are going? Fait and that's not the nearest road—being 'tis no road at all.’

“ ‘ Then I had better go yon way.’

“ ‘ Och indeed, and I wouldn't advise you to go that way at all. 'Tis few people goes that way; for there's a big black dog there, and he'll ate you up entirely.’

“ ‘ Which way then can I go?’

“ ‘ Fait, and the best way you'd go, is just to be staying where you are.’

“ Nothing can be more difficult, than to obtain information in point of road, distance, or situation of any object: you seldom arrive within

five miles of the truth. When crossing the mountain from Gougawn Lake to Inchegeela, I was told, that a village was 'worse' (more) than three miles from me. After walking about an hour and a half, I again enquired—'It was worse than four miles.' The actual distance was ten. The contradictory answers you get, as you proceed, are not a little annoying, and at times made us almost hopeless. One of my party, more from curiosity, than the prospect of gaining a satisfactory reply, accosted a man 'respecting the length of a glen from a road, on which we met him, and where we had reason to believe were some fine waterfalls.

" 'How far is it up yonder glen, before you come to the waterfalls?'

" 'The waterfalls, is it? Indeed, and it's a cross way, and your ladyship would never be getting there.'

" 'We heard they were within half a mile.'

" 'Och, they are not—and no road.'

" 'Is there a great fall of water?'

" 'I never was there myself, but I know 'tis a great way.'

" 'Is it three miles?'

" 'Fait, and three miles would see you, but a small part of the way.'

" 'Is it six miles, do you think?'

" 'Och, 'tis up entirely.'

" 'This 'up entirely,' or out of the way entirely, is the conclusion at which you arrive. It seems to imply, '*beyond reach*' or knowledge, and is frequently used instead of '*I don't know*,' to which the Irish cottager has a peculiar aversion, perhaps from the phrase being applied, as a term of reproach to any stupid or simple person, coupling it with the Christian name; as, *Shane Neather*, literally, 'John I don't know,' implies *John the fool*. Tired horses, or a break-down, are treated by a driver, whose appearance is the very reverse of the smart jockey-like costume of an English postillion, with the utmost resignation, as matters of unavoidable necessity. With a slouched hat, slovenly shoes and stockings, and a long loose great coat wrapped round him, he sits upon a bar in front of the carriage, and urges on his horses by repeated applications of the whip, accompanied with the most singular speeches, and varied by an involuntary burst of his musical talent, whistling a tune, adapted to the melancholy pace of the fatigued animals, as he walks slowly beside them up the ascent of every hill."

A verbatim dialogue on an Irish break-down happily characterizes that accident: the scene a bleak mountain, and the time, the return of the driver with another chaise, from the nearest station that afforded one—seven miles distant.

“ ‘ Is the carriage you have brought us safe ? ’ (One of the travellers attempts to get in.) ‘ Oh, never fear, Sir, wait till I just bale out the water, and put a little sop of hay in the bottom—and sure now, and ’tis a queer thing, that the *ould* black chaise should play such a trick, and it has gone this road eleven years, and never broke down *afore*. But no wonder, poor *crature*, the turnpike people get money enough, for mending the roads, and bad luck to the bit of it they mend, but put it all in their pockets ? ’ ‘ What, the road ? ’ ‘ *Noe*, your honour, the money.’ Another subject of unceasing enquiry with the peasantry is the hour. It is generally allowed, that those who make the least use of their time, are most curious in time-keepers ; and you never meet an idle peasant, but this first question is, “ Would your honour be after telling me what’s o’ clock ? ” No reciprocal information can be gained, until satisfaction on this point is given. And one of my companions used frequently to amuse us, by taking out his watch on the approach of any person, and as soon as they arrived within speaking distance, would proclaim, “ It is two o’clock—how far are we from—— ? ” This was however a joke to be avoided in cases of emergency, as we found it difficult, with our most engaging manners, sometimes to make our way.”

There is little worth extracting in the chapters, relating to the towns and cities of the south of Ireland, as the details which the author has given us, almost wholly consist of the sieges they have sustained, and the battles which have been fought beneath their walls. A few of the anecdotes connected with these sanguinary combats, possess claims to notice ; and we propose to collect them in their proper place, and proceed to the chapter, which treats of the *superstitions* of the lower orders. The belief in the existence of fairies is very prevalent.

“ Old and solitary thorns, in common with the *digitalis*, are regarded with reverence by the peasantry, and considered as sacred to the revels of these eccentric little sprites, whose vengeance follows their removal. Any antique implement casually discovered by the labourer is referred to the fairies, and supposed to have been dropped or forgotten by them. Small and oddly shaped tobacco-pipes, frequently turned up by the spade, or the plough, the finder instantly destroys, to avert the evil agency of their former spiritual owners. Amongst those remains may be noticed the flint arrow-heads, said to be sportively shot at cattle by the fairies, and in compliance with the popular superstition, termed even by antiquarians ‘ *elf arrows*. ’

“The fairies are believed to visit the farm houses in their district, on particular nights; and the embers are collected, the hearth swept, and a vessel of water placed for their use, before the family retire to rest. But these dubious divinities seem to preside more especially over cattle, corn, fruits, and agricultural objects. Milking the cows, upsetting the dairy pans, and disarranging whatever may have been carefully placed in order, are amongst their mischievous proceedings. *Cluricanne*, or *Leprehanne*, is the name given to the Irish *Puck*. The character of this goblin is a compound of that of the Scotch *Brownie*, and the English *Robin Good-fellow*. He is depicted, (for engraved portraits of the Irish *Leprehanne* are in existence,) as a small withered old man, completely equipped in the costume of a cobbler, and employed in repairing a shoe. A paragraph recently appeared in a Kilkenny paper, stating, that a labourer returning home in the dusk of the evening, discovered a *Leprehanne* at work, from whom he bore away the shoe which he was mending. As a proof of the varacity of his story, it was further stated, that the shoe lay for the inspection of the curious at the newspaper office. The most prominent feature in the vulgar creed respecting the *Leprehanne* is, his being in possession of a purse, supposed to be, like that of *Fortunatus*, inexhaustible: and many persons, who have surprized one of these fairies occupied in shoe-making, have endeavoured to compel him to deliver it; this he has ingeniously avoided, averting the eye of his antagonist by some stratagem, when he disappears, which it seems he has not the power of doing, as long as any person's gaze is fixed upon him. A curious spirit, and one I believe peculiar to Ireland, is the *Banshee*, or white fairy, sometimes called the *Trogh*, or the house fairy. The derivation of both these names appears to me obvious from the credulous personification, that of a small and shrivelled old woman with long white hair, supposed to be peculiarly attached to ancient houses or families, and to announce the approaching dissolution of any of the members by mournful lamentations. This fairy attendant is considered as highly honourable: and in part of an elegy on one of the Knights of Kerry, still extant, the family *Banshee* is introduced as deploring with wailing accents, the Knight's impending fate; when every trader at Dingle who hears the strain, becomes alarmed, lest it should forebode his own death; but the bard assures them, with an air of humorous sarcasm, they have no cause for uneasiness, such warning being given only to those of illustrious descent.”

Passing over several fairy legends, which are not particularly interesting, we are induced to extract some very curious observations on the notions, which the Irish peasantry en-

certain respecting their condition after death, and the ceremonials which take place at funerals.

“ There is evidently a constitutional difference in the composition of the English and Irish peasant ; but this peculiarity may be more satisfactorily accounted for, by the prevailing belief with the latter, of a future state being a material one, and subject to wants even more urgent than those of this life : under this impression, shoes, considered a luxury quite unworthy a thought, are believed almost indispensable after death ; when it is supposed much walking has to be performed, probably through rough roads and inclement weather. The superstition evidently proceeds from the tenet of purgatory, or qualification for heaven, held by the Romish church ; and in this particular, the general belief of the Irish peasantry is somewhat at variance with the representations of their pastors : the priest describes it as a place of fire, but the people imagine it to be a vast and dreary extent, strewn with sharp stones, and abounding in thorns and brambles.

“ An Irish funeral procession will present to the English traveller a very novel and singular aspect. The coffin is carried in an open hearse, with a canopy supported by four pillars, not unlike the car used at Lord Nelson's funeral : it is adorned with several devices in gold, and drawn by four horses, and is, perhaps, more impressive to the beholder, than the close caravan-like conveyance used in England ; but what is gained in solemnity by the principal feature, is suddenly destroyed by the incongruity of the rest of the train, generally composed of a few post chaises, the drivers in their daily costume of a long great coat and slouched hat. In addition to these, I have seen a gig, (in which the clergyman, I imagine, by his being equipped in a white scarf and hat-band, drove a friend ;) afterwards came a crowd of persons of all descriptions on foot. No noise, no lamentations were to be heard, but the figure in the white scarf brandishing his whip, gave it, at a little distance, very much the effect of an electioneering procession. The open hearse is common throughout Ireland, and that used by the poorer classes becomes perfectly grotesque, from the barbarous paintings of saints and angels, with which it is bedizened. The concourse of persons, who attend the funeral of an opulent farmer, is prodigious. Not only those, to whom the deceased was known, but every one who meets the procession, turns to accompany it, let his haste be ever so great, for a mile or two, as nothing is accounted more unlucky or unfriendly than to neglect doing so. The funeral of a gentleman acknowledged as the head of a clan, (now an event of rare occurrence, and almost solely confined to the county of Kerry,) is one of those sights it is impossible to

behold without feeling sublime sensations. The vast multitude, winding through some romantic defile, or trailing along the base of a wild mountain, while the chorus of the death-song, coming fitfully upon the breeze, is raised by a thousand voices. On a closer view, the aged nurse is seen sitting on the hearse beside the coffin, with her body bent over it; her actions dictated by the most violent grief, and her head completely enveloped in the deep hood of her large cloak, which falls in broad and heavy folds, producing altogether a most mysterious and awful figure."

To die and be buried with wassail and feasting, is the most anxious wish of an Irishman's life. Even those, who are frequently compelled to endure privations of the common necessities of existence, will contrive to hoard a small sum, to defray the expenses of their wake and funeral, considering the former as an entertainment, which they owe to their friends, who in return will pay due respect to the inanimate corse, which they imagine will be sensible of the honour conferred upon it. Their attachment towards particular burial-places is singularly strong, as appears from the following anecdotes.

"A remarkable instance occurred not long since. An old beggar woman, who died near the city of Cork, requested that her body might be deposited in White Church burial ground. Her daughter, who was without the means to obtain a hearse, or any other mode of conveyance, determined herself to undertake the task; and, having procured a rope, she fastened the coffin on her back, and after a tedious journey of more than ten miles, fulfilled her mother's request. I remember once overhearing a contest between a poor man and his wife, respecting the burial of their infant. The woman wished to have the child laid near some of her own relations, which the husband strongly opposed, concluding her attachment to her friends was superior to her love for him; but he was soon convinced by his wife's argument, that as her sister had died in child-birth only a few days previous, she would afford their poor infant suck, which nourishment it might not have, if buried elsewhere. It is a prevalent notion, that the ghost of a stranger is seldom well received by the ancient possessors of a church-yard, particularly if it has been long reserved to a clan or sept, when the 'enggeriegh,' or intruder, is sadly annoyed by his associates. There is in this a strange variation between life and death in the Irish character, as the trait of hospitality towards strangers is proverbially predominant while living."

• The Irish funeral howl, (or *keen*,) is proverbial every where—a very curious relic of ancient customs, which still exists in some parts of the country. It is a lamentation and wail for the dead, sometimes an extemporaneous poetical effusion, chanted according to certain mournful notes, wherein the ancestry, the virtues, and the possessions of the deceased are recounted, frequently with great spirit and pathos, for the purpose of encreasing the solemnity, and of exciting commensurate sorrow on the parts of the audience, for the loss of a distinguished or an amiable individual. There are professional howlers, who traverse the country, and are hired for the occasion.

“ Having a curiosity to hear the *keen* more distinctly sung, than over a corpse, when it is accompanied by a wild and inarticulate uproar as a chorus, I procured an elderly woman, who was renowned for her skill in *keen*ing, to recite for me some of these dirges. This woman, whose name was Harrington, led a wandering kind of life, travelling from cottage to cottage about the country ; and, though in fact subsisting on charity, found every where not merely a welcome, but had numerous invitations, on account of the vast store of Irish verses she had collected, and could repeat. Her memory was, indeed, extraordinary ; and the clearness, quickness, and elegance, with which she translated from the Irish into English, though unable to read or write, is almost incredible. Before she commenced repeating, she mumbled for a short time, probably the beginning of each stanza, to assure herself of the arrangement, with her eyes closed, rocking her body backwards and forwards, as if keeping time to the measure of the verse. She then began in a kind of whining recitative ; but as she proceeded, and as the composition required it, her voice assumed a variety of deep and fine tones ; and the energy, with which many passages were delivered, proved her perfect comprehension and strong feeling of the subject : but her eyes always continued shut, perhaps to prevent interruption to her thoughts, or her attention being engaged by any surrounding object.”

The chapters upon manners and literature are not particularly entertaining, nor do we think, that the author has done justice to his countrymen, in his disquisition upon the former. The general habit and demeanour of the Irish peasantry is exceedingly courteous, when their passions are not aroused, or their anger provoked. They seldom

pass a stranger without saluting him, and at all times are ready to enter into conversation, taking and returning jokes with the utmost good humour, yet never offending by impertinent familiarity. Their ideas are copious, and they have the power of expressing them with great strength of language, dealing largely in metaphor and simile, and full of ejaculations and exclamations. They are strict observers of the conduct of their superiors, and never fail to promulgate their opinion at every convenient opportunity which offers, not sparing censure when they feel themselves at liberty to utter it with impunity, and equally prodigal of merited praise. A few acts of kindness will purchase abundant fame, and the philanthropist will be greeted with blessings and prayers from those, who have neither hope or desire to partake in his bounty. Amid many similar instances, we were particularly struck by one, which occurred to us on quitting the county of Wicklow, after a residence of several months. The postillion who drove us the first stage, and with whose person we were entirely unacquainted, after he had received his money, lingered for a minute at the door of the apartment in our inn, and then stepping forward, made a short oration, in which, much to our surprize, he enumerated our good qualities, expatiated on the sorrow of his townspeople in parting from us, and concluded with blessings and prayer for our future felicity. We were gratified by this proof of the general feeling towards strangers, who had only conducted themselves with propriety, without possessing the means of courting popularity, particularly as this unexpected tribute was not an ingenious *ruse* to procure an additional fee; for the poor fellow turned away immediately, and we never saw him again. The simple "God bless you," which we often receive for any donation or act of kindness in England, is a poor expression of friendship or gratitude, when compared with the exuberant effusions of the Irish on similar occasions; nor is it necessary to secure the kind wishes of the peasants, by any previous act of good will.

"The custom of greeting with a benediction has been practised in Ireland from time immemorial. Persons on a journey are saluted with various and peculiar phrases, appropriate to the time of day, the

nature of the road they are pursuing; or other circumstances. Early in the morning, or on the approach of night, you hear such as, 'God speed you : ' 'God and the Blessed Virgin attend you : ' 'The blessed Patrick go with you,' &c. but if the traveller has to apprehend danger on his route, the expressions are more energetic, as, 'Safe home to you, by the help of God : ' 'God guide and protect you, and lead you in safety to your own home, with the blessing of all the saints.' The maledictions of the peasantry are very powerful, and embrace a climax of evils, gradually ascending to the most dreadful imprecations. 'May the grass grow upon the threshold of your dwelling ; ' or, 'May you stand friendless and alone in this world.' Their exclamations and apostrophes are singular and figurative, often poetical, and sometimes touching on the sublime. An Irish appeal is ever made to the feelings, not to the judgment ; and the passions are assailed by a burst of thought, that 'like sudden light surprises.'

"An instance of the effect of one of these vigorous exclamations occurred in an affair, at a place called Ballyhacket, where some men were attacked by a party of police. On their trial at Limerick, it appeared in evidence, that the resistance was chiefly owing to the interference of a woman, who, perceiving the advance of the peace-officers and military, ran towards her husband and his brothers, 'shouting out,' said the witness, 'Ballyhacket for ever, with the blue sky over it ! ' thus calling forcibly into their minds the gloomy contrast of imprisonment, and sweeping with a wild and rapid touch, the strings of freedom—that master-chord of an Irish heart."

The state of letters in Ireland is at a low ebb, though the peasantry are devotedly attached to traditionary lore ; and those who possess any literary acquirements, historic information, or poetic talent, are sure to command a numerous and attentive audience : but as our pages are drawing to a close, we must be content to pass over this chapter, in order to find room for more interesting extracts. The history of Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, who took up arms against Elizabeth, is very affecting.

"The last scene of the Earl's life is, however, the most tragical. His necessities having compelled him to take some cattle belonging to a poor woman, he was pursued by a few musketeers and kerns in the English pay, who on entering a little grove, in a lonely and mountainous glen, four miles east of Tralee, about midnight, discovered, seated round the fire of a ruinous hovel, four or five of Desmond's well-known adherents, all of whom fled immediately on their entrance, leav-

ing one venerable and powerless old man. A soldier, named Daniel Kelly, made a blow at him with his sword, and wounded him so severely, as almost to dis sever his arm : repeating the blow, the old man ejaculated, ‘ Spare me, spare me, I am the Earl of Desmond ! ’ But the appeal was made in vain ; for Kelly struck off his head, and conveyed it to the Earl of Ormond, by whom it was sent over, ‘ pickled in a pipkin,’ to England, where it was spiked on London Bridge. For this service, Elizabeth’s well beloved subject and soldier, Daniel Kelly, was rewarded with a pension of 20 pounds yearly, which he enjoyed for many years, but was ultimately hanged at Tyburn. Of this unfortunate nobleman, another anecdote occurs, which shews that he earned his high reputation nobly. The village of Liffane is remarkable in Irish history, from having been the scene of a severe conflict, about the middle of the sixteenth century, between the clans of Butler and Fitzgerald, in which three hundred of the latter were killed, and their leader (Gerald, Earl of Desmond,) wounded. An anecdote of this fight is related by many writers, remarkable for the dignified and spirited retort of the wounded Desmond, who was made prisoner ; and as his antagonists were bearing him on their shoulders from the field, a leader of the Ormond party rode up, and exultingly exclaimed, ‘ Where is now the great Earl of Desmond ? ’ When, raising himself up indignantly, he replied, ‘ Where but in his proper place, on the necks of the Butlers ! ’

We are tempted to insert an anecdote of modern times, which illustrates the extraordinary volatility which is sometimes to be found in the Irish character.

“ A few years after the present Cork theatre was opened, the most singular exhibition took place on the stage, perhaps to be found in theatrical records. One of the performers, named Glover, had attended in the morning the execution of Patrick Redmond, a man who was sentenced to be hanged for robbery. After hanging a short time, the body was cut down, and delivered to his friends ; when Glover, having some knowledge of surgery, and believing the vital spark not to be extinct, recommended the usual methods for recalling animation, which were applied, and proving effectual, Redmond speedily recovered. That very evening, inspired by gratitude as well as whiskey, he went to the playhouse, and on Glover’s appearance, jumped upon the stage, and returned thanks to his preserver, to the no small terror, and astonishment of the audience.”

We can scarcely expect to meet any thing more curious than this ; we question whether it would have entered into the brain of any save an Irishman, to visit a theatre on the very day, that he had been rescued from impending death.

The Adventures of HAJJI BABA, OF ISPAHAN. 3 vols. London. Murray.

This book has given rise to an infinite multitude of conjectures in London. The sapient critics of the weekly journals have attributed it, on the strength of its likeness to Anastatius, to the pen of Mr. Hope: with wonderful felicity they have discovered, that it breathes the same spirit of sarcasm, luxuriates in the same pictures of sensuality, and is marked by the same touches of heart-searching pathos—a resemblance too strong to be caught by a mere imitator, yet so wonderfully inferior to its grand prototype, that they marvel exceedingly at the strange falling off. These gentlemen, the critics, are nothing without a comparison: when an anonymous production appears, they exert their ingenuity, in detecting the style of some well-known author, and then exult in their fancied judgment, and amuse themselves by drawing parallels, which exist only in their own imaginations. *Hajji Baba* presents a lively picture of Oriental manners; but perhaps two works embracing the same subject, never were less alike, than the Ispahani barber's adventures, and those of Anastatius: and we cannot help declaiming at the great injustice manifested in making these comparisons, which have an evident tendency to depreciate a very clever work. Mr. Morier, a gentleman whose long residence in Persia renders him perfectly conversant with the manners and customs of that country, has thrown the information, which he has acquired, into a delightfully entertaining shape: and if in painting the degradation of the human mind, under a religion and government, so ill calculated to foster just and noble sentiments, he has indulged in a strain of bitter irony, it does not by any means follow, that he entertains an utter disregard to social feelings, and a disbelief in the existence of common honesty, a charge which has been brought against him. For the honour of the Persian character, it were to be wished, that Mr. Morier had given one specimen at least of an uncorrupted heart, amid the numerous pictures of depravity, which he has presented: for the reader is reduced to an unpleasant dilemma, and must either believe, that there is no such thing as virtue in these Oriental climes, or that the traveller has been guilty of great injustice, in representing the whole population in Persia, as

equally base, worthless, and demoralized. It is true, that *Hajji Baba*, being a mere adventurer, like Gil Blas, is necessarily associated with the vilest portion of his countrymen; but if, in the multifarious incidents of his busy life, a few amiable traits had been elicited, they would have proved a pleasing contrast to the mean and grovelling vices, which are broadly displayed in every page. Yet we acquit Mr. Morier of the heavy accusation, that the malignity of unkind nature

“Has cursed his soul with such strong disbelief

In human virtue,”

that the most degrading crimes form only the subject of bitter pleasantry and horrid jests. The Persian character appeared to him sordid and base, and he has delineated the abominable selfishness, and the utter dearth of moral feelings and noble principles, which struck him in his intercourse with the nation, in vivid, nay glaring colours. The manners and customs of the country are described with great accuracy and faithfulness, but he rarely attempts to depict the scenery; and here the difference between *Hajji Baba* and *Anastatius* is so manifest, that we are amazed at the possibility of the authors being for an instant mistaken for one and the same person. The English reader is equally indebted to both for a fund of information, more copious and entertaining, than could be consistent with the gravity of a book of travels; and we hail these appendices to the ponderous tomes, produced by the performers of pilgrimages to the uttermost parts of the world, with sincere delight.

HAJJI BABA is the writer of his own history, the son of a barber at Ispahan: he disdains the profession of his father, and, being anxious to see the world, engages himself as clerk to a travelling merchant journeying to Bokhara. The caravan is attacked on its route by the Turcomans, and he and his master become slaves to a savage tribe. Compelled to accompany these banditti in their predatory excursions, he contrives to get himself recaptured by his own countrymen, where he meets with even worse treatment, than that from which he had just escaped; being plundered of a sum of money belonging to his master, which he had ingeniously managed to appropriate to himself. He is, however, at liberty, and being obliged to live by his wits, he takes up every trade

and every occupation that offers—is a tobacco vender, a water-carrier, servant to a physician at Teheran, a Suit to the chief executioner, a devotee, a miserable outcast flying from public justice, a pipe-merchant, and, finally, becoming attached to the Persian ambassador, when resident at Constantinople, returns to the capital of Persia, with equal honour and impunity. His adventures in these different situations are marked by roguery, trickery, and falsehood, which, however disgusting in themselves, are exceedingly amusing to the English reader, and exceedingly correct, as a picture of Persian manners and character. And having given this brief sketch of his employments, we shall endeavour to select the most striking scenes, which occur in his bustling and chequered existence.

“ Osman Aga, my master, was now on a journey to Meshed, the object of which was to purchase the lambskins of Bokhara, which he afterwards purposed to convey to Constantinople for sale. Imagine a short squat man, with a large head, prominent spongy nose, and a thick black beard, and you will see my fellow traveller. He was a good Musulman, very strict in his devotions, and never failed to pull off his stockings, even in the coldest morning, to wash his feet, in order that his ablutions might be perfect ; and, withal, he was a great hater of the sect of Ali—a feeling he strictly kept to himself, as long as he was in Persia. His prevailing passion was love of gain ; and he never went to sleep, without having ascertained, that his money was in a safe place. He was, however, devoted to his own ease, smoked constantly, eat much, and secretly drank wine, although he denounced eternal perdition to those who indulged in it openly. * * * The day before our departure, the prudent Osman had taken the precaution to sew into the cotton wadding of his heavy turban fifty ducats, a circumstance known only to him and me, and these were to serve in case of accidents ; for the remainder of his cash, with which he intended to make his purchases, was sewn up in small white leather bags, and deposited in the very centre of his trunks. * * * The caravan being ready to depart, consisted of about five hundred mules and horses, and two hundred camels, most of which were laden with merchandize for the north of Persia, and escorted by about one hundred and fifty men, composed of merchants, their servants, and the conductors of the caravan. We proceeded without impediment to Tehran, where we sojourned ten days to rest our mules, and to increase our numbers. The dangerous part of the journey was to come, as a tribe of Turcomans,

who were at war with the king of Persia, were known to infest the road, and had lately attacked and plundered a caravan, whilst at the same time they had carried those who composed it into captivity. Such were the horrors related of the Turcomans, that many of our party, and my master in particular, were fearful of proceeding to Meshed; but the account he received of the enormous price of lambskins at Constantinople was so alluring, that, in spite of every thing, he resolved not to be frightened out of his prospect of gain. A *Chaoush* had long been collecting pilgrims at Tehran and its vicinity, in the expectation of the arrival of our caravan; and as soon as we had made our appearance, he informed us, that he was ready to join us with a numerous band, a reinforcement which he assured us we ought to receive with gratitude, considering the dangers which we were about to encounter. He was a character well known on the road between Tehran and Meshed, and enjoyed a great reputation for courage, which he had acquired for having cut off a Turcoman's head, whom he had once found dead on the road. His appearance was most formidable, being in person tall and broad-shouldered, with a swarthy sun-burnt face, ornamented by a few stiff hairs by way of beard, at the end of a bony chin. Clad in a breastplate of iron, a helmet with a chain cape flapping over his shoulders, a curved sword by his side, pistols in his girdle, a shield slung behind his back, and a long spear in his hand, he seemed to bid defiance to danger. He made such boast of his prowess, and talked of the Turcomans with such contempt, that my master determined to proceed under his immediate escort.

“ We advanced by slow marches over a parched and dreary country, that afforded little to relieve the eye or cheer the heart. Our conversation chiefly turned upon the Turcomans; and although we were all agreed that they were a desperate enemy, yet we managed to console ourselves with the hope, that they were nothing to our numbers and appearance, and by repeatedly exclaiming, ‘ In the name of God, whose dogs are they, that they should think of attacking us ? ’ Every one vaunted his own courage. My master, above the rest, with his teeth actually chattering from apprehension, boasted of what he would do, in case we were attacked; and to hear his language, one would suppose that he had done nothing all his life, but fight and slaughter Turcomans. The *Chaoush*, who overheard his boastings, and who was jealous of being considered the only man of courage of the party, said aloud : No one can speak of the Turcomans until they have seen them—and none but an ‘ eater of lions,’ (at the same time pulling up his mustaches towards his ears,) ever came unhurt out of their clutches. But Osman Aga’s principal hope of security, and of faring better than others, in case we were

attacked, was in the circumstance of his being a follower of Omar ; and by way of proclaiming it, he wound a piece of green muslin round his cap, and gave himself out as an *emir*, or a descendant of the prophet, to whom, as the reader may guess, he was no more allied than to the mule, upon which he rode. We had proceeded in this manner for several days. when the Chaoush informed us, in a solemn and an important manner, that we were now approaching to the places, where the Turcomans generally lie in wait for caravans, and directed that we should all march in a compact body ; and incited us to make preparations for a desperate resistance, in case we were attacked. The first impulse of my master was to tie his gun, sword, and pistols, on one of the baggage mules. He then complained of an affection in his bowels, and so abandoning all his former intentions of engaging in combat, wrapped himself up in the folds of his cloak, put on a face of great misery, took to counting his beads, and thus prepared, resigned himself to his destiny. At length what we had so much apprehended actually came to pass. We heard some shots fired, and then our ears were assailed by wild and barbarous shoutings. The whole of us stopped in dismay ; and men and animals, as if by common instinct, like a flock of small birds, when they see a hawk at a distance, huddled ourselves together into one compact body. But when we in reality perceived a body of Turcomans coming down upon us, the scene immediately changed. Some ran away ; others, and among them my master, losing all their energies, ceded to intense fear, and began to exclaim, ‘ Oh Allah !—Oh Imams !—Oh Mohammed, the prophet ! We are gone ! we are dying ! we are dead !’ The muleteers unloosed their loads from their beasts, and drove them away. A shower of arrows, which the enemy discharged as they came on, achieved their conquest, and we soon became their prey. The Chaoush, who had outlived many a similar fray, fled in the very first encounter, and we never more saw, or heard any thing of him. The invaders soon fell to work upon the baggage, which was now spread all over the plain. My master had rolled himself up between two bales of goods to wait the event, but was soon discovered by a Turcoman of great size, and of a most ferocious aspect, who, taking him at first for part of the baggage, turned him over on his back, when, as one has seen a woodlouse do, he opened out at full length, and expressed all his fears by the most abject entreaties. He tried to soften the Turcoman by invoking Omar, and cursing Ali ; but nothing would do, the barbarian was inexorable : he only left him in possession of his turban, out of consideration to its colour, but in other respects he completely stript him, leaving him his drawers and shirt for all covering, and clothing

himself with my master's comfortable cloak and trowsers before his face. My clothes being scarcely worth the taking, I was permitted to enjoy them unmolested, and I retained possession of my case of razors, to my no small satisfaction. The Turcomans having completed their plunder, made a distribution of their prisoners. We were blindfolded, and placed each of us behind a horseman ; and after having travelled for a whole day in this manner, we rested at night in a lonely dell. The next day we were permitted to see, and found ourselves on roads known only to the Turcomans. Passing through wild and unfrequented tracts of mountainous country, we at length discovered a large plain, which was so extensive that it seemed the limits of the world, and was covered with the black tents and numerous flocks and herds of our enemies."

We have already mentioned the escape of Hajji Baba from his captors, and passing over his occupations of water-carrier and tobacco-vender, in which latter capacity he receives the bastinado for cheating his customers with an adulterated article, he becomes servant to a physician in Tehran, and falls in love with a young female slave, named Zeenab, also in the service of the doctor. They contrive frequent opportunities of meeting, but their intercourse is interrupted by a visit, which the king pays to the physician, and the fair Zeenab having pleased his majesty's fancy, his obsequious host instantly presents her as a gift to his royal patron. The girl is wonderfully elated at her good fortune, though Hajji Baba predicts the most terrible consequences, when it shall be discovered that she is not sufficiently pure for the inmate of a sovereign's haram. After her departure, he obtains an office under the chief executioner, and prepares to accompany the army in a campaign against the Russians. As we have not yet given an adequate idea of Hajji's dexterity in procuring supplies, we present our readers with the following extract.

"During my stay with the doctor, I had managed to set myself up with a small capital of necessaries, which I had procured either in presents from patients, or by happy contrivances of my own. As, for instance, I wanted a bed, a quilt, and a pillow : a poor man happening to die under our charge, I assured his relations, whom I knew to be the most bigoted of Mussulmans, that his death could be no fault of ours, for no one could doubt the skill, with which, he had been

treated ; but that the bed upon which he lay must be unfortunate ; for, in the first place, the quilt was of silk* ; and in the next, the foot of the bed had not been turned towards the Kebab †, as it ought to have been : this was enough for the family to discard the bed, and it became mine. A looking-glass was necessary to my toilet : a Mirza, sick of the jaundice, looked at himself in one which he possessed, and was horror-struck at his colour. I assured him, that it only proceeded from a defect in the glass, for that in fact he was as fresh as a rose. He threw it away, and I took it home with me. No one was stricter than Mirza Ahmak (the doctor) himself in all the exterior of religion, and scrupulous to a fault about things forbidden as unclean. I was in want of a pair of *yakhdens*, or trunks ; and a pair belonging to the doctor, which were lying idle in an unfrequented room, were frequently the objects of my contemplation. How shall I manage to become master of these ? thought I : had I but half the invention of Darvish Jafer, I should already have been packing up my things in them. A thought struck me : one of the many curs, which range wild throughout Tehran, had just pupped under a ruined archway, close to our house. Unseen, I contrived to lodge the whole litter within one of the trunks, and to make a deposit of old bones in the other. When they came to be moved, preparatory to the doctor's journey, (for he always accompanies the *Ikeah*,) the puppies and their mother set up such a confusion of yells, that the servant who had disturbed them ran breathless with the information to the doctor, who, followed by his household, including myself, proceeded to the spot. As soon as the state of the case had been ascertained, many were struck by the singularity of the circumstance, as an omen portending no good to the doctor's house. The doctor himself was only vexed at the loss of the trunks : he pronounced them to be *Nejes* (unclean) from that moment, and ordered them, puppies, bitch and all, immediately to be expelled. I was not long in appropriating them ; and very soon assumed all the consequence of a man possessing trunks, which also implied things worthy to be put into them. Little by little, I scraped together a sufficient quantity of effects to be able to talk big about my baggage ; and when preparations for our departure were making, I held myself entitled to the privilege of squabbling with the king's mule-drivers concerning the necessity of a mule for carrying it.*

The extortion practised on the wretched peasantry by the officers of the Shah, during the march of the army into Armenia, is depicted with a lively pencil. Hajji Baba being

* Strict Mahometans hold silk unclean.

† In the direction of Mecca.

cheated by his coadjutor of his share of a sum of money, wrung from the unfortunate inhabitants of a miserable village, already suffering from recent plunder, fortunately escapes the punishment, which, in this instance, falls upon the perpetrator, and is promoted to his post, that of sub-lieutenant to the chief executioner. Here the author has inserted a very pleasing episode, being the history of a young Armenian and his bride, who form a solitary example of innocence and virtue, and which, occurring out of the confines of Persia, and in the persons of natives of another country, does not apply to the remarks, which we have made on the unvarying turpitude, which characterizes every Persian introduced to us in the pages of Mr. Morier's novel. Hajji Baba, contrary to his practice, interested by their story, exerts himself in the service of the unhappy pair, and ultimately secures their happiness. A skirmish with the Russians is very happily described, though it gives a most unfavourable idea of Persian valour. The conduct of the peaceable members of the caravan is closely imitated by the military; but the whole account is too good to keep to ourselves.

“The morning had just broke when we reached the banks of the river. The chief executioner was surrounded by a body of about five hundred cavalry, and the infantry was coming up as well as it could. We were about fording the river, when of a sudden we were accosted by a voice on the other side, which shouting out two or three strange words in a language unknown to us, explained their meaning by a musket shot. This stopped our career, and called the attention of our chief, who came up looking paler than death. ‘What’s the news?’ exclaimed he, in a voice far below its usual pitch. ‘What are we doing? where are we going? Hajji Baba,’ accosting me, ‘was it you that fired?’ ‘No,’ said I, catching rather more of his apprehension, than was quite convenient; ‘no, I did not fire.’ In another minute more barbarous cries were heard, and another shot was fired; and by this time day had sufficiently advanced to shew two men, on the other bank, whom we discovered to be Russian soldiers. As soon as our chief saw the extent of the danger, and the foe opposed to us, his countenance cleared up, and he instantly put on the face of the greatest resolution and vigour. ‘Go, seize, strike, kill!’ he exclaimed, almost in one breath, to those around him.—‘Go bring me the heads of yonder two fellows.’ Immediately several men dashed into the river with drawn swords, whilst

the two soldiers withdrew to a small rising ground, and placing themselves back to back, began a regular, though alternate discharge of their muskets upon their assailants, with a steadiness that surprized us. They killed two men, which caused the remainder to retreat back to our commander ; and no one else seemed at all anxious to follow their example. In vain he swore, entreated, pushed, and offered money for their heads : not one of his men would advance. At length he said, with a most magnanimous shout, ‘ I myself will go ; here make way ! will nobody follow me ? ’ Then stopping, and addressing himself to me, he said, ‘ Hajji ! my soul, my friend, wont you go and cut those men’s heads off ? I’ll give you every thing you can ask.’ Then putting his hand round my neck, he said, ‘ Go, go ; I am sure you can cut their heads off.’ We were parleying in this manner, when a shot from one of the Russians hit the chief executioner’s stirrup, which awoke his fears to such a degree, that he immediately fell to uttering the most violent oaths. Calling away his troops, and retreating himself at a quick pace, he exclaimed, ‘ Curses be on their beards ! curse their fathers, mothers, their ancestry, and their posterity ! whoever fought after this fashion ? Killing, killing, as if we were so many hogs. See, see, what animals they are ! They will not run away, do all you can to them. They are worse than brutes ;—brutes have feeling,—they have none. O Allah, Allah, if there was no dying in the case, how the Persians would fight ! ’ ”

This action, however, cuts a very good figure on paper. Hajji Baba is sent to the head-quarters of the Shah, and attends the grand vizier’s levée.

“ I enjoyed the satisfaction of being looked upon as a man just come out of a battle. The vizier called to one of his mirzas, or secretaries : ‘ Here,’ said he, ‘ you must make out a *fetteh nameh*, (a proclamation of victory,) which must immediately be sent into the different provinces, particularly to Khorassan, in order to overawe the rebel khans there ; and let the account be suited to the dignity and character of our victorious monarch. We are in want of a victory just at present ; but, recollect, a good, substantial, and bloody victory.’ ‘ How many strong were the enemy ? ’ enquired the mirza, looking at me. ‘ Bisgar, bisgar,’ (many, many,) answered I, hesitating, and embarrassed how many it would be agreeable that I should say.—‘ Put down fifty thousand,’ said the vizier coolly. ‘ How many killed ? ’ said the mirza, looking first at the vizier, then at me. ‘ Write ten to fifteen thousand killed,’ answered the minister : ‘ remember these letters are to travel a great distance. It is beneath the dignity of the Shah to kill less than his thousands and tens

of thousands. Would you have him less than *Rustan*, and weaker than *Afrasiab*? No, our kings must be drinkers of blood, and slayers of men, to be held in estimation by their subjects, and surrounding nations. Well, have you written?' said the grand vizier. 'Yes, at your highness' service,' answered the mirza, 'I have written,' (reading from his paper,) that the infidel dogs of Moscovites, (whom may Allah in his mercy impale on stakes of living fires!) dared to appear in arms to the number of fifty thousand, flanked and supported by a hundred mouths spouting fire and brimstone; but that as soon as the all-victorious armies of the Shah appeared, ten to fifteen thousand of them gave up their souls; while prisoners poured in in such vast numbers, that the price of slaves has diminished one hundred per cent. in all the slave markets in Asia.' 'Bánkallah! well done,' said the grand vizier; 'you have written well. If the thing be not exactly so, yet, by the good luck of the Shah, it will, and therefore it amounts to the same thing. Truth is an excellent thing, when it suits our purpose, but very inconvenient when otherwise.' "

The glory of Hajji Baba is for the present at an end; he is called upon by the duties of his office to attend the execution, or rather the assassination of Zeenab, who having reached the period in which she can no longer conceal her expectation of becoming a mother, is sentenced to death. The scene is very striking.

" 'What,' said I to myself, 'is it not enough that I have been the cause of her death; must I be her executioner too? must I be the grave-digger to my own child? must I be the ill-fated he, who is to stretch her cold limbs in the grave, and send my own life's blood back again to its mother earth? Why am I called upon to do this! Oh cruel, most cruel destiny! Cannot I fly from the horrid scene? cannot I rather run a dagger into my heart? But no, 'tis plain my fate is ordained, sealed, and fixed! and in vain I struggle; I must fulfil the task appointed for me! Oh world, world! what art thou, and how much more wouldst thou be known, if each man was to lift up the veil that hideth his own actions, and show himself as he really is!' With these feelings, oppressed as if the mountain of Demawend and all its sulphurs were on my heart, I went about my work doggedly, collecting the several men who were to be my colleagues in this bloody tragedy, who, heedless and unconcerned at an event of no unfrequent occurrence, were indifferent whether they were to be the bearers of a murdered corpse, or themselves the instruments of murder.

“The night was dark and lowering, and well suited to the horrid scene about to be acted. The sun, unusual in these climates, had set, surrounded by clouds of the colour of blood; and, as the night advanced, they rolled on in unceasing thunders over the summits of the adjacent range of Albors. At sudden intervals, the moon was seen through the dense vapour, which covered her again as suddenly, and restored the night to its darkness and solemnity. I was seated lonely in the guard-room of the palace, when I heard the cries of the sentinels on the watch-towers announcing midnight, and the voices of the muazzins from the mosques, the wild notes of whose chant floating on the wind, ran through my veins with the chilling creep of death, and announced to me that the hour of midnight was at hand! They were the harbingers of death to the helpless woman. I started up—I could not bear to hear them more—I rushed on in desperate haste, and as I came to the appointed spot, I found my five companions already arrived, sitting unconcerned on and about the coffin that was to carry my Zeenab to her eternal mansion. The only word that I had power to say to them was, ‘*Shoud?*’ Is it done? to which they answered, ‘*Ne Shoud,*’ It is not done. To which ensued an awful stillness. I had hoped that all was over, and that I should have been spared every other horror, excepting that of conducting the melancholy procession to the place of burial; but no, the deed was still to be done, and I could not retreat. On the confines of the apartments allotted to the women in the Shah’s palace, stands a high octagonal tower, some thirty gez in height, seen conspicuous from all parts of the city, at the summit of which is a chamber, in which he frequently reposes, and takes the air. It is surrounded by unappropriated ground, and the principal gate of the Harem is close to its base. On the top of all is a terrace, (a spot, ah! never by me to be forgotten!) and it was to this that our whole attention was now rivetted. I had scarcely arrived, when, looking up, we saw three figures, two men and a female, whose forms were lighted up by an occasional gleam of moonshine, that shone in a wild and uncertain manner upon them. They seemed to drag their victim between them with much violence, whilst she was seen in attitudes of supplication, on her knees, with her hands extended, and in all the agony of the deepest desperation. When they were at the brink of the tower, her shrieks were audible; but so wild, so varied by the blasts of wind that blew round the building, that they appeared to me like the sounds of laughing madness. We all kept a dead and breathless silence: even my five ruffians seemed moved—I was transfixed like a lump of lifeless clay, and if I am asked what my sensations were at that time, I should be at a loss to describe them—I was totally inanimate, and still I knew what was going on. At

length, one loud, shrill, and searching scream of the bitterest woe was heard, which was suddenly lost in an interval of the most frightful silence. A heavy fall which immediately succeeded, told us that all was over. I was then roused, and with my head confused, half crazed and half conscious, I immediately rushed to the spot where my Zeenab and her burthen lay struggling, a mangled and mutilated corpse. She still breathed, but the convulsions of death were upon her, and her lips moved as if she would speak, although the blood was fast flowing from her mouth. I could not catch a word, although she uttered sounds that seemed like words. I thought she said, 'My child! my child!' but perhaps it was an illusion of my brain. I hung over her in the deepest despair, and having lost all sense of prudence and of self-preservation, I acted so much up to my own feelings, that if the men around me had had the smallest suspicion of my real situation, nothing could have saved me from destruction. I even carried my phrensy so far as to steep my handkerchief in her blood, saying to myself, 'This at least shall never part from me!' I came to myself, however, upon hearing the shrill and dæmon-like voice of one of her murderers from the tower's height, crying out, 'Is she dead?' 'Ay, as a stone,' answered one of my ruffians. 'Carry her away, then,' said the voice. 'To hell yourself,' in a suppressed tone, said another ruffian; upon which my men lifted the dead body into the taboot, placed it upon their shoulders, and walked off with it to the burial ground without the city, where they found a grave ready dug to receive it. I walked mechanically after them, absorbed in most melancholy thoughts; and when we had arrived at the burial-place, I sat myself down on a grave-stone, scarcely conscious of what was going on. I watched the operations of the Nasackchies with a sort of unmeaning stare; saw them place the dead body in the earth; then shovel the mould over it; then place two stones, one at the feet and the other at the head. When they had finished, they came up to me, and said, 'that all was done.' to which I answered, 'Go home, I will follow.' They left me seated on the grave, and returned to the town."

As Hajji Baba is a work which we most strongly and entirely recommend, our office only requires us to give such specimens as shall justify our approval, and induce our readers to procure the work: and we feel unwilling to deprive the lovers of this species of literature of the pleasure of hearing the hero tell his own story, by condensing the various amusing incidents, which it contains.

View of the Progress of Medical Science in Europe, during the two last Quarters of 1823.

[Written for the Calcutta Quarterly Review.]

From July to September, inclusive.—In the following sketch, which we are about to give of the progress of Medical Science, during the third quarter of the year 1823, our attention will be chiefly occupied with the various facts, and papers possessed of importance, which have appeared in works, allotted to the purpose.

No medical work, deserving of notice, has appeared during this period; yet medical knowledge has not been the less progressive on that account. On the contrary, we expect to be able to adduce facts to show, that the science has received several valuable additions, during the period, to which our notice is limited, and that it has even made a greater progress than in times, when voluminous productions were daily appearing in the different departments of the healing art.

PATHOLOGY.—The extent of injury, which the brain may occasionally sustain from disease, or from external violence, without at once putting a termination to the life of the sufferer, has often excited the attention of those, who have speculated respecting the extent of function, that may be imputed to this organ. Without referring to opinions foreign to the objects of the present essay, we may notice the leading features of a case, which holds some relation to this subject, lately published by Mr. *Pretty*, in the London Medical Repository (for Sept. 1823, p. 204.) A girl, twelve years of age, was seized with convulsions in the night, for which she was bled from the arm. On the following day she complained of pain in the head, with fever, and a pulse of 120. She was now bled locally with leeches, and a saline medicine with digitalis, as well as a purgative mixture, directed for her. Mr. *Pretty* was now informed, that prior to the fit, she had suffered great pain from the formation of an abscess in the left eyelid. Inflammation had commenced about a fortnight before, and leeches and poultices had been freely applied, after which the abscess burst. There had been a free discharge of pus; but at the time of the fit, it had very much diminished in quantity. After this attack, she was so free from suffering, although much reduced in strength, from the plan which had been adopted, that Mr. *Pretty* left her for several days to recruit. On calling afterwards, he found her in bed, with a return of fever, a slow, irregular, and intermitting pulse, some disposition to delirium and insensibility, and with another attack of inflammation in the eyelid. She was blistered on the back of the neck; had the head kept cool, by the constant application of vinegar and water; a few leeches were applied, and purgative medicines were again resorted to. The symptoms, however, continued to increase; an abscess formed again in the eyelid, which burst, and discharged a little every day. Delirium, tinnitus aurium, and restlessness, now supervened, and were followed by stupor, insensibility, and hemiplegia of the right side. The loss of motion and sensation of that side was complete. This state continued for seven days, when she died;

exactly three weeks after the epileptic convulsion, and five from the commencement of inflammation in the eyelid.

On dissection, the right lateral ventricle of the brain was found full of water. Plunging a knife in the situation of the left ventricle, some ill-conditioned pus escaped at the opening, which being enlarged in the direction of the left orbit, the walls of an abscess of very considerable extent were exposed, containing not less than one ounce of pus, some of which presented a dark hue, and some a healthy appearance: a little extravasated blood was also noticed. The whole of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum was diseased: it was preternaturally soft, and of a dirty yellow hue, when compared with the right, which possessed the natural appearance. No distinct left lateral ventricle could be found, so completely were its parietes broken down by the suppuration. The abscess took a pretty straight course through the posterior, middle, and anterior lobes, till it reached the dura mater, in contact with that portion of the os frontis, which is a little above a line drawn horizontally with the summit of the crista galli, and about half an inch from it on the left side: here was a perforation in that membrane, large enough to admit a crow's quill. A circular portion of the bone in contact with it was carious, the diameter of which was half an inch. The caries had penetrated both tables of bone, and very small perforations were discovered in it, through which the abscess must have made its way under the integuments of the forehead to the eyelid, where it discharged itself by ulcerative inflammation.

This patient had experienced two attacks of chorea, each of five months duration: one occurred in 1819, and the other in 1820. She afterwards complained very often of pain in the head; but as she looked well, little notice was taken of it; and even up to the time of the inflammation commencing in the eyelid, her ailments were not such as attracted much attention. The most remarkable features of this case are, the relation which this disorder had with chorea, the extensive disease that must have existed in the brain before the animal functions were impaired, and the external discharge of the abscess.

An instructive memoir has been published by Dr. *Andral*, of Paris, in which he describes some very interesting cases of the occurrence, and rapid developement of the *adventitious tissues*. (*Archives G n rales de M decine*, Juillet 1823.) The first instance, which he adduces, is one of *cancer of the stomach*, which terminated fatally within thirty days from the appearance of the first symptoms. The phenomena exhibited on dissection were those usually noticed in cancer of this organ. The second case exhibits cancerous tumour of the liver, arising and terminating fatally in three weeks. In this instance, the liver, which was large, passed beyond the edge of the ribs to the extent of four fingers breadth. On its convex surface several tumours, formed by a mixture of encephaloid, scirrhus, and tuberculous tissues, still in a state of crudity, projected. These tumours extended somewhat deeply into the interior of the viscus: between them, the texture of the liver was, however, perfectly sound. Some tumours of the same nature surrounded and compressed the ducts of this organ, as well as the pyloric extremity of the stomach. Case fourth

is an account of the occurrence of a cancerous tumour of the omentum, which terminated fatally in five weeks. The next case, which this excellent pathologist records, furnishes an example of a tuberculous tumour of the epiploon, which arrived at an enormous volume in fourteen days. Besides these, Dr. Andral has described several cases, in which tubercles have become developed in the different viscera of the abdomen and thorax in a very short space of time.

Two cases of *Melanosis*, a disease which has been but lately noticed on the continent, have been communicated to the profession, for the first time in this Country, by Sir Andrew Halliday, in two late numbers of the London Medical Repository. Both these instances of this rare disease—the only ones detailed by a British writer—were treated in the clinical wards of the infirmary in Edinburgh: in both, dyspnoea, cough, debility, a weak and quick pulse, pains through the whole body, and emaciation, were present. Several small tumours, slightly painful, were observed beneath the integuments. Both cases terminated fatally.

On dissection of the second case, which occurred at Edinburgh, the body was observed to be much emaciated, and several small black spots and tumours, visible during life, were found distributed over the body, chiefly on the trunk. These tumours were largest and most numerous in the mammæ: they were embedded in the cellular substance, were encysted, and when cut into, were found to contain a dark brown substance, almost black, and of a soft pulpy consistence, which could only be removed very partially, by washing, from the cellular texture in which it was deposited.

Within the *abdomen*, the cellular and adipose texture connected with the viscera had almost disappeared. The peritoneum lining the parietes of this cavity appeared of a blackish colour, and the black matter was irregularly deposited in striæ and spots within this membrane, which had lost much of its shining and transparent appearance.

The omentum was similarly altered; and several globular, shining tumours, of a black colour, were appended to it, which, when cut into, poured out a dark homogeneous fluid. Between the folds of the mesentery, and beneath the serous membrane of the intestines, there were numerous black spots, and small tumours. There was some unusual vascularity; and many small vessels, containing red blood, could be observed upon the portion of the membranes which formed the cysts of the black tubercles.

On removing the sternum and skull-cap, it was observed, that the whole texture of the sternum and the anterior portion of the ribs, and a great part of the occipital and parietal bones, were blackened, more brittle, and of a softer consistence than natural, but without enlargement or evident alteration, or thickening of the periosteum. Beneath the pericranium, black matter was deposited in the form of encysted tumours; but when these were raised from the bone, the black matter was found to enter by fine projections into foramina in the bone, without the intervention of any cyst. The whole inner table of the skull was of a darker hue than natural. The substance of the brain was natural; but several minute studs of dark matter were deposited in the course of the ramifications of the small vessels on the

membranes covering the base of the brain, and of the choroid plexus. Within the thorax, a number of small black tubercles, of similar structure with those in the integuments, were situated within the pleura costalis; and others, of a larger size, were attached to the surface of the lungs: all of them appeared enveloped in a slender cyst. The substance of the lungs was dark, and some minute black tubercles were embedded in it. Similar spots were noticed within the pericardium. The heart was softer than natural.

The appearances observed in the first case communicated to the profession by Sir Andrew Halliday, were entirely similar to those just described.

M. Bouillaud has been lately engaged in researches, which seem to elucidate the nature of some forms of *partial dropsy*, which occasionally fall under the observation of the medical practitioner. This pathologist, in an interesting memoir which he has published, has endeavoured, by detail of several facts and observations, to show that passive dropsies, or those which are not occasioned by acute or chronic inflammation of the serous membranes, are produced by the influence of some obstacle to the venous circulation; and that, in a considerable number of cases, such obstacle consists in an obliteration of one or more of the venous trunks of the part, which is the seat of the dropsical affection. By this explanation, the author, of course, denies that they are occasioned by a debility, either of the general system, or of the lymphatic vessels.

M. Bouillaud has introduced his pathological doctrine with the detail of seven cases, and of the appearances observed on dissection. Respecting these we may only remark, that the canals of the large venous trunks, proceeding from the seat of the disease, were observed to be completely obstructed by the deposition of coagulated lymph, or by the formation of a coagulum, in some instances; and, in other cases, these vessels were found entirely obliterated by the pressure of tumours developed in the adjoining viscera.

As to these cases, and the observations, with which the author has accompanied them, we may observe, that although they may be considered to, and assuredly do, require farther investigation, yet, as far as they go, they throw considerable light on the pathology of dropsical affections: how far venous obstruction may be considered a general cause of serous infiltrations, remains to be proved by more extensive observation. Before, however, leaving this subject, we shall state the author's deductions from the facts and considerations, which he has brought forward. 1st, "Obliteration of the veins is a cause of dropsy, in the part where such obliteration is situated: as this obliteration never occupies the whole of the venous system, the dropsies produced by it are *partial*; it has been an error to attribute these *local* dropsies to a *general* debility, or to an atony of the lymphatic vessels." 2d. "Passive general dropsies are owing to some obstacle to venous circulation: these dropsies are only general, by reason of the seat of the obstacle, which exists at the centre, and as it were, at the confluence of the venous system." 3d. "That it is highly necessary

to avoid confounding the dropsical affections treated of in this work, with those, which are the result of a chronic inflammation of the serous membranes; they are essentially different—the cause of the former is wholly *mechanical*, that of the latter entirely *vital*.” (Archives Générales de Médecine, Juillet 1823.)

Rupture of the *vena cava* is an occurrence, which although occasionally mentioned by pathologists since the days of Aretæus, has excited but little attention in modern times. There can be little doubt, if the numerous instances of sudden death were more closely investigated, than they usually are, that this would be found one of its common causes. Two very interesting cases, which have been recently detailed by Dr. Kennedy of Glasgow, in a very excellent memoir which he has published in the London Medical Repository (for October 1823,) seem to favour this inference. The first case, which came under the observation of this very intelligent physician, was occasioned by a fall from a haystack. The individual was young and vigorous. His back had struck the ground; and, about an hour after the injury, he described his principal sufferings as being in the organs of respiration, and in a circumscribed spot between the shoulders. He died in less than two hours from the time of his fall.

On dissection, a large clotted mass of purplish blood gorged the right thoracic cavity. It had been effused through a ragged longitudinal orifice, measuring six lines, in the pleural side of the *vena cava superior*, near the point where this vessel usually receives the *azygous vein*, before entering the capsule of the heart. About an inch above its termination in the right auricle, and within the pericardium, was a contraction of the *vena cava*, with a thickening of its coats, by which it lost more than one third of its natural calibre. “Neither an *azygous vein*, nor other vessel adapted in any way to execute its functions, could be detected in this subject, after the most minute search.”

“May we not,” Dr. Kennedy asks, “from fair induction, regard the want of an *azygous vein*, the preternatural thinness, which the *vena cava* presented, and its intro-pericardiac contraction, as the circumstances, which principally conduced to render this vessel less able to sustain the shock imparted to it, and all the thoracic organs by the fall?”

The second case of rupture of the *vena cava* which Dr. Kennedy has recorded, presents still more interesting particulars than the foregoing. In November 1822, an active female, thirty-two years of age, possessing an unimpaired constitution, was seized, six days after delivery of her third child, with *phlegmasia dolens*. From the first accession of her disease, the patient constantly referred her chief sufferings to an intense lancinating pain, deep-seated in the abdomen, and shooting downwards along the spine and course of the large crural vessels in the affected thigh.

“Repeated abstraction of blood, free alvine evacuations, sedative diluents with mercurials, tepid ablutions of the surface, internal refrigerants, assisted by tranquillity and abstinence, were ineffectually opposed to the disease. About noon of the fifteenth day of her illness, when attempting to turn herself in bed, she uttered a faint cry, fell into a

state of convulsive panting, which gradually became more and more feeble, and, in less than half an hour, was terminated by the extinction of life."

Dissection. Fourteen hours after death, the patient's left limb, which was greatly enlarged during life, had shrunk to nearly its natural dimensions. Its integuments seemed to have lost all their fluid contents; they were loose and puckered. The abdomen was filled with a thin sanguinolent fluid, and coagulated blood. This, to the amount of several pounds, together with the viscera, being carefully removed, a perpendicular rupture, with irregular edges, and measuring six lines in length, was discovered in the abdominal vena cava, between the first and second joints of the lumbar spine, near the origin of the chyloferous duct. That portion of the peritoneum, which lines the lumbar region, was remarkably thin, and easy to be lacerated.

The internal surface of the vena cava, from its origin at the conjunction of the iliacs, to the point where it receives the hepatic veins, was thickly coated, so as to lessen its diameter, with a straw-coloured, gelatinous deposition, through which many dark brownish spots were interspersed. With this inorganic substance, which could readily be scraped off with the handle of a scalpel, the interior and fibrinous coats of the vessel, especially in the vicinity of the laceration, were intimately blended. Its cellular tunic, over the same space, was much thinned, and tore with facility. Matter of the same kind was deposited, but in a layer of less thickness, on the concave face of the left iliac and corresponding femoral veins, half-way down the thigh, beyond which the dissection was not pursued. The uterine and vaginal veins which terminate in the left internal iliac, were filled with it; but, on their being divided, the end of a small probe could, without force, be inserted into their tubes. The cellular texture of the left thigh was changed into a substance resembling animal jelly.

An interesting case, which was characterized by vomiting of blood, and bloody dejections, by pain and dropsical accumulation in the abdomen, and by a jaundiced appearance of the surface of the body, has been published by Mr. Ward, of the London Hospital, (London Medical Repository for October 1823.) On dissection, those phenomena were found to be occasioned by tubercles in the liver, which possessed a pulpy, cream-coloured, and carious appearance. "The trunk of the vena porta was filled with a similar tumour, which completely prevented the passage of any fluid through it." The gall-bladder was distended with bile.

THERAPEUTICS.—A paper of considerable merit, on *delirium tremens*, or *delirium ebriositatis*, as the author denominates the disease, has appeared in a recent number of the Edinburgh Medical Journal. Mr. Blake (the author) divides the disorder into three stages: the first is characterized by symptoms, which chiefly mark a defect of sensorial or nervous influence; the second stage evinces considerable nervous reaction, with mental alienation in its various forms and degrees; the third stage usually supervenes in the course of one, two, or three days, after the appearance of the second, and is readily recognized by the

tying and drowsiness which usher it in. These several periods or stages are well described by the author, and they form the basis of the treatment which he enjoins.

The exciting cause of the disorder appears to him to be the sudden cessation of the application of such stimuli to the nervous system, (through the medium of the digestive organs,) the powers of which sink, in consequence, to the lowest ebb. When the disease terminates fatally, he considers it to be owing to serous effusion within the cranium.

With respect to the method of cure, Mr. Blake recommends, during the first stage, the practitioner to endeavour to cut short the disorder by preventing the accession of the second. He has found, at the commencement of ailment, effervescent draughts, in which were ten drops of laudanum, administered every second hour, with emollient, and, if necessary, anodyne enemata, very efficacious. In the intermediate hours, he has been in the habit of giving an ounce of rum, with a little warm water and sugar; and of presenting the warm bath, or tepid effusion, according to the strength of the patient. He also recommends frictions to the epigastrium, and that the head should be shaved, and well rubbed with strong volatile liniment. When the stomach is not irritable, he gives camphor mixture, with ether and tincture of opium. He prefers rum to other spirits, because patients in this disease are habituated to its use.

“ If, however, after all our efforts,” the author has proceeded to state, “ the second stage, or that of nervous reaction, supervene, we should administer full doses of opium, taking care at the same time to support the efforts of the system, by the assistance of diffusible stimuli, and antispasmodics, such as rum, brandy, wine, or porter, and camphor mixture, with ether.” “ To these I have been in the habit of adding calomel and Dover’s powder, say two grains of the former, and six of the latter, every two hours, until the system became affected, or the disease yielded. The warm bath should also be prescribed, with the view of soothing nervous irritation, and favouring an equal distribution of the blood, by exciting general perspiration; during the absence of which, cold applications ought to be kept constantly to the head, in order to diminish sensorial action. The state of the bowels ought to be watched; and whether costiveness or the nature of the egesta render evacuations necessary, the croton oil becomes as essential a remedy in this as in the first stage.”

On the supervention of sleep, which ushers in the third stage, and is at first disturbed, and accompanied with nervous startings, Mr. Blake advises all sources of annoyance to be precluded. If such, however, should occur, and the patient awake soon, in a state of alarm and nervous agitation, some warm stimulating drink, with a moderate dose of opium, ought to be given, and a mild and an assuring conduct adopted. These means will generally procure a long and refreshing sleep, from which he generally awakes perfectly rational; after which little more is required than to support the strength, and gradually diminish the quantities of stimuli, so as to bring the constitution back to a healthy and moderate degree of excitement.

A case of chronic hydrocephalus has been recorded by *Mr. Barnard*, (London Medical Repository for October 1823,) which was treated successfully by means of pressure. The head of the child was shaved perfectly clean, and broad strips of adhesive plaster were applied completely around the head, from before backward; and cross strips were also passed from one side to the other, so as effectually to support the parietes of the cranium.

Dr. Andral has furnished the profession with an account of a series of experiments, which he made in the Hospital La Charité, at Paris, in order to ascertain the therapeutical properties of *Strychnine* in paralytic disorders. This substance, whose chemical properties are those of an alkali, constitutes the deleterious principle of the *nux vomica*; and its action on the animal economy is so active, when prepared in its pure form, that *Mr. Andral* considers, that a twelfth part of a grain ought only to be exhibited as a dose to a full-grown person at the commencement of its use. After detailing a number of cases in which he employed it alone, some of which were instances of palsy supervening to apoplexy, others paraplegic seizures, and the greater number cases of partial paralysis occasioned by the preparations of lead, he deduces the following inferences from his observations.

1st. Pure *Strychnine* acts upon man like the extract of *nux vomica*, but with much greater intensity.

2d. The action of strychnine is so energetic, that it ought to be used with the greatest precaution. Its effects, moreover, vary in a remarkable manner, according to the susceptibility of the individual.

3d. Considered as regards its therapeutical properties, strychnine is more or less efficacious, according to the kind of paralysis which we may endeavour to combat with it. When employed in those cases wherein paralysis is connected with an inflammatory state of the brain or marrow, it may, very probably, augment the symptoms. In those subjects who are hemiplegic after cerebral hæmorrhage, this alkali is most commonly useless, and it is even to be feared that it may occasion inflammation of the cerebral substance around the apoplectic *foyer*. But there are cases in which, as if by a sort of habit, the paralysis would seem still to remain after the absorption of the extravasation: such cases may yield to strychnine.

Lastly. This alkali seems to be especially efficacious against paralysis, the cause of which cannot be referred to a lesion of the nervous centres; such as, more particularly, the species of paralysis to which individuals are subject who handle the preparations of lead. Of nine cases treated with this substance, six have been cured.

A very excellent paper, on the modifications and treatment of *marasmus*, has been published by *Dr. Darwall*, of Birmingham, (London Medical Repository for August 1823.) "There are," he has observed, "perhaps, very few instances of *marasmus* in which it is not advisable to commence the treatment with purgatives, though it may not always be safe to rely upon them solely for a cure. And here great caution is necessary, not to be deceived by the report of the parents with regard to the bowels: it is no unusual thing to be told, that the child is extremely relaxed, and that the bowels are moved seven or

eight times in the course of the day, when stricter enquiry shows that, although the child makes frequent attempts, little or nothing passes away. Here it can scarcely be necessary to observe, that purgatives are absolutely required; and, indeed, no other means can be advantageously employed till the bowels have been cleared out. Even, however, where diarrhœa really exists, much matter will still remain on the bowels; and though the more powerful purgatives, as calomel and scammony, might be injurious, it is quite essential to give something which may effectually dislodge the offending matter. When this lies, as it generally does, in the lower part of the alimentary canal, glysters, with oil of turpentine, will be a powerful assistance, and will most completely destroy any ascarides which may be present, and which so usually accompany the disorder. As an aperient medicine, under such circumstances, nothing can be found more beneficial than castor oil; and disagreeable as this drug is to adult persons, it is not often refused by young children.

“When diarrhœa attends marasmus, the dejections will for a long period consist of nothing but a dark-coloured, slimy, and offensive matter; and if occasionally a more natural evacuation should appear, it is quickly superseded by these diseased secretions. After the exhibition of castor oil, a great quantity of small black pellets, resembling sheep dung, are usually expelled, and it will often require repetition of the medicine before they entirely disappear. Sometimes, when this is effected, the disease vanishes, but much more frequently considerable derangement of the animal functions continues: the cough, bad appetite, furred tongue, and restlessness, remain, and demand additional treatment. If, under these circumstances, purgatives be persisted in, the disorder is only increased, the debility and emaciation are augmented, and death speedily closes the scene.

“When diarrhœa continues, the hydrargyrum cum cretâ, with two or three grains of rhubarb, twice a day, is a very useful medicine; and I have found, the diarrhœa having previously stopped, the infusions of chamomile and rhubarb, given in such proportion as to ensure a tonic effect, particularly serviceable, with one or two grains of calomel, at first every day, and afterwards only every other day.”

The author of this essay has detailed several interesting cases illustrative of the pathology of marasmus, and of the treatment which he recommends; these we cannot enter upon.

Fourteen cases of amenorrhœa have been published by *Dr. Lavagna*, of Milan, (*Annali Universali di Medicina*, Milano 1823,) in which injections into the vagina, with ten or twelve drops of the volatile alkali, in two spoonfulls of warm milk, and repeated several times in the day, uniformly procured a return of the catamenia, in the space of five or six days at the farthest, and sometimes at the end of twenty-four hours. *Dr. L.* has further informed us, that it uniformly caused all the concomitant symptoms to disappear, and was equally successful in every habit of body, and in every temperament of constitution. He has observed, that in general this injection produced a more or less disagreeable sensation in the vagina, according to the relation existing between the quantity of the alkali and the sensibility of

the parts ; but in no instance did he observe any unpleasant effects from its use.

An excellent memoir on the *cholera infantum* has appeared in the latest number of the American Medical Recorder which has reached this country, (No. 21, p. 49.) Its author, *Dr. Howell*, of Philadelphia, considers it to be endemic, during the summer and autumn months, in that city ; and he views it as holding a close relation to bilious remittent and continued fevers, from the circumstance of its prevalence when these forms of fever are predominant amongst adults. It seems very probable that these disorders are produced by the same, or similar causes ; and that the irritation of dentition, the ingestion of acrid, acid, and too much food, together with the accumulation of disordered secretions, may determine the disease to the mucous surfaces of the digestive canal.

When the gastric irritability is urgent in this disease, *Dr. Howell* recommends lime-water with milk, or, what is far preferable, solutions of the bi-carbonate of potash, with a few drops of laudanum or pæregoric elixir. If, however, the vomiting should still continue, a blister may be placed over the epigastrium. In the commencement of the complaint, if there be much febrile excitement, and if the child be of a plethoric habit, bleeding may be resorted to. He next advises calomel, to be exhibited in combination with ipecacuanha and opium : this medicine, he very justly remarks, tends to bring away bilious stools, while it tends to calm irritation, and to determine to the surface of the body. To these means should be added the tepid bath, when the surface is dry and harsh ; and, when the energies of the system are reduced, the warm bath, and frictions with stimulating substances, ought to be adopted.

The employment of *acupuncture* in anasarcaous swelling has been adopted in several instances with success. *Dr. Tweedale*, of Lynn-Regis, has published a case of its efficacy in a late number of the London Medical Repository, (October 1823, p. 313.) The serous infiltration passed off with great celerity, and no appearance of irritative or of erysipelatous inflammation could be detected around the punctures.

SURGERY.—A very important case of axillary aneurism has been recorded by *Mr. Bullen**, Surgeon to the Lynn Dispensary, in which the subclavian artery was tied above the clavicle, and the patient recovered, after several untoward circumstances, which occurred during the subsequent treatment of the case. The patient, a sailor, was sixty years of age, and was admitted into the dispensary for a soft pulsating tumour, of an oval and conical form, situated on the right side, and extending obliquely from the sternal end of the third rib, to a little above, and within one-fourth of the humoral end of the clavicle. It could be partly emptied of its contents by pressure, but would gradually return to its former size on the pressure being removed ; and at the same time, on applying the ear, a purring noise, at each systole of the heart,

* London Medical Repository for September 1823, p. 190.

was very distinctly heard. The right arm and hand were frequently benumbed, and, at times, very painful, and slightly swollen. The pulsation of the brachial and radial arteries was so feeble as scarcely to be felt.

Mr. Bullen, assisted by Dr. Whiting, performed the operation a few days after he presented himself at the dispensary. The usual way of tying the artery above the clavicle was adopted: some difficulty, however, was experienced, in attempting to pass the ligature around the artery, until it was more fully exposed by a partial division of the anterior scalenus muscle. After the operation was accomplished, nothing of importance occurred until the sixteenth day after its performance, when some hæmorrhage broke out, and recurred, several times, at more or less distant intervals; but, notwithstanding these occurrences, and the extensive suppurations from the sac, which even extended to the bronchia, the patient, at the end of three months and a half, was perfectly recovered, and could use both arms freely. The management of this very important case—the first successful one of axillary aneurism, that has appeared in this country—is very creditable* to the talents of Mr. Bullen.

Two interesting cases have been published by Mr. Liston†, of Edinburgh, wherein the operation of Tracheotomy was performed successfully. The first case was one of Œdema Glottidis, from chronic inflammation, and serous infiltration of the cellular substance of the larynx. The patient, (a man aged 36 years,) has continued to breathe through the tube inserted in the trachea during several months; and Mr. Liston considers it to be exceedingly doubtful whether or not the obstruction of the larynx will ever be so far removed, as to admit of the closure of the artificial opening.

The second operation of tracheotomy performed by this active surgeon, was on a child of eight years of age, who had received a violent injury on the larynx from a fall. A quantity of coagulated blood and bloody mucous was evacuated by the opening thus made; and when the discharge and coughing had ceased, a tube was then introduced, with most marked relief.

Dr. Sutton has lately published some useful remarks, (Medical Repository for Sept. 1823,) with cases, in support of the advantages that may accrue to the treatment of sloughing phagedæna, and of all irritable sores, from keeping them as long, and as completely excluded from the external air as possible. This is a part of surgical practice, which has been much injured by the adoption of vague hypothesis in preference to rational experience: to the latter source of knowledge Dr. Sutton wishes to draw the attention of surgeons, especially in the treatment of the disorders just alluded to.

• It will be observed, in the brief sketch, which we have now given, that, although we have had no *ex professo* treatises, and no voluminous works to notice, as belonging to this particular epoch, it has been more than usually productive of valuable facts and observations, which, though they have come before the profession in an unpretending man-

† Edinburgh Medical Journal, No. 77.

ner, are not the less valuable on that account. The largest works often contribute the least to the advancement of science, while particular observations and essays, and the contribution of accurately observed facts, furnish the best basis of medical doctrines and therapeutical precepts.



Sketch, from October to December, inclusive.—Amongst the somewhat numerous treatises, facts, and observations, which have appeared during the period embraced by this sketch, we will confine ourselves to those of a more practical nature, and to those real acquisitions, which have been made to our knowledge, in some branches of the science. It would be impossible to give an outline of all that has appeared, doubtless well deserving a very favourable mention, within the limits to which we are necessarily confined: we will, therefore, exclude, as far as we may be able, the *more common facts*, the *illustration of acknowledged principles of the science*, and the *more trite observations*, which may occasionally present themselves to our view.

PATHOLOGY.—M. Rostan's researches respecting *softening of the brain*, seem to us the most important production that has appeared on this branch of medical science, within the period to which we limit this sketch. Although this particular morbid condition of the brain had been frequently noticed by, and, consequently, was well known to physicians, yet no full and satisfactory treatise on the subject had appeared before the work of M. Rostan*.

Softening of the brain is described by him as varying in *degree*, in *situation*, and in *colour*. With respect to *degree*, it is sometimes as thin as "bouillie;" various gradations intervening between this and the natural structure, although the middle state between these two extremes is the most frequent. When the softening is by no means considerable, it is difficult to appreciate it, unless there be also change of colour, which frequently happens.

The *colour* of the softened portion may be yellowish, greenish, rose-coloured, red, chesnut, like lees of wine, or of a dull white. These shades may be met with in a larger or smaller number, at the same time, in the same individual. The greenish yellow is commonly found, in cases where the softening has been subsequent to an old attack of apoplexy. The rose-coloured shade, more or less red, is discovered in cases where the disease has been primary: it shows itself more particularly towards the circumference, and especially on the convolutions. The lees of wine colour is not uncommon: it gives to the softened part the appearance of a scorbutic spot, or of an ecchymosis. The softened portion is often of a dull white colour like milk, the whiteness of the medullary substance seeming heightened by the contrast. These are the colours which M. Rostan has most frequently observed, but the intermediate or other shades may likewise exist.

As to the *situation* of this morbid structure, it may be either superficial or profound. If the lesion be superficial, the convolutions are

* Recherches sur le Ramollissement du Cerveau; Ouvrage dans lequel on s'efforce de distinguer les diverses Affections de ce Viscere par des Signes Caracteristiques. Par Leon Rostan, Proff. de Medecine Clinique. Paris. 1823.

found tumefied and disfigured, either in a circumscribed part, or in the whole of the hemisphere, rarely in both, but always in a more or less uneven manner. When these parts are touched, they are found manifestly softer than those which have preserved their primitive form and colour. If they be cut with a scalpel, the edges which form the segments are obtuse, rounded, and uneven. When the back or the handle of a scalpel, or any blunt body, is passed over the altered part, a portion of this substance is commonly removed by it, which does not occur when its consistence is natural. This superficial form of the lesion follows the convolutions, dipping with them into all their soundings.

The alteration is often, however, seated deeply, although the superficial softening is, perhaps, the most frequently observed. Indeed all the parts of the brain are exposed to this disorganization. The corpora striata and thalami optici are, according to M. Rostan, the most commonly affected with it; after them the central part of the hemispheres, the middle lobe being its frequent seat. He has not observed it in the falx cerebri. The cerebellum and cerebral prolongations are not exempt from it. M. S. Pinel has often witnessed this species of lesion in the spinal marrow.

At these different depths, the softening may be more or less extensive—it may be the size of a haricot-bean, or it may occupy a great part of one lobe of the brain. The centre of the altered part is always more softened than the circumference, and the latter resumes its natural consistence in an irregular, indeterminate, and gradual manner. It is rare that both hemispheres are affected: when such is the case, the one is always more affected than the other. The same hemisphere may be softened in different degrees, in several parts; the softening may also accompany every other organic derangement of the brain.

With respect to the nature of this particular lesion, M. Rostan concludes, that, although a careful examination of the phenomena, indicating its presence during the life of the patient, evinces the frequency of its inflammatory character, yet it is not essentially the result of inflammation. He even has often observed it after symptoms of an opposite nature to those showing the existence of inflammation. He therefore concludes, that it is sometimes inflammatory, and sometimes not.

M. Rostan has divided the symptoms characterizing this morbid state of the brain into two stages. Those marking the first, being common to many diseases, are uncertain. They consist of severe, but not constant pain of the head, lasting sometimes for several months; diminution of the mental faculties—altered manner—hypochondriasis—drowsiness—numbness of the limbs, sometimes with stiffness and contraction; the sensibility sometimes impaired, and at others morbidly increased; occasionally delirium, with great agitation, ending in mental alienation or imbecility. Perversion of sight, or even blindness, frequently supervenes, and sometimes deafness: the other senses are but little affected. The digestive functions become variously impaired; and the urine is retained with difficulty. The pulse varies very much, but is seldom increased in frequency; sometimes it becomes slower than natural.

After these symptoms have continued for a longer or shorter period, the patient suddenly, or gradually, loses the use of one or more of his limbs, or of one half of his body : sometimes he is comatose, but more frequently the understanding remains perfect. When the attack comes on suddenly, the patient generally recovers the use of his intellects on the next day ; but fresh symptoms quickly come on, and he dies between the fourth and the fifteenth day, presenting the appearance of typhus fever.

Rigidity of the limbs, occasionally with great pain on being touched, frequently prevails ; convulsions seldom occur. The face may be either flushed or pale : and pain in the head now comes on, even if it had not existed during the first stage ; or, if it formerly existed, it now becomes aggravated. The patient is generally able, after a little hesitation, to place the hand on some particular part of the head, on being asked to do so ; and this is almost always the seat of the softening, and opposite the paralyzed side. Delirium is not a frequent occurrence ; but coma, more or less complete, is very common.

With respect to the absolute duration of the disease, it may run its course in a few days, or it may continue for months, or even for years, according to the severity of the symptoms. In point of frequency, M. Rostan considers it to be the most common lesion of the brain, and more frequent even than apoplexy.

M. Rostan notices amongst the most common exciting causes of this disease, the action of a scorching sun, or of intense cold ; violent percussion of the head ; intense thought ; long watching ; violent passions, especially chagrin ; and the abuse of wine, spirits, and narcotics.

Passing from the nervous system to the vascular, the chief topic which has been presented to our notice is the pathology of *Phlegmasia Dolens*, or swelled leg. This disease, although frequently severe and protracted, seldom terminates fatally. Cases, however, which have terminated in this way, have occurred to Dr. D. Davis, or have been communicated to him by practitioners ; and these have furnished him with the opportunity of ascertaining the appearances exhibited by the disorder on dissection.

From the data which Dr. Davis has thus obtained, he has endeavoured, and, apparently, with much success, to frame a proximate cause for this disease—an attempt which has frequently been made with respect to it, in modern times.

He conceives the disease “ always to consist of a violent inflammation of one or more of the principal veins within, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the pelvis, producing an increased thickness of their coats, the formation of false membranes on their internal surface, a gradual coagulation of their contents, and occasionally a destructive suppuration of their whole texture ; in consequence of which, the diameters of the cavities of these important vessels become so greatly diminished, sometimes so totally obstructed, as to be rendered mechanically incompetent to carry forward into their correspondent trunks the venous blood brought to them by their inferior contributory branches*.”

* Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, Vol. xii. Part II.

• In order to support this view, Dr. Davis relates the particulars of four cases, with the *post mortem* appearances ; and alludes to some others, tending to prove the accuracy of his opinion.

Three very interesting cases of *Aneurism of the Aorta* has been published by Mr. Ward*, showing how far this disease is capable of assuming the characters of cynanche laryngea, in its chronic form, and, consequently, of being mistaken for it. In all those cases, the pressure of the aneurism on the trachea had flattened this tube, and excited some degree of chronic inflammation in its internal membrane.

The occurrence of small-pox after vaccination, is one of the most interesting topics, to which we can solicit attention. Dr. Gregory†, physician to the Small-pox Hospital, London, has lately published an important memoir on the subject, which contains much interesting information. With a view of showing, how far the prevalence of small-pox after vaccination is on the increase, he has given, in a table, the total number of admissions into the Small-pox Hospital in ten different years, distinguishing such as occurred after real or presumed vaccination. “ From this table it appears, that, in the year 1810, the proportion of cases of small-pox succeeding vaccination to the whole number of admissions, was as 1 in 30 ; in 1815, as 1 in 17 ; in 1819, as 1 in 6 ; in 1821, as 1 in 4 ; and during the year 1822, as 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$.”

The next subject of interest to which Dr. Gregory has directed his attention, is the influence which the vaccine virus appears to exert over certain effects of the variolous poison, even when it altogether fails of imparting a perfect security from its future invasion. Here he has informed us—“ 1st. That vaccination does not appear to lessen the violence, or shorten the duration of the eruptive stage of fever, which is generally as severe, and even sometimes severer and longer in its duration, than that of casual confluent small-pox. 2nd. That it does not appear to influence the *quantity* of eruption upon the skin. 3rd. That the great power of vaccination unquestionably consists in modifying the *progress of the inflammation* in the variolous eruption.” Here the effects of inoculation are opposed to those of vaccination. “ Inoculation lessens the *quantity*, but does not alter, in the slightest degree, the progress of inflammation in that which is brought out. Vaccination, on the other hand, while it does not sensibly affect the *quantity* of the eruption, always influences, more or less, the progress of inflammation, however copious the eruption may be. 4th. Though vaccination modifies, in a large proportion of cases, the progress of inflammation in the skin and throat, “ it does not affect the course of the disease when the disorder fixes itself on other parts, particularly on the brain. It is in this manner that small-pox, after vaccination, occasionally proves fatal.”* Dr. G. has adduced two cases, in which cerebral symptoms supervened in the advanced stage of small-pox after vaccination: the brain, however, on dissection, exhibited no appearance of disease.

Having thus described the manner in which previous vaccination modifies small-pox, Dr. Gregory has next noticed the *degree* to which such

* London Medical Repository for Nov. 1823.

† Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. xii. Part II.

modification takes place. This varies very greatly. Sometimes the disease is so *highly* modified after vaccination, that it is often confounded with *Varicella*, or chicken-pox, and some other popular eruptions. "On the other hand, the modification is, in some few cases, so *trifling*, as hardly to be perceptible. Between these extremes, every possible gradation has been noticed. Of the fifty-seven cases of small-pox after vaccination, admitted into the Small-pox Hospital in 1822, forty-four were discharged in perfect health within fourteen days from the period of their admission. There were five fatal cases."

Dr. Gregory considers, that small-pox after vaccination unquestionably prevails in particular families; showing, that in them there exists some peculiar susceptibility of the variolous poison. This agrees with the observations of various practitioners: some instances which fully support it, have come under our own observation. Dr. G. has next stated, that the great majority of cases of small-pox subsequent to vaccination, which were brought to the Small-pox Hospital, have been persons between the age of fifteen and twenty-one. Nineteen was the average age of the whole. He has imputed the more frequent occurrence of the disease at this epoch, to something in the habit of body peculiar to that age, rather than to the influence of vaccination on the system having been, in some degree, worn out in the progress of life. To this opinion we cannot subscribe. Indeed, we are much inclined to infer, that the lapse of a few more years will show us, that vaccination furnishes by no means a permanent exemption from small-pox; and that, in almost every instance, a vaccinated individual may be infected by the disease, provided several years have elapsed since the period of vaccination, and the exposure to small-pox has taken place under circumstances favourable to infection.

Several particulars connected with the pathology of *Hydrophobia* have lately attracted notice. M. Marrochetti*, a surgeon who had resided some time in the Ukraine, had stated, that a peasant in that country had pointed out to him the occurrence of pustules under the tongues of those bitten by a rabid animal; that these pustules form before the developement of the hydrophobic symptoms, without attracting the notice of the patient, and soon disappear: and that the opening and subsequent cauterization of them, with the internal use of the decoction of dyer's broom, (*Genista lutea tinctoria*), always succeeded in preventing the supervention of this frightful malady. M. Marrochetti had, moreover, stated, that he saw a number of individuals, who were bitten by a rabid dog, treated in this way by the peasant, from whom he obtained his information; and that he had subsequently treated a number of persons under similar circumstances by the same means, and in no case had hydrophobia supervened. An event which occurred on the 12th October 1822, at Brulay, enabled M. Magistel†, a physician at Saintes, in France, to inquire into the correctness of M. Marrochetti's observations.

Several individuals of both sexes, and some sheep, having been bitten by a rabid dog, M. Magistel was sent by the administrative authori-

* Edinburgh Medical Journal for April 1823.

† Journal General de Medecine, Septembre 1823.

tips, and he cauterized the wounds 48 hours after the accident. He carefully watched for the pustules mentioned by M. Marochetti, and, in several of those individuals, he observed pustules arise under the tongue, unknown to the patients, without any precursory symptoms, and without occasioning pain, or cramping the movements of this organ. Some of these pustules appeared on the sixth day: others subsequently, and the last on the thirty-second day. M. Magistel has distinguished them into two species, which he has denominated the *Crystalline* and the *Opaque*. The *crystalline* pustules are projecting, rounded, transparent, of the size and form of hemp-seed, and contain a limpid and serous fluid. The *opaque* pustules are flattened, of a circular form, of the size of a lentil, and covered with a brownish pellicle, without transparency. The former seem situated at the superficies of the inferior surface of the tongue; the latter appear to penetrate into the substance of the organ. Almost all these pustules were situated on the sides of the frænum linguæ, and on the lateral parts of the inferior surface of that organ; but a very small number were seen on the edges and extremity of the tongue.

The crystalline pustules appeared at a period when the hydrophobic symptoms had not manifested themselves in any of those who had been bitten, and they did not appear in all the individuals. The opaque showed themselves at a more advanced period, all the bitten, without exception, exhibiting them. M. Magistel opened the pustules, evacuated their contents, and afterwards cauterized them, and gargled with the decoction of the "genista," as recommended by M. Marochetti. The cauterization of both species of pustules was soon followed by their perfect cicatrization.

The decoction of the broom was perseveringly administered to all who were bitten, and was used for washing their wounds. Of ten bitten, whom M. Magistel attended, five died with all the symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia, notwithstanding cauterization of the sublingual pustules, and the use of the decoctum genistæ. So far, therefore, as the cases of M. Magistel go, we fear that but little dependance can be placed upon the success of M. Marochetti's mode of treatment. The discovery, however, of the existence of pustules beneath the tongue of the bitten individual, during the interval which elapses between the receipt of the injury, and the developement of the malady, is a very important fact, and one which may lead to greater success in the treatment of this hitherto incurable disease.

M. Villermè* has also very lately observed sublingual pustules, in the case of a female bitten by a mad dog. The issue of this case was not known at the time when M. Villermè made this statement.

One great question in pathology is, whether or not hydrophobia and the vaccine disease are the only maladies which may be transmitted from the lower animals to man; or if a similar transmission may likewise take place in other disorders to which the lower animals are subject; and in the latter being the case, what are those diseases? In order to solve this question, Professor Remer, of Breslau, has adduced

* Revue Medicale, Août 1823.

a number of facts, which tend to prove, in a very conclusive manner, that certain other diseases, such as the violent coryza of horses, the plica of animals covered with hair, the gangrenous inflammation of the spleen, which occurs in cows, &c. may, from immediate contact, be transmitted from the animal to the human species, and these give rise to disorders entirely resembling those which gave them origin*.

THERAPEUTICS.—The first topic in this department of our subject to which we shall advert, is the treatment of that structural derangement of the brain to which M. Rostan has directed particular attention. Here, however, we have little information of a positive nature furnished us by the work of this physician: indeed he considers the disease almost uniformly fatal, when its existence is evinced by unequivocal symptoms, or when the second stage of the disorder is fully formed: when, however, we have reason to infer its existence in its first stage, it may be combated with success.

M. Rostan recommends general and local bloodletting, alvine evacuations, and revulsives, according to the particular circumstances of the case, and as it may reasonably appear that the disease is connected with inflammatory action. When it seems to supervene on a suppressed eruption, or suppressed hæmorrhage, or any other habitual evacuation, these may be advantageously restored.

In the second period of the disorder, the same means are also required; but the severity of the symptoms demand that they should be more energetic. If the disease appear to be of an inflammatory nature, after having combated the supposed cause, recalled a hæmorrhage, discharge, eruption, &c. which may have been suppressed, the antiphlogistic treatment becomes indispensable. General and local bloodletting, diluents, gentle laxatives, demulcents, and strict diet, should be ordered.

When the disease does not present an inflammatory character, it becomes necessary not only to enjoin abstinence from debilitating means, but, from the commencement, to apply rubefacients, to throw irritants into the great intestines, and to have recourse to tonics, aromatics, internal excitements, &c.

M. Rostan considers that, whenever the symptoms which characterize the first period of the disease manifest themselves, such as headache, vertigo, somnolency, loss of memory, numbness, diminution, exaltation, perversion of the intellectual faculties, they must be immediately treated by the means just pointed out, adapted according to the varying circumstances of the case; and that a system of strict regimen should be entered on. Wine, spirits, coffee, and spices, should be avoided; as well as every species of excess at table. The regimen ought to be mild and moderate, and the diet easy of digestion, but not too nutritious. Warm, as well as cold bathing, should be interdicted. Cold lotions to the head may be advantageous, provided that we do not permit reaction to be established, in the inflammatory form of the disorder: under the same circumstances, pediluvia containing mustard may be employed. The ordinary excretions may be kept up; but coitus must

* Archives Gener. de Medecine, Sept. 1823.

be carefully avoided. Too violent exercise, exposure to the sun's rays, violent emotions, long study, and watching, should be carefully shunned.

Dr. Davis, in the paper on *Phlegmasia Dolens*, to which we have already alluded, has made but little addition to our knowledge of the treatment of this disease. He seems to place considerable confidence in the administration of the powder of digitalis, given in the dose of two grains, and repeated every two, or at furthest every three hours, until the patient has taken from twenty-five to thirty grains, when it should be exhibited more slowly, and suspended as soon as any of its peculiar effects are produced.

In a very interesting case of *Purpurea Hæmorrhagica*, by Mr. Thompson*, of Whitehaven, the success of the active administration of the oil of turpentine has been very satisfactorily illustrated. Mr. T. very properly gave this remedy at first in doses of about half a dram, mixed up with the yolk of egg; he afterwards combined it with castor oil, and gave it in larger doses, as soon as it began to show its effects on the kidneys, and thus made it operate on the bowels. He alternated this mode of exhibiting it for a few days, when the disease was nearly removed. When convalescence took place, he gave the turpentine in half-dram doses night and morning; and tincture of columba, with the dilute sulphuric acid, through the day.

In a case of *vomiting of blood*, recorded by Mr. Denton†, in which the dilute sulphuric acid, with neutral salts and bloodletting, had proved unsuccessful, the exhibition of three grains of the superacetate of lead, combined with five grains of the extract of conium, and repeated every two hours, proved efficacious: the third dose put a stop to the hæmorrhage. The superacetate was then discontinued, and a mixture of neutral salts, infusion of roses, and tincture of digitalis, was substituted: the patient recovered.

Some interesting cases of *Pyrosis* have been published by Dr. Carter‡, of Canterbury, in an excellent report of the diseases treated in the Kent Hospital during the year 1823. Dr. C. exhibited the oxyde of bismuth in this disease, commencing with doses of five grains, three times a day, with fifteen grains of the compound powder of tragacanth. The dose of the bismuth was afterwards increased to eight grains. When costiveness supervened, it was combated by aperients given night and morning; or by pills taken at bed-time, containing calomel, rhubarb, and extract of hyosciamus.

An interesting instance of *Diabetes* has been recorded by Dr. Carter, in the same report, which was treated successfully by warm clothing, a scruple of Dover's powder at night, and hard work, so as to promote a copious perspiration.

* London Medical Repository for November 1823.

† London Medical Repository for November 1823.

‡ A General Report of the Medical Diseases treated in the Kent Hospital, from January to July 1823, with a particular Account of the more important Cases. By H. W. Carter, M. D. F. R. S. &c. London Medical Repository for November and December 1823.

A memoir on the medicinal use of the *Prussic Acid*, by Dr. Heller*, has furnished us with some interesting information respecting the employment of this remedy. He has found it of no avail in pulmonary consumption. In hooping-cough, however, and in hæmoptysis, he considers it to be possessed of considerable efficacy. In diseases of the heart, he has found it of most signal service. He has stated six examples of persons affected with aneurism of the heart, in whom he has been enabled, by means of this acid, to diminish the force of the palpitations, by weakening the contractions, and by moderating the flow of blood towards the organ. Taken, at first, in doses of ten drops in twenty-four hours, this medicine has been carried to the extent of above sixty drops, not only without inconvenience, but with the effect of producing a marked improvement, after other remedies had failed. It is of importance to observe, that the effects of the remedy, according to Dr. Heller, are not perceptible in the commencement of the treatment, and that it is only when the dose has arrived at thirty or forty drops in the day, that the abatement of the circulation is observed.

In *Epilepsy*, the prussic acid seemed to have the effect of postponing the fit, and sometimes of rendering it less violent. In cases of *hysteria*, it was of great service : in *hypochondriasis*, it completely failed.

The efficacy of this medicine in *dyspepsia*, and in those functional disorders of the heart accompanying that disease, has been recently contended for by Dr. Macleod†. We can support the opinion of this physician, with respect to its beneficial employment in those disorders, by our own experience.

The *sulphate of quina* has lately been much employed on the Continent of Europe, and especially in France, in those cases, in which the use of tonics is indicated. Its use also in Great Britain is becoming general. An excellent paper on the medical properties of this substance has been published by Dr. Elliotson‡. He gave this medicine in the latter stage of typhus fever, and in intermittents, with complete success : five grains were prescribed every six hours, in the form of pill. Dr. Elliotson next tried the simple quina ; and in eleven cases of ague, which he has detailed, it proved completely successful. This physician has never observed the slightest unpleasant effects, either from the quina, or its sulphate, although he has frequently given them every day for several weeks, and has pushed the dose to the extent of a scruple in twenty-four hours. Five grains of the sulphate Dr. E. regards as the largest dose that can be necessary : much larger doses have been given in France. The practitioners there, however, have not been so fortunate with respect to the effects of the remedy. They have found, that the sudden arrest of the paroxysms of ague have been much more frequently followed by inflammation of the liver and spleen, and these by dropsies, than before this substance came into use. We should be led to expect this result, especially in the more inflammatory kinds of ague, when proper evacuations, by means of cathartics and deobstruents, have not been attended to, either before, or during the exhibition of the

* *Revue Medicale*, for August and September 1823.

† *Medical and Physical Journal* for December 1823.

‡ *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, Vol. xii. Part II.

remedy under consideration—a species of neglect which French physicians are very guilty of, in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Dr. Coster of Paris has furnished us with some interesting remarks on the medicinal effects of *Iodine*. “Particular circumstances,” says Dr. Coster, “having led me to remain for eight months in Geneva, with this distinguished practitioner, (Dr. Coindet, who introduced this substance into medical practice, and has employed it very extensively,) I was enabled to observe accurately the good effects of iodine in enlargements of the glands, especially the thyroid gland, and in scrofulous tumours. M. Coindet first of all employed this medicine under the form of alcoholic tincture, and obtained very surprising effects from its administration in goître. It was not long before he perceived that iodine did not act solely on the thyroid gland, but that it diminished the size and form of the mammæ. In some imprudent patients, who, under an idea that their cure would be hastened by it, secretly exceeded the dose prescribed by the physician, it produced a degree of irritation, which induced marasmus.

“M. Coindet next tried the use of iodine in friction on the tumour itself; and the success from the application was so great, that of nearly one hundred individuals affected with goître, more than two-thirds were completely cured by it. The hydriodate of potass, incorporated with lard, was the form under which the iodine was first administered in friction.

“Soon after these successful results, the *iodine* was employed in scrofula, in the same manner, viz. sometimes internally, and sometimes in the form of friction. I shall not affirm that the success was as constantly favourable in this latter disease as in the former; but it is certain, that scrofulous tumours yield sooner to the action of *iodine*, than to that of any other remedy at present known. When the tumours, whether of the thyroid gland, or of the lymphatic glands, are hard and renitent, experience proves the effects of iodine are much more prompt, when the frictions are preceded by the application of leeches, and by submitting the patient to a demulcent regimen*.” M. Coster agrees with Dr. Coindet in stating, that if the lymphatic irritation become raised to the inflammatory state, which is marked by heat and redness in the tumified glands, the *iodine* quickly occasions suppuration, which, in scrofulous cases, it is essential to avoid, from the cicatrix which is always produced by it.” Under such circumstances, he considers it prudent to abstain from the use of *iodine*.

Following the example of the continental practitioners in the adoption of new remedies, physicians are beginning to employ the *iodine* extensively in Great Britain; and several instances of its success, in the ailments under consideration, have come to our knowledge. A case of its successful employment in scrofulous inflammation of the mammæ has been recently published by Dr. Carter†: and several practitioners have expressed their having obtained considerable benefit from its use in tubercular consumption, after the inflammatory symptoms had subsided.

* Archives Gener. de Medecine, Juillet 1823.

† London Medical Repository for December 1823.

While making mention of some of the remedies lately introduced into medical practice, we cannot mention in too favourable terms M. Magendie's "Formulary for the Preparation and Mode of Employment of several New Remedies," which has been lately translated by Mr. C. T. Haden, with copious notes. It will form an useful manual to those, who wish to enter on the exhibition of these substances in the treatment of diseases.

Acupuncture, a practice, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to our intercourse with the eastern world, has lately attracted considerable notice in this country. "Several proofs of its successful employment in chronic and acute rheumatism, and as the safest and most efficacious means of removing anasarcaous swellings and dropsical effusions near the surface of the body, have been recorded in the London Medical Repository for the latter months of the year 1823." The most decided case, however, of its very beneficial use in the diseases commonly supposed to be seated in muscular textures, has been published by Mr. Finch, of Greenwich. A man, (a patient of Mr. Bromley, a neighbouring practitioner,) had received a lacerated wound of the scalp, and other wounds on different parts of his body, to which traumatic trismus, approaching to tetanus, supervened. Mr. Finch intimated to Mr. Bromley a wish to try the effect of acupuncture, and was permitted to accompany him to the patient's house. "The patient was in a most distressing situation, with a pulse of 130; the jaw completely locked; and, from the extreme rigidity of the muscles about the throat, he was incapable of swallowing the smallest quantity of fluid.

"Having obtained permission to employ the needles, I introduced one into the masseter muscle of the right side, and was much gratified to find *that* muscle, as well as the sterno-cleido-mastoidens, platysma myoides, and all the muscles of the neck and throat of that side, instantaneously relieved from their spasmodic contraction. Another needle was then introduced into the left masseter; and relief, though not to the same extent, was immediately afforded. Such was the effect of the operation, that before we left the room, the patient took a large dose of tinctura opii and a cup of chocolate, although he had been unable to swallow any thing for some considerable time before. He is now perfectly recovered*."

Such is the state of the progress of medical science, especially of those departments which more immediately belong to the practical exercise of it, during the period to which we have limited ourselves. It will be seen, that it has not been devoid of interest to the pathologist, and that it has furnished some important facts in the practical review of the science.

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Leeds Philosophical Society.—Mr. Waterton lately read, a very entertaining lecture at this Society, part of which was devoted to a new and improved mode of preserving specimens of natural history for mu-

seums. As this can scarcely fail to be interesting to our readers, we give the following brief account of it, taken from the New Monthly Magazine. Mr. W. began by stating "some of the principal defects

* London Medical Repository for November 1823.

of the old system, especially in the preparation of quadrupeds. It was found that the nose, lips, and ears, always shrivelled up like a mummy, on which account it was proposed by some to cut them off, and substitute wax for them. Before he went the last time to South America, he concurred with Sir Joseph Banks in thinking, that it was impossible to remedy this great defect; but as he lay in his hammock one night, in the month of June 1820, a complete remedy struck his mind, and it was a mere simple deduction from facts and principles, with which he had been familiar for eighteen years. He did not sleep till he had killed an animal, tried the plan, and found it answer wonderfully well. The grand discovery, however, he had made previously: it was the solution—alcohol and corrosive sublimate. This he communicated some years ago to the Society of Arts and Sciences. We must state, however, that he could not fairly claim the entire credit of this discovery: he made it first, it was true, many years ago, when he was yet a boy; but he laid it aside from fear of poisoning persons with the sublimate, and only resumed it on finding that his friend Mr. Edmonstone, a gentleman well known in the West Indies, and now of Cardross Park, near Dumbarton, made use of exactly the same mixture for his specimens, with success, and without danger. His new plan for preserving quadrupeds entire, and in perfect shape, consisted in the application of "internal sculpture." He cut away the gristle from the nose and ears, and removed every thing from the body but the mere external skin: he then stuffed it as usual, and introduced a wooden skewer or needle, which he called a working iron, into the inside, and thus pushed out the skin into precisely its proper shape. A difficulty, however, presented itself, as the needle would not work easily amongst oakum or tow, with which the animal was stuffed; but it soon

struck him, that chaff or sawdust would answer instead of oakum, and on trial he found that it succeeded perfectly: at a certain period after the skin was taken off, he found that it would obey the needle implicitly. Before that period it was too soft, and after that period it was too stiff; but, taken at the precise time, which differed in different animals, the skin and hair received any shape or impression that might be wished. Mr. W. here showed a cat's head lately prepared, and contrasted it with that of a monkey done on the old system: the latter was shrivelled and disfigured; the former had all the expression of life, the lips, nose, and ears being perfect. To form the true shape of the nose, he introduced his working iron at the top of the head; and to bring the ears into shape, he introduced his iron through the nostril. To do this internal sculpture perfectly, it was necessary to have a living animal of the same species before him, in order that the muscles, features, and limbs might be accurately traced. Mr. Waterton proved the complete success of his plans, by exhibiting specimens of the large ant-bear, the cayman (alligator,) the armadillo, the land turtle, the tarantula spider, the bittern, the partridge of Cayenne, &c. all of which were of the natural shape and colour, and seemed to glow with actual life. When the preparation got its form, he let out the sawdust through a hole in the foot, leaving the animal hollow. For greater convenience of package, he often separated the animals into different parts, making the tail, limbs, &c. to fit on or take off at pleasure. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Waterton requested the secretary to read a few passages from his journal, on the natural history of the sloth, (which has been grossly mistated by naturalists,) and of the ant-bear, and describing the perilous conflicts he had in South America with a large serpent and ferocious cayman, or alligator, both

of which he secured and killed, without injuring them as specimens.

Ascent of Mount Rosa.—The 25th volume of the Memoirs of the the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, contains an account of a journey to the top of the southern peak of Mount Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, forming a circus of gigantic peaks round the village of Macugnaga, and supposed to derive its name from some resemblance to an expanded rose. Its summit has hitherto been regarded as the most elevated point in Europe, except that of Mount Blanc; and the observations made on this occasion by Messrs. Zumstein and Vincent, the enterprising individuals who accomplished the ascent, tend to prove its superior height, even to Mount Blanc. Vincent first reconnoitred the mountain, particularly the frozen steep leading to the south-west peak. He proceeded across immense beds of snow to the summit of a lofty pyramid of ice, where but for a heavy snow-storm beneath him, a most extensive prospect would have presented itself. At this point he fixed a cross as a signal, and returned to his companion. On the 11th of August, 1819, the two travellers, furnished with proper philosophical instruments, as well as with cramps to their shoes, hooks, and poles shod with iron, set out, attended by a hunter. They reached the region of eternal snow, and passed those miners' cabins which are esteemed the most elevated dwellings in Europe, and habitable only during two months in the year. Hence every step of their progress required the aid of their hooks and poles, and they were obliged to protect their eyes with veils and glasses. They soon found themselves on the glaciers, and saw the summit of Mount Blanc, illumined by the rays of the rising sun. For several hours they advanced across a sea of ice, assisted by the solid snow, which formed bridges from one mass of ice to

another. Thus they reached the rock at which the glacier of Embours commences. Here they were 11,256 feet above the level of the sea: vegetation had nearly disappeared, only a few lichens and umbellificarias being discoverable. The ice now became more broken up, and their passage over masses of snow, of uncertain solidity, with deep abysses beneath them, was far from enviable. A violent snow-storm now overtook them, from which they found shelter under an impending mass of ice, of threatening appearances, and which, the following day, actually fell with a horrible crash. The remainder of their journey, although short, was the most perilous, as they had to climb an almost perpendicular acclivity, by means of steps, which they cut as they proceeded, whilst a terrific gulf yawned beneath their feet, into which the slightest trip must have precipitated them. On the summit of the south-west peak, which appeared to be 13,920 Paris feet above the level of the sea, they drank to the health of Saussure and Humboldt. By their observations made here, the highest peak of Mount Rosa appeared to be 15,600 Paris feet above the level of the sea, whereas that of Mount Blanc is only 14,793.

RUSSIA.

Russian Expedition.—The ships Wostok and Mirini, commanded by Capt. Bellinghausen and Capt. Lazarew, sailed from Cronstadt, July 3rd, 1819, and having touched at Copenhagen, Portsmouth, and Rio de Janeiro, proceeded to the south polar seas. On the 24th of December, they were in the 52d degree of latitude, and perceived land covered with snow. The following day they approached King George's Island, the N. E. coasts of which were surveyed by Cook: they spent two days in surveying the S. W. coasts. On the 17th they passed Clerk's Rock, steering towards Sandwich Land: on the

22d discovered a new island, to which Capt. B. gave the name of Marquis of Traverse's Island, (the Russian minister of the marine.) This island, the position of which is not precisely marked by M. Simonoff, contained a peaked mountain, which was constantly smoking, and surrounded by volcanic substances. They ascended it; but the expedition was without naturalists, those who had engaged to accompany it, not having joined at the appointed time. On the 27th they passed the Isles De La Rencontre, at the distance of 30 miles; and on the 29th, reached the island called by Cook, Sandwich Land. The great English navigator thought that Capes Saunders, Montague, and Bristol, were, or at least might be, the points of a land of a certain extent. The Russians sailed round them, surveyed them carefully, and found that they are only islands of small compass, as rocky and as sterile as King George's Island. Perpetual snow covers those black rocks, which rise from the bosom of an ocean enveloped in eternal fogs. The moss, the only vegetation of King George's Island, disappears entirely at Sandwich Land, which ought to be called the Southern Sandwich Islands, to distinguish them from those in the great ocean. Floating ice began to fill the sea: the walruss, and the penguins in great numbers, chased the fish. On the 4th of January 1820, the expedition, after reaching lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$, left Sandwich Land, and sailed eastward, following at first the parallel of 59° , but gradually it reached in an oblique line, $69^{\circ} 30'$. In this latitude a barrier of eternal ice arrested the navigators. "The south pole," says Mr. Simonoff, "is surrounded by a band of ice 300 toises thick." This assertion is perhaps too general. The Russians were more than once on the point of perishing in these frightful seas: the floating ice threatened to dash their vessels to pieces; and the enormous waves, disengaging them

from the shock of the ice, exposed them to the danger of falling over. They suffered dreadfully from the snow and humidity, though it was the summer season in that hemisphere. Happily the most violent tempests did not occur till after the 7th of March; and, on the other hand, it was from the 3d to the 7th of March that the masses of floating ice were the most numerous. These dates are worthy attention: they prove, that even in those high latitudes, approach of the equinox is accompanied, as among us, by great commotions in the air and the water. The Aurora Australis often charmed the expedition. It appeared to come constantly from the pole, and not from all the points of the horizon: it delighted the navigators by the variety and brilliancy of its colours, which resembled those of the rainbow. It assumed a thousand momentary forms: sometimes, like a whitish column, it arose steadily in the sky; sometimes, broken into bright rays, it seemed to traverse the region of the clouds. As early as the fifth of March, the *Mirini* had parted from the *Wostok*, to proceed in a lower latitude to Port Jackson—a very judicious arrangement, because the twofold route of these vessels across the polar seas to the south of Sandwich Land, of the Island of Circumcision, Kerguelen's Land, has swept a great extent of seas hitherto unknown, and almost demonstrated, that no land of any considerable extent exists there, since the two Russian vessels, taking two different routes, did not even meet an islet. On the 19th of March, the *Wostok* steered northwards, and on the 30th anchored in Port Jackson, after a cruise of 130 days in the south polar seas: the *Mirini* joined seven days afterwards. This first campaign was remarkable: it conducted the Russian flag through a part of the ocean, where Captain Cook had indeed made some bold advances, and rather nearer to the pole than those

of Captain Bellinghausen; but the latter, by sailing on a parallel, remained longer within the polar circle than Cook.

M. Simonoff seems to have employed his time well, both at Port Jackson and on the voyage between the tropics. Numerous astronomical observations on the southern celestial hemisphere have been added to those of Lacaille. Our navigator also made daily observations of the barometer; and he has demonstrated an important fact, viz. that the mercury in the barometer experiences between the tropics a periodical and daily elevation and depression, reaching its greatest height at nine in the morning and nine in the evening, and falling to its lowest point at three in the morning and three P. M. On the 31st October 1820, the expedition quitted Port Jackson to enter the Polar Seas a second time. On departing from Macquarrie Island, the navigators began to sail round the pole, which they endeavoured to approach as near as they could: once only they reached the 70th degree. Near Macquarrie Island they saw many English whalers, who were hunting sea-elephants and seals, which are extremely numerous on the coasts of that island. They here, for the first time, felt a submarine earthquake. The shock was very violent, and the whalers had noticed three during the night. According to their account, an earthquake is felt in those seas every month.

On the 11th of January 1821, they at length discovered an island surrounded with ice, to which they gave the name of Peter Island. It is in $69^{\circ} 30'$ south lat. and in 91° west longitude of Greenwich, ($93^{\circ} 20'$ west of the meridian of Paris.) It is the meridian of the Gallapagos islands. On the 17th of January, still sailing under the same latitude, they discovered a coast environed with ice, the end of which they did not distinctly see. They called it the Coast of Alexander I. and sailed along it from the 73d to the 74th de-

gree of west longitude from Greenwich. They were inclined to believe that this coast is of no great extent. These two discoveries are highly interesting: they are the two nearest points of land to the south pole with which we are acquainted, unless a vague rumour should be confirmed, of land discovered in the southern ocean by an American whaler in lat. 72° . From Alexander's Coast the Russians repaired to the islands of New Shetland, which they examined with great care and accuracy. They increased the number by six, which makes the number of new islands added by this voyage to geography, amount to thirty. Those of New Shetland are smaller, and especially narrower, than they were supposed to be from the account of Mr. William Smith. The Russians, when to the south of several of these islands, saw distinctly the English and American whalers at anchor to the north of them. The expedition proceeded from this point to New Georgia, whence it sailed, in 1819, to traverse the Polar Seas. Thus returning to the same point, it had completed the circumnavigation of the globe in the Southern Frigid Zone, in a more instructive and more useful manner than the celebrated Captain Cook. Returning to Europe, they touched at Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, and arriving at Cronstadt 29th July 1821, ended this great voyage, which had lasted two years and twenty-one days, during which time only three persons out of two hundred died.

Biographical Account of M. Haüy, a celebrated Mineralogist and Botanist.—Rene Just Haüy, honorary canon of Notre Dame, member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. was born at St. Just, a little town in the department of Oise, on the 28th of Feb. 1743. He was elder brother of the late M. Haüy, inventor of a new method of instruction for such as are born blind. Their father was a poor weaver; but, as there was then an abbey at St.

Just, the prior, taking notice of young Haüy, who was very assiduous in his attendance on religious services, and had a particular taste for the choral chantings, directed some of the religious to give him instruction, the rudiments of which he acquired so rapidly, that his masters prevailed on his mother to take him to Paris, where he readily found the means of prosecuting his studies.

The first place procured for him was that of a boy's place in the Quire, in a church of the quarter St. Antoine. Here, by a rapid proficiency, he became an excellent musician. At length he obtained an exhibition in the college of Navarre, and here commenced the series of his regular studies.

On the expiration of the term of his scholarship, his masters associated him in their labours; and, at the age of 21, he was regent of the fourth class. Soon after, he was removed to be regent of the second in the college of Cardinal Lemoine. At that time, he had not applied himself to physics and natural history; but, meeting here with Lhomond, who to his other acquirements in science added that of a profound herbalist, young Haüy, in complaisance to this new friend, whom he chose also for his father confessor, bent his studies to a course of botany.

As the College of Lemoine is in the vicinity of the Garden of Plants, M. Haüy, observing one day a crowd of auditors attending a lecture of Daubenton on mineralogy, found here a line of study perfectly analogous to his taste. This led the way to his discoveries in crystallography. To him it seemed paradoxical, that the same salt should develop itself in cubes, prisms, needles, &c. without changing an atom of their composition, while the rose ever preserves the same petals, the acorn its curvatures, and the cedar a uniform height.

M. Haüy, in these investigations, examining some minerals in the possession of his friend, M. DeFrance, happened to let fall a beautiful

groupe of calcareous spath crystallized into prisms. In some of the fragments Haüy discovered the form of the crystal rhomboides of the Iceland spath. Like the geometer of antiquity, he exclaimed, "I have found it!" and, in fact, the whole of his crystallographical theory, a monument as imperishable as geometrical truths, is founded on Haüy's observation. It requires, however, to be unfolded and completed by the deductions of geometry.

Now it was that Haüy devoted his labours more eagerly to the structure of crystals, inventing the means of admeasurement and description; and then first revealing his discoveries to his friend and tutor, Daubenton, he at once recognized their value, and, imparting them to M. Delaplace, the author was prevailed upon, though with a modest reluctance, to communicate them to the Academy of Sciences. He appeared, accordingly, at the Louvre, in the costume prescribed by the canons. He had conscientious scruples as to wearing the ecclesiastical habiliments then in use, but was overruled by the advice of a doctor of the Sorbonne. On the 12th of February 1783, he was admitted as an adjunct in the class of botany.

In the prosecution of these peaceable labours, the revolution took its rise; and soon after, on the downfall of the Bastile, the monarchy underwent the same fate. Haüy refused to take the oath to the Ecclesiastical Constitution newly adopted; and, being deprived of all his employments, was reduced to a degree of poverty resembling that of the singing boys.

Haüy was not exempt from dangers still more imminent. One day his privacy was broke in upon by intruders, who demanded his fire-arms; he shewed them some sparks of his electrifying machine. His papers were seized, which only contained mathematical calculations, his collections searched, and he, with other priests, was shut up in the seminary of St. Firmin, which

had been converted into a prison. Here, meeting with a number of his friends, his mind became tranquilized, and he thought only of putting his crystals in order. One of his former pupils, and afterwards his colleague, M. G. de St. Hilaire, procured an order from those in power for his liberation; but he was then so reconciled to his situation, that he only quitted it, by a kind of constraint, on the 2d of September.

It was fortunate for Haüy that he was dislodged from that scene of subsequent massacres. He seemed unconcerned at the tumultuous bustle around him, and saw little of it, except that, one day, being ordered to appear at the review of his battalion, he was instantly put on the reformed list, the cause alleged being his *mauvaise mine*, his unsoldierly looks and appearance.

When the convention was at the paroxysm of its violence, it is curious that Haüy should be appointed a commissary of weights and measures, and conservator of the cabinet of Mines. When Lavoisier was arrested, and Borda and Delambre were stripped of their employments, Haüy had the courage to write in their favour. It affords matter of astonishment that, in such times, one who was himself a nonjuring priest, should fulfil all the ecclesiastical functions with absolute impunity.

On the death of Daubenton, many expected that Haüy would have been named his successor; but Dolomieu was appointed. This last, in violation of the law of nations, was then immured in the cells of a prison at Naples; and the only token of his being in existence was a few lines scrawled on the margin of a book with some wood smoked by a lamp, and which, by the humane generosity of an Englishman, who bribed the gaoler, was transmitted to Paris. Haüy was one of those who solicited the most earnestly for Dolomieu's appointment.

It was not, however, till the conclusion of a treaty of peace that Do-

lomieu was released from his confinement; and his premature death, brought on by his sufferings, made way for Haüy's nomination to the vacant place.

From that time, as from a new epoch, the study of mineralogy has assumed a more animated direction, and its collections have been more than quadruple. In the succeeding and recent discoveries, a display of order and method was conspicuous; and the learned in mineralogy, from all parts of Europe, were eager to attend the lectures of a professor, so elegant, so clear, in his explications, and so complaisant. His natural benevolence made him ever accessible, even to the most humble students, who were familiarly admitted into his interior apartments, and treated upon the same footing as pupils, or scientific characters of the highest rank.

Haüy's name has been placed on the list of one of the faculties of the university. He had an adjunct worthy of him, in M. Brongniart, now a member of the Academy of Sciences, and his successor in the Museum of Natural History. So zealous was Haüy for rendering himself useful, that he was accustomed to send for the pupils of the Normal School, to enter into conversation with them, initiate them in his secrets, as it were, in play, and never dismissing them without an ample collation. His time was fully occupied in religious exercises, profound and unremitting studies, and acts of benevolence, especially towards the rising generation. No intolerance gave a wrong bias to his piety, nor could the most sublime speculations divert him from performing any office prescribed by the Ritual. From the nature of his researches, the finest jewels were often the objects of his observations; but, to a man of his sentiments, the crystals only attracted attention. One degree more or less in the angle of a schori, or of a spath, would have interested him more than all the treasures of the Indies. If there

was any attachment to which he seemed too partial; it was for his own ideas on such subjects.

His latter days were somewhat clouded, by the loss of one or two pensions which he had enjoyed, in the department of the Finances. He derived consolation, however, from the assiduous attentions of his relations, his quondam pupils, and the learned of all ranks and countries. His brother, who had been invited into Russia to teach those born blind, had returned with his health so much impaired, that he became chargeable to his family: none of the splendid offers made to him had been fulfilled. Among other foreign visitors, was the Prince Royal of Denmark, who attended often at his bedside, and expressed a lively regard for his interest.

In his modes of living, Haüy never quitted the habits of his native village, and his college. His hours of rising, sleep, &c. were uniform; the same exercises, and promenades in the same places, recurred daily. To strangers he would frequently give cards of admission to his collections, though unknown to them. His antique garb, simple and modest air and language, prevented his ancient neighbours, whom he sometimes visited in his village, from discovering that he had become a considerable personage.

This worthy character, who died on the 3d of June 1822, has left no other inheritance to his family than his valuable collection of crystals, which, by donations, &c. from different parts of Europe, during twenty years, is reckoned to exceed any other known.

The Pilgrim's Tale, by Charles Lockart, deserves a word of note for its odd inscription, frank advertisement, and easy verse. In those days when pilgrims roamed, and sung wild tales, our author says, they were then, and even still are, ever best when sung for bread and cheese. One of this brotherhood of reputable vagrants presented himself before a bower, in which

sate a Spanish don, his daughter fair, an only child, and her lover—

In honour's cause who faced his country's foes,

And lost an eye among their outer works;

Then in the holy wars he lost his nose,

An ear, and his left leg, among the Turks.

The pilgrim poet "smoothes his beard," and "tells a tale for bed and board." We have not quite room to tell it now; but, as a specimen, here is a toast to scare from New Year gambols:

Yet for the hackney'd wish of health and joy,

This were my cry in prison and in storm,—

"May rank disease prey on thy wasting form

Till life become thy curse, and death deny
Thy only, ceaseless, soul-breathed prayer,
to die!

Then shall thy hand, perchance, be
drugged like mine,

To venom more that rancorous heart of thine,

And my glad spirit—if such spirits be—
Rush from its home of punishment to thee,

And bear thy tainted soul to hell's eternity."

This, gentle reader, is a suicide's *sentiment* over a bowl of poison; need we add, that the poem is a dark romance, all passion, crime, and horror? Yet is it checkered by several pretty songs, and some tenderness: as this vow from an unfortunate lover.

Oh! rapture—

To think thy love at length will realize
My youthful visions; that distress will flee
Before thy smiles, and life's sole purpose be

To view the tearful dew arise, and show
Behind it the fresh morn's empyreal glow,
Withdrawing, like the clouds of our distress,

From veiling scenes of heaven and happiness.

To wander by the gliding streamlet's side,
And feel our tranquil life as gently glide—

To gaze together on the stars above,
And think them angel's eyes that view
our love;

Then—

—Fertile, indeed, as is the literature of the age, it yet is sad to think how few are the correct models the student may be guided by. This truth should be a hint to the aspirants of the day; and, amongst them, to Mr. Lockart. His versification is often loose, and his rhymes weak; secondary parts of speech, for instance, after Scott's flow. Nor is his plotting and telling the most effective: the reader wants fewer, but more orderly, points: revision, revision is his word of command. We meant to end with a word on taste; but that, in a romance of terrors, is a pinch above criticism. The Pilgrim is pastime for a winter's hour at night.

Newspapers.—It deserves to be noticed, that of the *Observer* newspaper which contained the details of the trial and execution of Thurtell for the murder of Wear, no less than 137,000 copies of a double paper were sold,—a number at once astonishing and unprecedented. There were used 274,000 stamps, and 548 reams of paper: the excise-duty upon which, added to the stamp-duties, must have amounted to about 4000*l.* for this one publication only.

New Review.—Another new Review is announced, to be published every two months, and the first number will appear in March: it will be entitled, the Universal Review, or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. “No man can doubt, (says the prospectus,) that the principal Reviews have utterly failed in these most essential points: that half a dozen essays every three months are unequal to give any idea of the progress of literature; that the ambitious authorship, whose object is simply to display the powers of the reviewer, must defeat the purpose of the reader, who desires to be acquainted with the book; that the tone of sneering and pert personality, which makes the study and the triumph of modern criticism, goes directly to offend correct taste, and to insult and repel the progress of all honourable and sensitive minds; and that, in addition, the notorious bondage

and “instrumentality” of those reviews, as tools of government or of opposition, totally extinguishes the hope of right judgment in matters of the first importance to us as individuals, as subjects of a free state, and as lovers of literature. In those journals, too, foreign publication has found but the most trivial and occasional notice. Yet, on the Continent, a new and brilliant period has opened, that almost resembles the fifteenth century, in the suddenness, masculine strength, and original splendour, of its intellectual exertion. In France, in Germany, throughout the north and east of Europe, from Siberia to Hungary, great acquisitions have been made in every region of mental and physical discovery, into which powerful and accomplished minds could break their way. Of these labours the English reader has been kept in general ignorance,—an ignorance which it is not within the scope of the principal journals to enlighten.” In these observations, there is much truth and good sense.

FRANCE.

Rouanette.—A new machine has been invented as a substitute for the Schaphander, and to preserve from drowning. It is made of tin, in the form of two cones lengthened, as a distaff, and strongly joined together. It is so contrived, as to come under the arm-pits; a river may be safely crossed with it by any individual, though loaded. It has been successfully tried for half an hour together, before numerous spectators, and bears the name of *Rouanette*, from its inventor M. Rouan, of Paris.

Asiatic Society of Paris.—At the last annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Paris, at which the Duke of Orleans presided, it appeared from the Secretary's report, that the following works had been printed at the Society's expense, during the preceding twelve months:—A Japanese Grammar, a Martchou Dictionary, certain Frag-

ments in Sanscrit, a Collection of Fables in the Armenian tongue, and a Grammar of the Georgian, accompanied with a Vocabulary. In the same sitting were read, among other specimens of Asiatic literature, a Fragment of a very curious Chinese Romance, translated by M. Fresnal; some extracts from the works of Hariri, a famous Arabian writer, translated by M. de Tassy; and certain Idyls and Fables, translated from the Persian and Sanscrit by M. Chezy.

Sir Everard Home's new theory, respecting the *physiology of the blood*, purports, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood, and that this fluid is of a tubular texture. It exists in the proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and is given out in large quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal, but very little from the blood of a feverish person. The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, was discovered by Sir Everard (in 1818), on observing the growth of a grain of wheat, daily, through a microscope. He first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant, and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. He then examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he injected under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. His discovery will probably lead to important results.

Nature of Blood.—Microscopic observations on the thin and semi-diaphanous parts of living animals, have shown that their blood during life is merely serum, holding in suspension numerous particles, which owe their red colour to a membrane in which they are inclosed; but which particles are within of a colourless substance, very closely allied to albumen. Messrs. Provost and Dumas have lately made, and published in the *Ann. du Chimie*, an extensive series of observations on blood, very recently drawn from man, and a

great variety of animals, birds, and fish; from whence they conclude,

1st. That arterial blood contains more particles than venous blood.

2d. That the blood of birds is the most abundant in particles.

3d. That the mammiferæ succeed birds in this respect, and the blood of the carnivorous tribes contains more particles than that of the herbivoræ.

4th. That the cold-blooded animals possess the smallest particles.

Lastly. That after an animal has been somewhat exhausted by a copious bleeding, its veins suddenly absorb serum from the parts which surround them, so as nearly to supply the loss of blood, as to quantity; but wherein a proportionably diminished number of particles is of course found.

In the course of these experiments, on 10,000 parts by weight of fresh blood, in each case, first drawn, that from the common hen was found to contain the greatest weight of particles, viz. 1571 parts; the barbot (or gadus lota) the least, or only 481 parts; and the average weight of particles in the 20 species of beings experimented upon, was 1125; and the human particles 1292. The average number of respirations usually made per minute by the animals experimented upon, was something under 27; the extremes in this respect were the guinea-pig and hare, each 36, and the horse 16, amongst the animals not torpid; whilst the human respirations were 18 per minute. The average number of pulsations per minute was something more than 111; those of the heron being 200, of the horse only 56, and of man 72. The average heat of the blood, 102½ of Far. (very nearly that of man's, 102-20) the duck rising to 108½, and the ape only to 95-90.

Mr. John Murray, in some observations on the light and luminous matter of the *Lampyrus Noctiluca*, or glow-worm, read at the Linneæan Society, after detailing the opinions of various naturalists on the nature and cause of the light of the glow-worm and other luminous insects,

proceeds to relate his own experiments, which show that this light is not connected with the respiration, nor derived from the solar light; that it is not affected by cold, nor by magnetism, nor by submersion in water. Trials of immersion in water of various temperatures, and in oxygen, are detailed. When a glow-worm was immersed in carbonic acid gas, it died, shining brilliantly: in hydrogen it continued to shine, and did not seem to suffer. Mr. Murray infers that the luminousness is independent not only of the respiration, but of the volition and vital principle. Some of the luminous matter obtained in a detached state was also subjected to various experiments, from which it appears to be a gummo-albuminous substance, mixed with muriate of soda and sulphate of alumine and potash, and to be composed of spherules. The light is considered to be permanent, its occultations being caused by the interposition of an opaque medium.

Sources of the Setledj and the Ganges.—Our continental neighbours are frequently accused of arrogating to themselves the merit of new discoveries in circumstances long well known to us; nor are they, on the other hand, wanting in attributing to us the same error, as will be evident from the following extract of a report made to the Asiatic Society at Paris, by MM. Saint Martin and Klaproth. "The manuscript charts presented to the Society by M. Landresse, which we have examined, are derived from Père Tiefenthaler, who resided for a considerable time in India. Nearly the whole of them have been inserted in the description of Hindoostan, published by Anquetil Duperron. As this is a fact which may be easily ascertained by all, your committee will not dwell long upon it: but it conceives that it will not be improper to remark, that the true sources of the Setledj, which issues from lake Mansaroar, is clearly pointed out in one of these maps; and that the late M. Anquetil has figured it in

his general map of the course of the Ganges and the Gogra, in which he has retained the Persian legends of the original 'Deria Setledj thereof Pendjâb-roft,' which signifies—River Setledj, which runs towards the Pendjâb. From this it may be seen that this river was known in 1784, twenty-eight years before it was visited by Mr. Moorcroft. The honour of rendering it known in Europe belongs, therefore, to the Germans and the French, and not the English, who, at present, attribute to themselves the merit of this discovery. The same remark applies also to the sources of the Ganges. In the map of Père Tiefenthaler, this river issues from Gangotri, while all the English geographers continued to adopt, till 1812, the erroneous opinion of D'Anville, who, following the Chinese Jesuits, made the Ganges to issue from the lake Lanka, which is situated in western Thibet. According to the great geography of the dynasty Thai-Tsing, which now reign in China, the lake named by the Hindoos, Manas-Sarovar, or Mansaroar, is called, in the Thibet language, Mapimnou, and not Mapama, as it is termed in the charts of the Jesuits. From this lake issues the river Langtchou, or Setledj, which runs westwards to pass through lake Langa, termed Ravanhrad by the Hindoos. The junction between the two lakes, which was gratuitously denied by Mr. Moorcroft, does, therefore, actually exist; and the primary source of the Setledj is found in lake Mansaroar, and not in lake Ravanhrad. Your committee has regarded it as just to the learned travellers of France and Germany, to vindicate their claims to the merit of these geographical discoveries."

Ornithology of Nepaul.—General Hardwicke has recently presented to the Linnean Society, of London, eighty-five skins of birds from Nepaul, many of which are of extreme rarity. Several of them exhibit forms entirely new to the zoologist, and are highly interesting, as presenting links which have hitherto been wanting.

thereto been wanting between several of the established groupes in this department of natural history. It is to be hoped that some naturalist, of competent abilities, will undertake the task of describing them, and thus repay to the East the debt we owe for the treasures in this and other branches of natural history, which are continually pouring in upon us from that fertile portion of the empire.

Insects of Madras.—The collection of insects which was imported into England from Madras in the summer of last year, deservedly ranks among the most splendid cabinets which have ever been submitted for sale in this country. The insects throughout were extremely beautiful, and the Lepidoptera had been invariably bred from the chrysalis by the collector, who well merited the liberal prices which the perfection of the specimens commanded. Several of them were also new. Among these was a new genus of *Carabidæ*, approaching to *Sphodrus*; a new genus (specimen unique) of *Silphiadæ*, (a family of great rarity in tropical climates,) intermediate between *Necrodes* and *Oiceoptoma*, having the antennæ of the one, with the abbreviated elytra of the other; a fine species of *Hydrous*; and a most splendid species of *Archeta*. Several specimens of the very rare genus *Horia* were also in the collection, which was altogether calculated to stimulate to exertions the entomologists of the East. It is, however, to be regretted that the Lepidoptera were not accompanied with drawings at least, if not preserved specimens, of their larvæ, which, in the present state of our knowledge, are of such high importance in the formation of generic groupes. This would have been rendering an essential service to the science at large, and would have been easy of execution when the larvæ were in the possession of the collector. We trust that, though this opportunity has been lost, others will be found, and will not be neglected.

Southern Africa; Hottentot Council.—The account of this "Pietshou," or General Assembly, held at New Lattakoo, June 14, 1823, on account of the approach of the Mantatees, a savage and powerful race, whose irruption was briefly noticed in a preceding number, has been transmitted by Mr. Moffat, a missionary. The Bichuanas, inhabitants of New Lattakoo, in this assembly declared war against the invaders, and thanked Mr. Moffat for procuring the aid of the Griquas. The morning of the day was ushered in by the war-whoop of thousands of warriors, joined by the cries of the women and the children. At ten o'clock the whole population advanced to the centre of the town, to a kraal used for the purpose, accompanying their movements with the war-song and dance. The warriors, on this occasion, were armed with hassigais, a shield, quiver full of poisoned arrows, and a battle-axe; from the shoulder hung the tails of tigers, and a plume of feathers waved on their heads. Matteebe (the king) opened the discussion by commanding silence, and denouncing curses against the invaders. He then proceeded to describe them to his countrymen, to whom he declared that they were a terrible nation, and not to be withstood by their own single force; that, through Moffat, he had requested assistance of the Griquas, who were coming to succour them. After this, he invited every one present to declare his opinion.

When he had sat down, Mochame, a bold orator, arose. He also described the invaders as a fierce people, who were not to be escaped from by flight, nor opposed successfully in battle. He abused his countrymen for their cowardice, but concluded by pressing an alliance with the Griquas. Numerous speakers follow, some advising one course; some another; and they ultimately determine to resist the foe.

The invasion is described in a letter from Mr. Moffat to his parents. Before the battle, which took place on the 26th of June, he took a jour-

ney into the interior, and arrived in time to be present at the terrible scene. On the evening of the 20th, the news reached New Lattakoo, that the enemy had entered Old Lattakoo; and, on the 22d, their anxiety was somewhat relieved by the arrival of about 100 Griqua horsemen. It was reported that there were white people among the invaders; and the Bichuanas were of opinion, that Mr. Moffat might be able to negotiate a treaty with the Mantatees by their means. In order to see what could be done, the missionary set out on his perilous journey on the 24th, and, on the 25th, came in sight of the enemy, who were lying in a declivity, north of where the old town stood. Mr. Moffat and the Griqua chief who accompanied him, rode up to a young woman whom they saw in one of the ravines: they put several questions to her, but she could only inform them, that they had come from a very distant country. Advancing a little, they found an old man and his son, the latter nearly dead, and the former scarcely able to say that they were perishing through hunger. He begged meat, and a piece was given. The appearance of Mr. Moffat and his companion appears to have excited great apprehensions in the Mantatees; for they immediately endeavoured to conceal their cattle, and a few armed men rushed towards them, apparently in order to induce them to depart. The missionary, however, was not to be intimidated; he advanced nearer their body, and attempted to parley with them: but to no purpose, for a number of armed men rushing upon them, they were compelled to retire.

On the 26th, in spite of every attempt to come to an understanding, the battle took place, and the fortune of the day was decidedly against the Mantatees. This unfortunate people seem, however, to have possessed the most undaunted bravery, and in fact to have been equal to meet any thing but horses and fire arms. The Grikas and Bichuanas committed the most de-

testable crimes after the fight, cutting to pieces both women and children, without the least mercy. The scene must have been truly horrible, and Mr. Moffat has described it forcibly:—"It was truly affecting," says he, "to behold mothers and infants rolled in blood, and the living infant in the arms of a dead mother. All ages and sexes lay prostrate on the ground. Shortly after they began to retreat, the women, seeing that mercy was shown them, instead of flying, generally sat down, baring their bosoms, exclaiming, 'I am a woman.' It seemed impossible for the man to yield. There were several instances of wounded men being surrounded by fifty Bichuanas, but it was not till life was extinct, that a single warrior was conquered."

After this circumstance, is it credible that not one of the Bichuanas should have fallen in battle, and only *one* by venturing too far in search of plunder, especially when it is stated, that nearly 400 of the Mantatees fell? We fear the honest missionary was not careful to inform himself exactly of the state of the case; nor are we quite sure that he does not somewhat exaggerate the terrible character of the Mantatees. At all events, the thing requires some *éclaircissement*; for, as Mr. Moffat appears to have been sufficiently collected to note whatever was passing around him, these contradictions could not have arisen from distraction. Again, either the Bichuana idiom must be very widely spread in the interior of Africa, or the Mantatees could not have come from any very great distance; for they seem to have been understood very well, even by Mr. Moffat, who cannot be supposed to be a critic in *Bichuana*. Upon the whole, the relation, though highly interesting, seems confused and incorrect; still it may generally be true. Further knowledge of this Mantatee nation would be a valuable acquisition to our information respecting the tribes of interior Africa.

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EUROPEAN LITERATURE.

Meteorological Essays and Observations.—By J. FREDERIC DANIELL, F. R. S. London. 1823. pp. 479; with Engravings of Instruments, Diagrams, and Linear Tables.

“MAN,” says Mr. Daniell, “may almost with propriety be said to be a meteorologist by nature. He is placed in such a state of dependance upon the atmospheric elements, that to watch their changes, in order that he may anticipate their vicissitudes, becomes a portion of the labour, to which he is born. The daily tasks of the mariner, the shepherd, and the husbandman, are regulated by meteorological observations; and the obligation of constant attention to the changes of the weather has endued the most illiterate of the species, with a certain degree of prescience of some of its most capricious alterations.” Hence the numerous proverbs prognosticating the weather, and which may be considered as *theorems*, deduced from ages of meteorological observation: and the long list of peculiarities in the habits of plants and animals, with a reference to the weather, which are found among the superstitions and literature of every people, may be regarded as popular descriptions of the mode of action of so many instruments, indicating atmospheric variation. The husbandman urges his field labours to a close, when he sees the swallows fly low, skimming the surface backwards and forwards, and frequently dipping the tips of their wings into the pool; for these motions portend the approach of rain—“*Hirundo tum juxta aquam volitans, ut penna sæpe percutiat,*” says Pliny. When his oxen lick their forefeet, or lie on their right sides; or his dogs scrape the ground with their forefeet; when his

ass shakes his ears, and brays much; when the sparrows flock together, and chirp incessantly on the house top; the squalling of the peacock, the hooting and screeching of the owl; all these are certain prognostics of the weather. The full opening of some flowers gives an assurance to the European husbandman of fine weather for many hours thereafter; and when the Siberian sow-thistle remains open all night, no rain will fall on the following day. The earliest recorded descriptions of atmospheric observations among the Greeks were of this description; and among them Aristotle may be considered as the first, who arranged notices of natural appearances for the purpose of comparison. He made some good observations on hail, rain, snow, and meteors, and drew some sagacious inferences, as to the causes of the halo and rainbow: his "good name," as a meteorologist, has within late years received an accessions of respectability from some of his remarks on the deposition of dew, being corroborated by the masterly experiments of the late Dr. Wells. Theophrastus, who had been his scholar, made a collection of popular prognostics, and Aratus gave them another dress in his *Diosemea*. Many meteorological observations are scattered in the works of the Greek historians. The Romans appear to have drawn their knowledge of the weather from the Greeks, or rather the prognostical part of it. Virgil copied Aratus, and Seneca in his questions on natural history, drew largely from the same source. In Pliny's works there are a great many of the maxims collected by Aratus, and some original ones; but, with one or two exceptions, they are interwoven with many absurd and ridiculous fables and superstitions. Mr. Daniell has given an explanation of an obscure reading in his works, which may be considered as one of the most curious cases on record, in which the sagacity of the ancients anticipated an observation, which has been held to be peculiarly demonstrative of the superior refinements of the present state of experimental philosophy, and may settle a disputed claim to the honour of priority of discovery, amongst the existing race of philosophers. "*Nec non et in conviviiis mensisque nostris vasa quibus esculentum, additur sudorem repositoriis linquentia, diras tempestates præ nutinant,*" (*Nat. Hist. lib. xxiii.*) which is translated by Holland: "And to conclude and

make an end of this discourse, whensoever you see at any feast, the dishes and platters, whereon your meat is served up to the board sweat, or *stand of a dew*, and leaving that sweat, which is resolved from them upon dresser, cupboard or table, be assured, that it is a token of terrible tempests approaching." In translating "*esculentum*," it is a necessary interpretation, that the meats should be *cold meats*, as the *vasa* must have been of their temperature; and this "dew or sweat could only have arisen from depression of temperature." The philosophical reader will recognize in this the identical principle acted on by the Academicians del Simento, in their hygrometrical experiments, and also Mr. Dalton's beautiful mode of finding the *dew point*, and the force of aqueous vapour. The Jews appear to have been general observers of the weather; and this habit is evidently alluded to in a conversation of Jesus, recorded by Saint Matthew: "But he answered them—In the evening, you foretell fair weather, when the sky is of a bright red; and in the morning, when the sky is of a dusky red,"—a brown, or reddish grey: and so the proverb, which has evidently obtained its current and high reputation in the northern parts of Europe, from its imitation or coincidence—

" An evening red, and a morning grey,
Are certain signs of a rainless day."

We know nothing of the science of the weather among the Chinese or Arabians; and during the middle ages, it would probably be a waste of labour to look for an attention to meteorology, amid the wreck of all the other branches of human knowledge. But we may remark, that in our own language, many, if not the greater part of our rhyming proverbs, are taken from the works of our barbarous poets. Bacon, in times nearer our own, recorded some observations on the weather; and his works contain many of the popular dicta concerning it. Boyle, from his experiments on what was called the spring of the air, formed many just views of its peculiarities and constitution: and Bohun threw out some respectable conjectures in his duodecimo on "*The Winds*." In our own times, Franklin, Deluc, Saussure, Wilson of Glasgow, Wells Howard, in his *Climate of London*, and classification of the clouds, and Dalton, have greatly distinguished themselves as meteorological

observers. We would also name Mr. Leslie among the Mag-nates; but he has talked so poetically of his own merit, and that of his inventions, that we will leave his fame in his own hands.

The ancients appear to have had no contrivances, to estimate or fortell the changes of the weather, but relied on their observation of natural appearances, for the necessary information. But in more artificial states of society, much of the acquired tact of observation is blunted and lost; and hence the numerous inventions to supply our ignorance of natural hygrometers, or indications of the weather. A barometer is one of the best, although nine out of ten of its motions we cannot refer to their proper causes. A slip of whalebone or ivory have had quartos written in their praise, and even quartos written against them. And who has not heard of the "extreme sensibility" of the hair hygrometer, the triumph of Saussure, and the glory of Geneva? And what meteorologist, if of limited fortune, could afford to purchase all the profound dissertations, which have been written by sagacious philosophers, preferring Deluc's filament of whalebone, to Saussure's human or horse hair, and Saussure's hair to Deluc's filament of whalebone? The meteorological world hung "fondly" by a hair, or a filament! We say nothing of the "Tomes" of instructions, (shall we call them toms of foolery?) how to rid the hair of its grease, without destroying its "organic susceptibilities"—the various manipulations of extreme nicety, necessary to fix the "point of saturation"—the proper position for immersing the hair or the filament, the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, that of the vapour, or the tension of the vapour, that of the evaporating fluid, the electric state of the atmosphere, the age of the moon, the sun's altitude, and the altitude of the table, on which the experiments were made above the level of the sea,—all must be accurately taken into account; to fix the "Zero of saturation!" And when Zero is found, we must then begin again, and find its opposite, the "point of siccity;" and here is the point, which requires the hand and eye, and analytical acquirements of a genius of the first order. In addition to all our enumerated particulars in the Zero of saturation, how many more must not be taken into account, in fixing that of "siccity!" And when these

momentous points are fixed, another Herculean series of experiments may then (but not before) be commenced, to ascertain whether this hair or filament will “elongate” between the points of “saturation and siccity,” in proportion to the “increments of moisture,” or in the ratio of the square, or cube, or in what other ratio? A slip of paper, and a shaving of wood, have also their thousands of supporters; and what London Cockney, who goes by the Hov, or steam-boat, to Margate, but brings a bit of *sea-weed* with him to town, not so much, as an evidence of his having been to the “Coast,” but as a proof of his love of philosophical researches: for by feeling whether it is moist or dry, after it is hung with all due form on the wall of his bedchamber, he knows when it is proper to accoutre himself in his great coat and goloshes, and to substitute for his smart twig of hazel, his still smarter silk umbrella—and his “dear Mrs. Wiggins” gets at the same conclusion, by thrusting her fingers in the *saltcellar*; and the lady is quite as correct as her husband; for the hygrometric properties of the salt, we ought to say muriate of soda, have been used by dozens of philosophers in their researches, as being a “hygrometric test of excessive delicacy.” A beard of an oat has been lauded as a hygrometer, until the welkin rung again; and it is still an instrument of much consideration, and greater price, when made by philosophical artists, and may be seen on their shelves, *bearding* its neighbours the ivory ones, the whalebone ones, the hair ones, the deal ones, the sea-weed ones, (for these are to be purchased,) and even the salt ones. The oat beard, in its turn, has a powerful rival in a slip of *rat's bladder*—we forget the Linnean name of the rat; but nevertheless it *has* a very becoming *Latin* designation for state occasions, and so has its bladder. Aye, and descriptions of its numerous good properties have been written in Latin, that meteorological observers in all corners of the earth may avail themselves of its assistance; for it is not reasonable to expect, that the merit of an instrument like this could be widely enough known through the medium of the English language—and besides, our vulgar tongue must become obsolete, and perish; but the language of the Romans will remain for ever, and of course so will the “oration” of the hygrometer made of *rat's bladder*!

These are the instruments, which meteorological giants have invented, and which those, who give themselves the airs of giants, use to gratify their vanity of seeming wise—but unless they have some system to support, the hygrometers are soon found to be but toys, and as such are quietly consigned among other playthings to the nursery.

In comparing the value of ancient weather proverbs with modern hypotheses, we feel it safer to rely on these empirical maxims, than on those “rules” which have been framed in modern times, on experiments made with instruments so defective. To this we may add, the impossibility of comparing the labours of any two meteorologists, if their hygrometers have differed in construction—or even if they have been of the same kind; may more, if they should have used the identical same hygrometer. For it cannot be concealed, that, with all the semblance of minute philosophical precision, our *formulaic* corrections, for the change or difference in the scales of different instruments, as affected by extra hygrometric circumstances, or the change of hygrometric power of the same instrument at different times, are one and all but so many guesses, which depend for their value on our opinion of the sagacity or experience of the conjecturer. A delicious sample of this absurdity, miscalled scientific research, is that article entitled “Hygrometry,” in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. Here we have Greek and Latin, and Italian alphabets, marshalled in due algebraic order, minuses and pluses, square root signs, and prodigious hyphens, marks of ratios and proportions, twisted and retwisted into algebraic formulæ, some of them a span long—these too, growing out of some other term in some other equation, that out of a third equally formidable, and so on—like the ramifications of a genealogical tree, where the various branches of the family of Blarney Fudge, and his wife Fiddle Faddle, sprawl forth with all their prolific appendages over the huge sheet, to end at last in some unproductive old maid—some cypher—in the case of our encyclopedian equations, in a ten thousandth part of an inch, and which we are then told may be safely left out in practice, without introducing very material error into the result! Exquisite philosophy! Superhuman “cuteness!”

There is nothing can be more noisome than this pedantic officiousness of unattainable accuracy; and we feel great pleasure in noticing certain indications among those, who sit in the high places, of a return to common sense in treating physical subjects: and it is this taking things as he finds them, and making no more of them than they are worth, that is one of the great merits of Mr. Daniell's book. His experiments are also of great value on another account, as having been made with an instrument, of which he is the inventor, free from all those sources of error attached to other instruments. "Its graduation depends on no arbitrary or disputed deteriorations of wet and dry—it is liable to no deterioration from use, age, or accidental circumstances—and above all things, whenever, or by whomsoever made, it is incapable in proper hands of affording erroneous results"—possessing the greatest certainty and delicacy of action, with the necessary convenience of inspection, which places observations made with it in the rank of accurate and philosophical experiments, and which are as "strictly comparable with each other, and under all circumstances, as those made with the thermometer or barometer." Explicit instructions are given in the meteorological essays for its construction; and the immense mass of experiments, which are detailed in the same volume, as having been made with it, are all so many examples of the method of its operation.

In his introductory essay, Mr. Daniell agrees with Mr. Leslie in *one* of his sweeping condemnations of *all* the theories, which have been proposed to account for the fluctuation of the barometric column; but he also places the one propounded by Mr. Leslie, among those particularly at variance with the phenomena. We regret that our limits preclude us from giving the theory, and its refutation, in Mr. Daniell's words; and we would be guilty of injustice, were we to attempt an abridgement of it. In another part of his book, Mr. Daniel observes, that the fluctuations of the barometrical column are sometimes attributed to the greater or less weight of the aqueous particles, contained in the atmosphere at one time than another—but the difference of pressure between *a perfectly dry atmosphere* and one *saturated with moisture* cannot much exceed the pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tenths, or 0.150

inch: the difference of seasons must therefore be less than this amount.

According to our author, "the elasticity of the aqueous vapour does not decrease gradually, as we ascend in the atmosphere, in proportion to the gradual decrease of the temperature and density of the air; but the dew point remains stationary to great heights, and then suddenly falls to a large amount." This fact, which is new in natural history, the author has established by direct experiments, and which are corroborated by others made by recent observers, with the same description of hygrometers. "Mr. Green," says our author, "who ascended in a balloon from Portsea in September 1821, took up with him one of my hygrometers. He unfortunately omitted to take the point of deposition before he commenced his ascent; but the omission is of less consequence, as I happened to make an observation at the time, at no very great distance from the spot. At an elevation of 9890 feet, he found the dew point at 64° , exactly the same as I ascertained it to be at the surface of the earth. At 11060 feet, it had fallen to 32° in little more than 1100 feet. Here then we have presumptive evidence of an immense bed of vapour, rising in its circumambient medium, unaffected by decrease of density or temperature, till checked by its point of precipitation; and of an incumbent bed of not more than one third of the density, or regulated, no doubt, as the last, by its own point of deposition in loftier regions. Captain Sabine, at Sierra Leone, ascertained the dew point of the vapour at the level of the sea was 70° : 'at the top of the Sugar-loaf mountain, it was the same at the same hour; this was 2520 feet above the level of the sea. At the Island of Ascension, the barometer, 17 feet above the level of the sea, stood at 30.165 inches; temperature of air 83° , and the dew point 68° . On the summit of the mountain, the barometer fell to 27.950 inches, and the temperature of the air to 70° , while the dew point only declined to 66.5° ; so that in a height of 2220 feet, the temperature of the air fell 13° , and the constituent temperature of the vapour 1.5° . At Trinidad, the temperature of the air at the level of the sea was 82° , and the dew point 77° ; 1060 feet above, they were both 76.5° , and precipitation was going on. At Jamaica, by the sea side, the temperature of the air was 80° , and the point of deposition 73° , while on the moun-

rains, at the height of 4080 feet, they were both 68.5° . At a station not 500 feet higher, by an experiment twice repeated, the point of deposition was found to be 49° , and the temperature of the air 65° . These results are utterly irreconcilable with the idea of aqueous particles in the atmosphere, being suspended by any law, analogous to that of chemical solution; and I am much mistaken if they may not be received as an experimental confirmation of the theory of mechanical mixture.

“The tension of vapour, given off in the process of evaporation, is determined, not by the temperature of the evaporating surface, but by the elasticity of the aqueous atmosphere already existing.” One of the most remarkable confirmations of this fact was ascertained by Captain Sabine on the coast of Africa: while the sea breeze was blowing upon that station, the hygrometer denoted the dew point, to be about 60° ; but when the wind blew strong from the land, it approached in its characters to a Harmattan, and the point of precipitation was not higher than 37.5° ,—the temperature of the air being 66° ; notwithstanding the heat of the evaporating surfaces in the interior of that continent, the burning sands of its deserts yield so little vapour, that it becomes attenuated by its diffusion; and there can be little doubt, that the aqueous atmosphere incumbent upon it, (and which, when wafted to the coast by the rapid motion of the air, constitutes the true Harmattan,) is not of greater force, than that which rests upon the polar seas; and that while the heat of the air sometimes approaches to 90° , the constituent temperature of the vapour is below 32° .

The very common appearance of clouds on the summits of mountains, which appear to be immoveable, although a strong wind is blowing upon them at the time, is an optical deception, arising from the solution of moisture on one side of a given line, as it is precipitated on the other. The vapour, which is wafted by the wind, is precipitated by the cold contact of the mountain, and is urged forward in its course, till, borne beyond the influence which caused its condensation, it is again exhaled, and disappears.

According to Mr. Daniell's experiments, the pressure of the aqueous atmosphere separated from that of the aerial,

generally exhibits directly opposite changes to the latter; this, however, does not apply to the averages of the different seasons, but to the daily fluctuations.

Our author, in recapitulating the conclusions, to which he has been led by his experiments on the phenomena of the atmosphere of the earth, observes, that there are two distinct atmospheres mechanically mixed, surrounding the earth; whose relations to heat are different, and whose states of equilibrium, considering them as enveloping a sphere of unequal temperature, are incompatible with each other. The first is a permanently elastic fluid, expansible in an arithmetical progression by equal increments of heat, decreasing in density and temperature, according to fixed ratios, as it recedes from the surface, and whose equipoise under such circumstances would be maintained by a regular system of antagonist currents.

The second is an elastic fluid, condensible by cold with evolution of caloric; increasing in geometrical progression, with equal augmentations of temperature, permeating the former, and moving in its interstices as a spring of water flows through a sand rock. When in a state of motion, this intestine filtration is retarded by the inertia of the gaseous medium; but in a state of rest, the particles press only upon those of their own kind. The density and temperature of this fluid have a tendency likewise to decrease, as its distance from the surface augments; but by a less rapid rate, than that of the former. Its equipoise would be maintained by the adaptation of the upper parts of the medium, in which it moves, to the progression of its temperature, and by a current flowing from the hotter parts of the globe to the colder. Constant evaporation on the line of greatest heat, and unceasing precipitation at every other situation, would be the necessary accompaniments of this balance. Now the conditions of these two states of equilibrium, to which, by the laws of hydrostatics, each fluid must be perpetually pressing, are essentially opposed to each other. The vapour, or condensible elastic fluid, is forced to ascend in a medium, whose heat decreases much more rapidly than its own natural rate; and it is therefore condensed and precipitated in the upper regions. Its latent caloric is evolved by the condensation, and communi-

gated to the air, and it thus tends to equalize the temperature of the medium, in which it moves, and to constrain it to its own law. This process must evidently disturb the equilibrium of the permanently elastic fluid, by interfering with that definite state of temperature and density, which is essential to its maintenance. The system of currents is unequally affected by the unequal expansion; and the irregularity is extended by their influence, much beyond the sphere of the primary disturbance. The decrease of this elasticity above, is accompanied by an extremely important reaction upon the body of vapour itself: being forced to accommodate itself to the circumstances of the medium, in which it moves, its own law of density can only be maintained by a corresponding decrease of force below the point of condensation; so that the temperature of the air at the surface of the globe is far from the term of saturation; and the current of vapour, which moves from the hottest to the coldest points, penetrates from the equator to the poles, without producing that condensation in mass, which would otherwise cloud the whole depth of the atmosphere with precipitating moisture. The clouds are thereby confined to parallel horizontal planes, with intermediate clear spaces, and, thus arranged, are offered to the influence of the sun, which dissipates their accumulations, and greatly extends the expansive power of the elastic vapour: the power of each fluid being in proportion to its elasticity, that of the vapour compared with the air can never at most exceed the ratio of 1 to 30: so that the general character of the mixed atmosphere is derived from the latter, which, in its irresistible motions, must hurry the former along with it. The influence, however, of the vapour upon the air, though slower in its action, is sure in its effects; and the gradual and silent processes of evaporation and precipitation govern the boisterous power of the winds. By the irresistible force of expansion unequally applied, they give rise to undulations in the elastic fluid; the returning waves dissipate the local influence, and the accumulated effect is annihilated, again to be reproduced. In this theory, Mr. Daniell passes over the agency of the electric fluid, and the influence of the moon, because their modes of operation are too obscure, to allow of their being applied with the ne-

cessary precision. Mr. Daniell, in adverting to the popular opinion, that the different phases of the moon have some connexion with changes in the atmosphere, inclines to the opinion, that the moon exerts a considerable influence on the atmospheric tide. The action of the moon must be considered, as diminishing the force of gravity upon the aerial columns, over which it passes. And this action must be greater in proportion, as the moon approaches the earth, in proportion as it coincides with the analogous action of the sun, and in proportion as its passage over the meridian comes near to the perpendicular direction. The result of this diminution of gravity must be a general decrease of density; and its effect upon the lateral currents an acceleration of the incoming, and a decrease of the outgoing streams. The loss of weight will thus be compensated, and the excess of elasticity hence derived will lengthen the column. The final adjustment will therefore be assimilated to that, which arises from an equal expansion by heat. “Now the effect of the atmospheric tide has hitherto been sought for, and measured upon *the surface of the earth at the base of the column*; and much conjecture and disappointment have ensued, from not finding the effect as great, or as regular, as had been anticipated. The total weight of the perpendicular column would not be affected so much, as that of its horizontal sections, and the amount of lunar influence should be sought in the variations of the differences of density between some high elevation and the sea.” The mean of a series of experiments, carefully conducted with this view, when the moon is upon the meridian, and at the horizon, would possibly exhibit the amount of the daily tides; their weekly increase and diminution; the influence of the moon’s apogee and perigee, and that of its north and south declination. It has been proved, that the influence of the moon is still felt at the surface of the earth, and the barometer upon an average stands lower at new and full moon, than at the quarters. This also would naturally be expected, when it is considered, that the attraction of the moon is an action upon the power of gravity, and acts instantaneously in the perpendicular direction; while the compensating effect upon the lateral currents is gradual. —(Essay on the Phenomena of the Atmosphere of the Earth.)

In the essay on the "Radiation of Heat in the Atmosphere," we have a series of observations for two years, made with great care; and from them it results, that the power of the solar radiation follows the course of the sun's declination: the maximum intensity of the effect occurring in June, while the greatest mean temperature of the atmosphere does not take place till July. The mean maximum of the solar radiation being in January 12, in February 36, in March 49, in April 47, in May 57, in June 65, in July 55, in August 59, in September 54, in October 43, in November 24, in December 12; and for the same periods respectively, the mean maximum temperature of the air was 39.6, 42.4, 50.1, 57.7, 62.9, 69.4, 69.2, 70.1, 65.6, 55.7, 47.5, 43.2. In his experiments on the progress of solar radiation from morning to evening, it was—to take only four of his terms—at 9 hours 30 minutes, the force of the sun's rays was 32; at one o'clock and 30 minutes, the force was 65; at 3 hours 30 minutes, it was 58; and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, it was only 29. In a comparison of different experiments, it appears that the force of the sun's direct radiation decreases in approaching the equator, and from below upwards. One of Captain Parry's experiments, the direct solar radiation at Melville Island, in March, produced an effect of 55°, on a thermometer not prepared to receive it; while in the vicinity of London, the effect upon a thermometer better adapted to receive it, was only 49°—a very remarkable circumstance, and which Mr. Daniell accounts for from the greater *tenuity* of the polar atmosphere, not intercepting so many of the heating rays, as in zones as we approach the equator. And he notices Captain Scoresby's observation, that while pitch was melting on the side of his ship opposed to the sun, ice was rapidly forming at the other side of the same vessel: now pitch will not melt with a less degree of heat than about 125° Fah. In April, Mr. Daniell thinks that the radiating force of the sun in the polar seas must be 80°; in London it is only 47°! And from the particulars in his diary, it appears that in London the vegetation is liable to be affected at night from the influence of radiation, by a temperature below the freezing point of water, ten months in the year, and that even in the months of July and August, the only exceptions, the radiant thermometer sometimes falls to 35°. From experiments made at Bahia and at Jamaica,

it is shewn, that the same cause, which obstructs the passage of radiant heat in the atmosphere from the sun, opposes also its transmission from the earth into space. The force of radiation is not only less, as we have already stated, between the tropics, than at the latitude of London; and it *increases* as we *ascend above* the surface of the earth.

We regret that our limits prevent us from making a few extracts from the remaining essays—"On the Horary Oscillations of the Barometer;" An essay on the "Climate of London;" On the "Constitution of the Atmosphere;" "Meteorological Observations on the Measurement of Heights;" An essay "On the Construction and Uses of a new Hygrometer;" "Meteorological Observations in Brazil, and on the Equator;" and at Madeira, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and other inter-tropical Stations; and an essay "On the Mode of using Meteorological Instruments in general." We may revert at some other opportunity to Mr. Daniell's account of the mode of making the observations, which are published under the authority of the Royal Society; and we agree with him, that such negligence on subjects of such scientific importance as the meteorological observations, is disgraceful in this body. The direction of the wind is registered, from a *neighbouring weathercock*:—Mr. Daniell suppresses a little incident here, for he should have said, a neighbouring chimney cowl. Every year the rain gauge is stated with laudable accuracy in the Transactions, as being placed "114 feet above the level of low water springtides at Somerset House;" but it is never stated, although of much more importance, that the funnel is placed immediately under the cowl of a chimney, and that part of the duty of the clerk of the Royal Society is "ever and anon" to pass a wire up and down the pipe, to clear it from the accumulated soot.—No wonder that the amount of rain should be stated in the "Transactions" as being greater in summer, than in winter.

In concluding our extracts from this interesting volume, we again express our satisfaction at the sobriety, and general correctness of the author's views; we feel refreshed at meeting in our critical progress with a book on a subject of so great and general importance, treated in a manner that all can understand—and to the total exclusion of that absurd

vanity, which cannot state a fact of a line or two, without tagging some hypothetical whim of a page to the tail of it, and then smothering both fact and hypothesis under other pages of algebraic symbols, (we cannot call it reasoning,) to prove their coincidence—a system of mystification first practised on the wholesale scale by Euler, and the Bernocellis, who started subjects only that they might have an opportunity of shewing their extraordinary analytical acquirements, and their infinite dexterity in using them, to run the unfortunate text to death. It is this Tom-Thumb-the-Great style, that loses sight of the end, in the assumed pomp of the means, that prevents the researches of scientific men from being of that use in the occurrences of life, and in the arts, which ought to be the end of all properly conducted studies. Mr. Daniell, however, is not one of the mystical philosophers. His book is an eminently practical one, and his deductions rigidly philosophical—he does not advance a step beyond his experiments—where they stop, his speculations terminate, wisely leaving to the poets of science, the glory of ascending into the heaven of invention, and to erect from his immense mass of materials any edifice, they may consider worthy of their art, and the fecundity of their imaginations.



A Historical and Topographical Essay upon the Islands of Corfu, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Zante, &c. &c.
By WILLIAM GOODISON, A.B. London. 1822, one vol. 8vo.
pp. 268.

ALTHOUGH this is neither a very recent work, nor a production that affects very high pretensions, still we think we can draw from it some important information, concerning the actual state of a very interesting part of the ancient world, now protected by the British Government, and deeply interested in the result of that struggle, which their fellow Greeks, of the neighbouring continent, and not far distant Archipelago, are maintaining against their Mahomedan oppressors. We do not say, that the Greeks are entitled to all the aids, that have been sought for them, even from the pen of literary men, and therefore declare ourselves to be no *violent* partisans of theirs; but we use the word oppressors, because the

government exacting their allegiance is, in point of fact, extremely oppressive; and, however civil the Reis may be to the ambassador, and *vice versa*, we know very well how *uncivil* the deportment of the administration is towards their Christian subjects, and even Christian visitants. Turkish arrogance is at least as odious as Greek superstition; and probably less curable.

Mr. Goodison had, as a medical officer in one of the regiments, forming the garrison in these islands, ample opportunity, during a residence of several years, and no small capacity, from his classical attainments, to execute the task he has undertaken, with success. This, in the outset, we state him to have done. It is our intention to confine ourselves to a very short notice, and to restrict that almost entirely to extracts, letting the author speak for himself.

Passing over the two first chapters, which are occupied with recapitulatory matter concerning the islands generally, and Corfu in particular, we find in the third an interesting topographical sketch of this island; which is represented as being of small importance at present, except as occupying a favourable position for commanding the entrance of the Adriatic, in the time of war. The author describes the affair of Parga, about which so many melancholy statements have been put forth, as being greatly exaggerated.

“Whatever was the policy,” says he, “which allowed the surrender of Parga, the event, however to be deplored, upon the account here stated, viz. its connexion with the struggles of the Greeks for liberty, was not attended with those exaggerated circumstances, with which interested malcontents attempted to falsify and discolour it. The Pargonots collecting and burning the bones of their ancestors before their departure, and then being dragged from their homes, to inhabit an uncultivated rock, are mere fabrications. The fact is—that this people are at present happily and contentedly situated, being identified with the population of each island, where fancy or their connexions led them to settle; and having received full compensations for their property, they enjoy there all the rights and privileges with the security of Ionian subjects.”

Still this is a statement rather loosely given, and too important to be slipped in by way of a note.

The island is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants, about 17,000 of whom occupy the town of Corfu, which is a

fortified place of considerable strength—mean, dirty, and miserable, from the narrowness and other abominations of the streets—in short, one of those Mediterranean hives, which have been too well and too often described, to require any representation here. Our author informs us, that there is a good theatre, with a well filled orchestra, and very tolerable opera and ballet. “Greek plays are sometimes performed;” but whether of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, or *Signor* any body else, we are not told. The introduction of English authority has been of great service in all matters of police.

Leucadia, or Santa Maura, as it is now called, is famous for having been honoured by the display of Sapphic agility, so well known to all, who have the slightest pretensions to learning. The promontory is stated to be 114 feet perpendicular from the water, and “fearfully dizzy”—but we shall not quarrel about inconsistencies.

Mr. Goodison enters into the local interest of this island with meritorious minuteness, in which it cannot be in our power to follow him. The island, according to him, still retains memorials of ancient splendour, bearing testimony to the correctness of the old historians and geographers.

The following stories of Ali Pacha are rather amusing; and we know not what sage ruler to compare him to, unless to the illustrious and equitable governor of Baratania.

“A merchant of Yanina, having occasion for a sum of money, to enable him to enter into a certain commercial speculation, applied to a Greek priest, his friend, for assistance. The priest, entertaining a high opinion of the merchant's integrity, and having in his possession some thousand piastres, lent the whole to him, on a promise that it would be repaid by a certain time. The period fixed for the repayment having elapsed, and the priest being in want of the money, mentioned the circumstance to the merchant, requesting at the same time a restitution of part of the sum lent, to supply his immediate wants. The merchant, affecting surprise at the extraordinary demand, denied having ever received from the other any part of the money alluded to. The poor priest, as may easily be imagined, felt deeply the villainy of his pretended friend; and having no other alternative, laid a statement of the affair, in the form of a complaint, before Ali Pacha. The Pacha having ordered both parties to appear before him, the merchant did again positively deny all knowledge of the circumstance; and the priest,

in reply to a question put to him, having said, that, relying on the word of his friend, he had taken no acknowledgment in the form of a receipt from him, the Pacha informed the complainant, that as he could adduce no proofs of a satisfactory nature, without which nothing could be done in the affair, he felt himself under the necessity of dismissing them, directing at the same time, that they should trouble him no further upon the subject. No sooner, however, were they out of his immediate presence, than he ordered that, previous to their departure, they should be weighed, and their respective weights noted down. After a considerable lapse of time, and when this transaction seemed to be buried in oblivion, the priest and merchant were ordered again to appear before the Pacha, who directed that, before they should be admitted to his presence, they should be weighed as on the former occasion. The Pacha, perceiving that the merchant had increased in weight, but that the priest was not nearly so heavy as he was before, and having ascertained that this difference in the weight of the latter, was not the effect of any bodily indisposition, but could be attributed solely to vexation of mind, caused by the infamous conduct of the merchant, his quondam friend ; which the Pacha having stated to the latter, directed him either immediately to pay the priest, or to have his head struck off. The merchant, who well knew the stern and inflexible character of the Pacha, and to avoid the fate which awaited him, made a full confession of his own villainy, acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and repaid to the priest the sum he had borrowed from him.

“ A man having lent a sum of money to another, some time afterwards was repaid ; but there being no witness of this latter transaction, he formed the resolution of compelling the borrower to pay it over again, and referred his affair to Ali. The man who had borrowed the money denied the justice of the demand, saying that he had already made restitution, and that he had counted the money upon the top of a certain large stone. ‘ Bring the stone hither,’ said the Pacha, ‘ in order that I may see it’. ‘ That he is not able to do,’ said the complainant, ‘ for it is too heavy for him.’ ”

Mr. Goodison enters into the question of the identity of Ithaca, or Thiaki, as it is termed by the modern Greeks, with the Ithacæ of Homer, and thus sums up the evidence.

“ The voyage of Telemachus corresponds with this supposition exceedingly well, in every circumstance of time and place. Telemachus starts from Ithaca with a fair westerly wind at sunset, and arrives at Pylos the following morning at sunrise. He remains at Pylos the second day, and starts for Lacedæmon on the third. He rests that

night at Pheræ, at the house of Diocles the son of Ortilochus, who was the son of Alpheus, (the river upon which probably Pheræ was built.) He arrives at Lacedæmon upon the night of the fourth day, where he remains the following (the fifth day,) and upon the sixth he starts in the morning, on his return to Ithaca. He arrives at Pheræ again on the night of the sixth day; the seventh at Pylos; but instead of returning to the house of Nestor, he prevails upon his young friend Pisistratus to drive him in his chariot directly to the boat, where he embarks upon the night of the seventh day. He passes by a second Pheræ, (spelt with ε, the first with η,) upon the sea coast, then cruises along the coast of Elis of the Epeans; and next, to avoid the ambushade of the suitors, of which Minerva had advised him, he passes through the *νῆσοισιν θοῇσιν* (sharp islands,) probably the Oxie, and upon the morning of the eighth day, he lands upon the nearest point of Ithaca, whence he proceeds on foot to the dwelling of Eumeus, where the meeting between him and Ulysses takes place.

“ If the whole of this journey he traced on the maps, assuming the Triphylian Pylos to be the Pylos of Nestor, all the circumstances of the excursion of Telemachus will appear to have great probability in the narration. Pylos is distant from Ithaca about 70 miles, and the direct distance from it to Lacedæmon is about 80. Pylos is so situated too, with respect to the sea, being, according to Strabo, thirty stadia distant, as to correspond with the feasibility of Telemachus's plan, to leave it on one side upon his return. The town of Ephyra upon the river Sel-leis, may be supposed to correspond with the Pheræ, which he passes by before coasting along Elis. There is yet another town, called Aliphera, about midway between Pylos and Lacedæmon, following the Alpheus towards its source, which, if the name be traditional, may be supposed to correspond with the Pheræ of Diocles, the descendant of Alpheus. It is true, that Homer might have wafted his young hero by a breath from Minerva; but he chuses to be extremely circumstantial, at times, in his details, and in his geographical descriptions is always wonderfully correct. It is not unlikely that he may have gone the same journey himself.”

Cephalonia contains more land than Corfu, but the same number of inhabitants. Its present importance is inferior to its former. The black mountain of this island is its grandest feature, the celebrated mount Enos, whence Jupiter derived one of his titles. It is about 4000 feet in elevation, and throughout the winter is capped with snow.

“It is rounded off at the top for about 60 paces circuit, and is said to have been chosen for the altar to perform sacrifices to Jupiter Enos.—The ceremony would have been distinctly seen, not only from the other islands in the Ionian sea, but from a great part of the continent of Greece.”

At the S. E. extremity is the district of Scala, where a considerable city formerly existed. Respecting this place there are curious assertions. The people of the neighbourhood, and many others, believe that there is a city under water, about a league from the shore. There is a ledge, upon which ships have received damage, and which is avoided by country vessels that know the coast. Here it is that persons have asserted, that they have seen the foundations of houses, in hewn stone, under water. Mr. Goodison, after an actual survey, ascribes these appearances to the conformation of a sandstone ledge.

With regard to Samos, of which there are copious indications, and the scenery of which is superior to any other part of the island, it is stated, that “the whole of Livy’s description of the siege and capture corresponds accurately with every object.” The only towns in the island are, Argostoli and Lixuri, the former of which has been erected into the metropolis, since the British assumed the administration of affairs. It contains about 5000 inhabitants: Lixuri has the same. At Argostoli is a museum (now private property,) the counterpart of Fontanu’s of Florence, consisting of minerals, anatomical representations of the human body in wood, so contrived that all the layers of muscles may be removed, and the internal parts examined, and some fine wax specimens, &c. &c.

Zante, long celebrated for its beauty and fertility, is subject to earthquakes, and has suffered greatly from them.

“The town of Zante,” says our author, “is the best in the Ionian islands: it is much more regularly built, and appears to much greater advantage than Corfu*, occupying the curve of a bay, round which it sweeps, for the extent of about two miles. Almost every house is visible, having its own particular place in the panoramic view from the water. This singularly pleasing effect is produced by the

* There was shewn in London last year a most fascinating specimen of the panorama art, in a view of Corfu, on a fete day. The text of our author amounts to an accurate description of the costume of the people, character of the island, and particulars of the surrounding scenery.

uniformity of the descent upon which it stands. The many steeples and spires with which it is ornamented, built in the Venetian manner, add considerably to the beauty of the whole; and to a stranger, arrived at anchor in the night, the scene opening at once in the morning, with the busy tolling of bells, and the harbour bustle, excites a sensation indescribably delightful; heightened as it is, by the usual cool serenity of the hour, and the reflection, perhaps, of having completed a sea voyage, the pleasure of which those who dislike the sea can best appreciate. The heights are crowded with groves of orange and lemon trees, through which are thickly scattered the beautiful villas of the rich citizens. The bay terminates in the fine mass of Mount Scopo upon the left, and the extremity of the castle range upon the right. The castle is built upon a hill that literally overhangs the town; and above floats the British flag, over a beautiful scene of richness and repose."

Zaute contains nothing of interest to the antiquarian. The women are secluded more than in the other islands; and our author ascribes the liberty they enjoy at Corfu, to the influence of the French, who had sufficient opportunity and influence to civilize the men so far as to introduce the women into society.

The Greeks are superstitious and fanatic. At certain seasons, they are much disposed to persecute the Jews, particularly when their great religious ceremonies are performing. They are cunning, and innately disposed to every sort of chicanery—very litigious, and dreadfully addicted to prevaricate and perjure themselves. They are not without their factions, much stress being laid by some on the interference of Russia; but our author considers the idea of a Russian party as chimerical.

He further represents them as dastardly in the extreme—implacably revengeful, quarrels descending from father to son. This spirit, and the cowardly practice of assassination, are charged upon the degrading influence of the Venetians, during the corrupt period of their sovereignty over these unworthy scions of a once noble stock.

Yet the education of the lower classes is not neglected. The priests act generally the part of schoolmasters, as far as teaching to read extends; and the better sort of youth are in the habit of emigrating, chiefly to the schools of

Italy, for the purpose of acquiring at least professional knowledge.

The language spoken in the islands is a dialect of the Rumanic. In most of the large towns the Venetian dialect is used, and many of the inhabitants also speak French. There is still a great affinity between the ancient and modern Greek ; so much so, that a person who has a common acquaintance with the former will be able to *read* the latter, when written. In the inflections, great use is made of auxiliary verbs, in imitation of the modern European languages. The native language is much corrupted by the introduction of Italian phrases.

The Greeks are represented as not uniting with the English in society. John Bullism is greatly chargeable with this. The French manage better. In their manners the people resemble the Italians in many things. They are fond of music and dancing. They dine in the middle of the day, and sleep afterwards. The chief meal is supper ; and though in their ordinary economy they are frugal, their feasts are profuse. The climate partakes of most things in common with the southern parts of the European continent.

The work is one of considerable interest ; and to a visitor to the islands, would answer well the purpose of a vade-mecum. Mr. Goodison subjoins an Appendix on the medical topography ; and throughout are scattered geological explanations. There are a few lithographic maps and plates, the latter chiefly confined to ruins ; but we cannot say much for these decorative portions of the volume. A "modern Greek air" is added, which, for the gratification of our musical readers, we here subjoin.



We wrote it down upon trust, thinking, with many other simple folk, that what is worth printing must be worth playing. Had we done this first, we should scarcely have wasted so many straight lines. If Orpheus played no better melody, the beasts must have followed him to worry him, and the devils restored his wife to get rid of him.

Memoirs of GOETHE, written by Himself. 2 vols. Colburn.

WE confess ourselves exceedingly partial to this species of auto-biography, because it not only exhibits the actions and character of the man, but the workings of his mind, and the developement of his intellect, in a way that cannot fail to facilitate the study of human nature. It is not to be expected, that the writer will tell every thing that militates against himself; or, if he is candid enough to relate what may not redound to his credit, he will of course keep back what is absolutely vicious or immoral, and palliate his offences by the sophistry of self-delusion. He will detail his sentiments and motives, rather than his deeds. It is curious to observe, from what trivial, and apparently remote causes it often happens, that the most popular and celebrated works of an author have originated. This is peculiarly the case with many of the productions of Goethe. He frequently wrote from the impulse of the moment, when some passing event had made a strong impression upon his mind: this became the groundwork of some effort of his fervent imagination, in which fact and fiction were so happily blended, as to give the verisimilitude of truth and reality to the charming productions of his pen.

He was born on the 28th of August, 1749. The memoirs commence with a description of his family and friends, which are pourtrayed in glowing and animated colours. That he should at so late a period of his existence have given so unreserved a detail of his youth, is somewhat surprising. But it seems the original was published in Germany at the earnest solicitation of his friends, who were anxious to be made acquainted with the circumstances, which had at different times given rise to Goethe's writings. The variety and extent of his learning and acquirements are astonishing. His efforts have had a powerful influence upon the literature of Ger-

many, of which he may justly be considered the patriarch. He has left no path of literature untrodden. The dramatic art, in all its branches,—epic poetry, detached poems of every description, novels, travels, the analysis and theory of the polite arts and literature, criticism, epistolary correspondence, translations, memoirs, and works on science—in short, his genius embraced almost every subject within the range of the human intellect. He is best known to the English reader as the author of *Werter*, and *Faust*, the first of which was suggested by the circumstance of a young man of the singular name of Jerusalem, putting an end to his existence in consequence of his forming an unconquerable attachment to an amiable, and virtuous married woman. The father of this unfortunate youth was an eminent protestant preacher, and tutor to the famous Duke of Brunswick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena. For some time previous to this shocking occurrence, Goethe, in common with many of his youthful associates, had made it a matter of frequent deliberation, whether suicide was not, in many cases, not only justifiable, but praiseworthy. And it was from the impression upon his own mind, and the ferment of his feelings, that he put those insidious and dangerous sentiments on this subject, into this once most popular publication.

The infernal agent, which he employed in his mystical, and masterly production of *Faust*, was suggested to him by a man, who had obtained extraordinary influence over Goethe, by the bitter and sardonic sarcasm, with which he mingled all his observations. His name was John Henry Merk, born at Darmstadt in 1742, and member of the council of war in that town. He assisted in the management of several journals, particularly in that of the German Mercury. He is several times spoken of in the course of these memoirs by the designation of *Mephistopheles Merk*.

In the time of the seven years war, when our author was yet a boy, the French took military possession of Frankfort; and there is a long and admirable description of the commandant of the French forces in the town. He was quartered in the house of Goethe's father, who was so bigotted an admirer of Frederic the Great, that he was blind to the kindness and generosity, with which the Count De Thorane had

acted towards him and his family. An engagement at length took place, almost under the walls of the place, and the allies were defeated by M. Broglie.

“ My father, too confident in the superiority of the party he was favourable to, was impatient to go and meet those, whom he already regarded as victors. He first went to his garden at the Friedberg gate: all was solitary and quiet there. He ventured as far as the meadows of Bornheim: there he fell in with some dispersed skirmishers, who were firing musquetry near the barrier. The balls whistled about the ears of the inquisitive intruder, who deemed it expedient to beat a retreat. On questioning persons, who were passing and repassing, he ascertained, what he might have presumed from the retiring of the cannonade, that the French were victorious, and that their retreat was not now to be expected. He came home in despair. At the sight of the wounded and prisoners, he lost all command of himself. He ordered assistance to be given to those who were passing; but only to the Germans, which was not always possible, fortune having, for the moment, mingled friends and enemies, without distinction, in promiscuous heaps.

“ My mother, my sister, and I, were already cheered by the consolatory expressions of the Count de Thorane, and the day had appeared to us less painful. We soon began to resume our usual good humour. We did all we could to dissipate my father's melancholy. He had taken no sustenance all day: we pressed him to eat; but he was deaf to all our entreaties. He withdrew to his own apartment: we nevertheless gave ourselves up to the joy of seeing this affair decided. M. de Thorane, contrary to his usual custom, had been on horseback the whole of the day: he returned. His presence was more necessary than ever: we ran to meet him; we kissed his hands, loudly expressing our joy. This reception seemed to give him great pleasure: he ordered some preserves and sweet wines to be given us, desired his people to regale us well, and proceeded to his drawing-room, amidst a multitude of petitioners who accompanied him. A magnificent collation was set before us. My father's absence distressed us: we entreated my mother to call him. She knew better than we did, how far from agreeable to him this little entertainment would be. She had, however, taken care to have something got ready for supper, and would gladly have sent part of it to him in his room. But in no case would my father have suffered this violation of rules. My mother, therefore, had the collation removed, and went to ask him to come down into the dining-room, which he consented to do, although reluctantly. Little did we foresee the misfortune about

to ensue from our request. From the top of the house to the bottom, the staircase communicated with all the antichambers. It was therefore impossible for my father to avoid being seen, as he passed by the Count's apartments in coming down. The antichamber was so full, that to despatch the business of those, who were waiting with the greater expedition, M. de Thorane had stationed himself in it, and was there at the moment when my father came down stairs. The Count advanced towards him, and saluted him, and said : ' It was highly desirable, both for you and us, that this perilous affair should end so happily.'—' Happily !' replied my father angrily, ' Would to God they had sent you all to the devil, even if I had gone with you for company !' The Count stood for a moment disconcerted, and then cried out in a violent passion : ' Such an insult to the good cause, and to myself, shall not remain unpunished.' "

This generous man, at the intercession of his interpreter, overlooked this rudeness, and forgave it.

Our author became acquainted with some youths of a very dubious character, and falls desperately in love with a young milliner, the cousin of one of these dangerous associates. They get into the hands of the police : his intimacy with his beloved Margaret is broken off, in consequence of which he becomes dangerously ill. In some part of the work, he repeats the trite observation, that no one can love more than once ; but he very soon transferred his affections from Margaret to Annette, the daughter of his host ; and she, according to his account, deserved the love and veneration due to a saint : but he vented his ill humour upon her, and poisoned their best days with groundless and unworthy jealousies, which she endured with angelic patience, till she was at length tired out with his cruelty, and would not be reconciled. He was struck with remorse, became furious with despair, which exhausted his physical strength, and contributed to the bodily anguish, by which he lost some of the best years of his life. Whilst studying at Strasbourg, he determined to improve himself in the French style of dancing, and accordingly took lessons from a person, whom he calls a true French character. This man had two lovely daughters, both extremely amiable. The elder was not twenty. Here again he falls in love with the younger, whilst the elder sister fixes her affections upon him, which gives rise to some singular and interesting situations.

After the denouement which had taken place with Emily, the younger, and whilst he is taking leave of her, they are surprised by her sister Lucinda.

“ ‘ Farewell,’ said Emily, leading me towards the door ; and since it is the last time we shall see each other, accept a mark of friendship, which I could not otherwise have given you.’ At these words she threw her arms round my neck, and gave me a kiss, in a most tender manner. ‘ At the same instant a concealed door opened, and her sister rushed towards us, exclaiming, ‘ You shall not be the only one, to take leave of him.’ Emily let me go. Lucinda embraced me, and held me closely to her bosom. Her beautiful black hair caressed my face. She remained some time in this situation ; and thus I found myself between the two sisters, in the distressing predicament that Emily had warned me of. At length Lucinda, quitting her hold of me, fixed her eyes on me with a serious air ; then walked up and down the room with hurried steps, and at last threw herself upon a sofa. Emily approached her, but Lucinda pushed her back. Then commenced a scene, which I recollect with pain. It was not a theatrical scene ; there was but too much truth in the passion of this young and lively Frenchwoman. Lucinda overwhelmed her sister with reproaches. ‘ This,’ added she, ‘ is not the first heart favourably disposed towards me, that you have deprived me of. It was the same with that absent friend, whom you drew into your snares even before my eyes. You have now robbed me of this one, without relinquishing the other. How many more will you take from me ? I am frank and artless : people think they know me well, and therefore they neglect me. You are calm and dissembling : they think to find something wonderful in you ; but your outward form covers a cold and selfish heart, which only seeks its victims.’ Emily had seated herself near her sister : she remained silent. Lucinda growing warmer, entered into particulars, to which it did not become me to listen. Emily endeavoured to pacify her, and made me a sign to retire. But jealousy has the eyes of Argus ; and this sign did not escape Lucinda’s notice. She arose, came towards me, looked me in the face with a pensive air, and said : ‘ I know you are lost to me. I renounce all pretensions to you ; but as to *you*, sister, we shall be no more your’s than mine.’ Saying this, she embraced me again, pressed my face to hers, and repeatedly joined her lips to mine. ‘ And now,’ she cried, ‘ dread my malediction. Woe on woe, eternal woe to her, who shall first press those lips after me. Embrace him now if you dare. I am sure heaven has heard me. And you, sir, retire without delay.’ I did not wait for a repetition of the command ; and I left them with

a firm determination never more to set foot in a house, where I had innocently done so much mischief."

Soon after this, our hero is introduced to the rector of Sesenheim, his wife, and two daughters, Olivia and Frederica, where every thing seems to combine to exhibit the family of the Vicar of Wakefield to him in the liveliest colours. A mutual passion takes place between him and Frederica, who was every way worthy of the affections of a man in any situation of life. After a long intimacy and correspondence with this amiable and charming girl, he leaves her to bewail her unfortunate attachment, observing on his own conduct, that the motives of a young female, who breaks off such a connexion, always appear good—those of a man never. We shall not stop to discuss that proposition; but certainly this very prince of German sentimentalists did sport with the feelings of a variety of damsels, in a most barbarous and unwarrantable manner.—But we shall now quit his amours, to say something of his studies. It is flattering to our national pride to learn the mighty influence that English authors in general, and our immortal bard of Avon in particular, have had upon the literature of Germany within the last half century; and we cannot forbear to quote the following remarks on this interesting subject:—

"Can it be necessary to add, that I allude to Shakespeare? Does not this name alone render all further explanation needless? Shakespeare is better known in Germany than any where else, even perhaps better than in his own country. We render him all the justice, the homage he is entitled to: we extend to him the indulgence, which we refuse to each other. Men of the most eminent talents have made it their business to present all the qualities, with which this great genius was endow-
ed, in the most favourable light; and I have always heartily subscribed to all that has been said in honour of him, and to every defence of his admirable talents. I have already described the impression which this extraordinary mind produced upon me, and the few remarks which I have hazarded on his works have been favourably received. I shall therefore confine myself on this occasion to a more precise explanation of the manner, in which I became acquainted with Shakespeare. When I was at Leipsic, I read Dodd's collection, entitled '*The Beauties of Shakespeare.*' Notwithstanding all that may be said against collections of this kind, which only make the author known piecemeal, they produce, in my opinion, very good effects. Our understanding is not always strong enough

to comprehend the whole value of an entire work; nor do we always know how to distinguish the passages, which have an immediate relation to ourselves. Young people in particular, whose minds are not sufficiently cultivated to possess much penetration, may be discouraged if they have to choose for themselves; and they have a greater relish for the brilliant extracts, which are detached and laid before them. For my part, the perusal of the fragments I met with in the collection above mentioned, is amongst my most agreeable recollections. Those noble strokes of originality, those fine sentiments, those excellent descriptions, those sallies of rich humour, so frequent in Shakespeare, had a powerful effect on me, when presented in this insulated manner. Wieland's translation of this author appeared soon after. I devoured it. I made my friends and acquaintance read it. It was in prose, easy to understand, and it soon became popular: it was universally read, and excited general enthusiasm. A most extraordinary effect was produced on our German society at Strasburg by the immortal Shakespeare, whether translated or original, in fragments or entire. Thoroughly as men understand the Holy Scriptures, did we familiarise ourselves with this great poet, and with the virtues and vices of the times, which he so admirably describes. We amused ourselves with the mimic imitation of his characters. His proverbial expressions, and flashes of comic humour, excited our mirth. I was the first to comprehend his genius with the liveliest enthusiasm; and my friends caught the contagion, which lifted me above myself. We were not ignorant, that it was possible to dive deeper into every part of the British poet's excellence, and to appreciate it more judiciously than we did; but we deferred the study to a future period: all we wished for at the time was to enjoy him at our ease, and yield ourselves up to the fascination of a free imitation; we could not bear to scrutinize the talents of the man who afforded us so much pleasure, or to look for his defects: we took pleasure in greeting him with unbounded admiration. A correct idea of our notions on this subject may be found by consulting Herder's Essay on Shakespeare, inserted in his Dissertation on Art in Germany; as well as Lenzen's Remarks on the Theatre, in which he has introduced a translation of *Love's Labour Lost*. Herder has fully entered into the merits of Shakespeare, of which he conveys the idea with admirable precision."

There is a spirited and lively strain of reality in all our author relates of his feelings, his studies, and contemporaries; and he numbered amongst his friends and correspondents all the most distinguished ornaments of literature in the German empire. An anecdote he gives, relative to the harshness and

cruelty, with which the apparently mild and amiable Zimmerman treated his only son and daughter, makes us feel no regret, that sentimental affectation of fine feeling is somewhat gone out of fashion.

After perusing these memoirs with a great degree of interest, to the period when Goethe is introduced at the court of Weimar, the narrative suddenly breaks off, just at the time that preparations were making for his nuptials with a young lady, of whom his friends highly approved, but whom, it seems, he did not marry. The translator, in a postscript, informs us that no clue can be found to clear up the mystery, in which this matrimonial negotiation is involved. He went, by the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus, to the court of Saxe-Weimar in the year 1776, and was immediately made a member of the legislative council. In 1779, he became a member of the privy council. In 1782, letters patent of nobility were granted to him, and he was made president of the council of state. In 1792, he accompanied the duke, when he joined the Prussian army under the duke of Brunswick, who was obliged to retreat before the raw levies of republican France. Since then, he has lived constantly at Weimar. In 1808, he received the cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same year, the Emperor Alexander conferred on him the order of Alexander Newsky. This distinguished veteran is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is still the life and soul of those assemblages of genius to be found at Weimar. Less occupied with his own personal fame and superiority, than with the ardent desire of establishing the glory of his country, he has devoted the whole of his long life, to promote the advance of German literature, and the interests of those who seconded his efforts. There are some awkward constructions of sentences occasionally to be observed in this work; but in general, the translator has entered into the true spirit of the original. He has added biographical notices of principal persons mentioned in these memoirs, which are very satisfactory to the English reader, to whom many of the persons were but imperfectly known. We cannot take our leave of this delightful book, without regretting, that it terminates so abruptly, and so soon.

History of the Commonwealth of England, from its Commencement to the Restoration of Charles the Second. By WILLIAM GODWIN. Volume the first, containing the Civil War. 8vo. pp. 496. London. Henry Colburn. 1824.

As we look down the long and venerable avenue of past ages, we discern the objects nearest to us in the natural forms and colours of reality ; but they gradually recede from our view, till they dwindle to a speck in the distant perspective, and are lost in the confused mist of indistinctness and uncertainty. It is the province of the historian to present us with an intellectual telescope, through the means of which we can bring back these far off matters of observation within the range of the eye of reason : and it is from the faults or excellencies of the medium, through which the objects represented appear before us distorted, inverted, or in a false and deceitful hue, or otherwise in their proper form and position, in the clear and chromatic light of truth. It remains to be proved, whether Mr. Godwin has exhibited his historical views unobscured by the clouds of prejudice.

It has been asserted, that the proof of a good history is its being universally exclaimed against by all sects and parties ; and such was the case, on the publication of Hume's history of the Stuarts. The paradox consists in the fact, that history, being a description of the actions of that part of mankind, possessing the fewest scruples, it presents details which, if painted with truth, must necessarily offend the believers in the perfection of those models, which they have been accustomed to admire. The present publication will excite censure from that portion of its readers, who are convinced that a limited monarchy is best fitted to sustain the institutions, or even if the term is better liked, the prejudices of the English people. The stern republican will of course find much to admire. This period of our annals is eminently adapted for the historian's pen : it is fertile of political events, and embraces the most important crises in the constitution. It abounded in distinguished characters. Selden, Coke, and Hampden, with many other upright and conscientious patriots, who opposed the encroachments of arbitrary and despotic authority, will for ever be remembered as benefactors to their country. The conflict of religious opinions, combining with

the importance of public transactions, formed a picture so interesting, that no want of skill in the artist can altogether destroy the effect, nor, on the other hand, no perfection of execution entirely satisfy the judgment. From the previous known sentiments of Mr. Godwin, we were not prepared to expect entire impartiality: and he speedily justifies our opinion; for, in his third page, we have the following ridiculous speculation.

“A war between the king and the nation, or its representatives, necessarily led men to a scrutiny into the first principles of government. The admission of one man, either hereditarily, or for life only, into the place of chief of a country, is an evidence of the infirmity of man. Nature has set up no difference between a king and other men: a king, therefore, is purely the creation of our own hands. The immense distance, which is thus interposed between him, and every other member of the community, is a matter of no inconsiderable note. Human infirmity may render the existence of the office advantageous to general interest; but that it does so, is a reflection calculated to humble our vanity.”

It is surely useless at this time of day to theorize upon forms of government, whether monarchical or republican; for they must coincide with the previous or fixed habits of the people, in order to contribute to their happiness and prosperity: but let the author explain his own sentiments upon this subject, in a somewhat soberer strain than is his custom.

“It is of the republicans, or commonwealths-men, that it is the purpose of this work especially to treat. They were a set of men new in this country, and they may be considered as having become extinct at the revolution of 1688. It will not be the object of these pages to treat them, as has so often been done, with indiscriminate contumely. They were many of them men of liberal minds, and bountifully endowed with the treasures of intellect. That their enterprise terminated in miscarriage is certain, and a falling party is seldom spoken of with sobriety or moderation by the party that is victorious. Their enterprise might be injudicious: the English intellect and moral feeling were probably not sufficiently ripe for a republican government: it may be that a republican government would at no time be a desirable acquisition for the people of this country. But the men may be worthy of our admiration, whose cause has not prospered; and the tragic termination of a tale will often not on that account render the tale less instructive, or less interesting to a sound and judicious observer.”

It is not easy to give a general character of this production, as this first volume brings us down only to the year 1645, and Cromwell had not yet exhibited those conspicuous traits of art and address which raised him to the summit of greatness and power, though he had already shewn strong marks of his shrewdness, as well as his dissimulation. Of what extent the whole work is to consist, the author has given us no intimation, nor has it been explained, why he has taken up the story of the commonwealth precisely at the period of 1643. We should have supposed, that a more natural commencement would have been at the first meeting of the Long Parliament, when the causes, which led to the unhappy breach of confidence between the opposing parties, and which rendered it necessary for the parliamentarians, to assume the appointment of the militia as the ground of their existence, would have been explained, as it is presuming too much to suppose, that the general reader comes fully armed with information on the previous points of a particular narration. It is the business of an accomplished historian, by the skilful distribution of his subject, intermingled with pleasing and judicious observations, to relieve the dulness occasioned by the necessary relation of a number of unimportant events. Mr. Godwin writes upon the affairs of a commonwealth, and has all the "tediousness of a king." Indeed the military transactions of the civil war have never yet been rendered interesting in the description; for even the pages of Hume are apt to languish, from the insignificance of their details, and the inconclusive nature of their results.

The work before us may be called rather the apology, than the history, of the commonwealth, as will appear from the epithets bestowed by the writer upon each party, from his first setting out, such as the *patriotic* and the *tyrannical*, without considering, that on both sides there were many persons, who might have been arranged under the opposite denominations with much propriety.

The transactions of the parliament indiscriminately, however contrary to reason or justice, are either extenuated or approved—their attempt to abolish episcopacy—their shutting up the play-houses under religious pretences—and their

commissions for "defacing, demolishing, and taking away all images, superstitious pictures, and relics of idolatry out of churches," by which tasteless sacrilege many curious and valuable specimens of art were destroyed, but which, Mr. Godwin thinks, may be excused, upon the principle of endeavouring to introduce a greater manliness and gravity of thinking, more congenial to republican habits: as if the contracted and ascetic literature of the Puritans was better calculated to advance the understanding, than Shakespeare's profound views of human nature; or the decent ceremonies of the Church of England less likely to promote a rational piety, than the dreary aspect of their conventicles.

Nothing in the work is more adapted to discover what will be the sentiments of the author, concerning the more important events of his narrative, than his view of the execution of the Earl of Strafford, and sufficiently discloses the nature of that impartiality, of which he boasts in his preface. He allows the illegality of the sentence, but defends the execution of it by such metaphysical sophistry, as we could scarcely have expected, even from the author of "Political Justice."

"Certainly," says Whitlocke, who was himself one of the conductors of the prosecution, "never any man acted such a part, on such a theatre, with more wisdom, constancy, and eloquence, with greater reason, judgment, and temper, and with better grace in all his words and gestures, than this great and excellent person did. The consequence was, that he moved the hearts of all who heard him, with some few exceptions, to pity and remorse; and he certainly proves beyond confutation, that he had done nothing that in strict construction fell within the provisions of the statute of treasons of Edward the Third. It becomes, therefore, a great question, in what manner the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford ought to have terminated. The enormity of his guilt, assuming that it is criminal to invade, and meditate to destroy the liberties of a nation, will hardly be questioned. The object of the statute of Edward the Third, is to defend the king; it has scarcely ever been contemplated by any law, to defend the great body of the people associated under him. Are their interests, therefore, always to be assailed with impunity? These are principles undoubtedly more binding than, and which disdain to be confined within, the letter of any positive statute.

"It is questionless desirable, in all ordinary cases, wherever positive law is established, to restrain ourselves within the letter of that law, and to allow the criminal all the benefit, if benefit to him shall result, of any

evasion or escape that the law shall afford him. A court of justice ought not to strain or wrench the commandment to the destruction of the person arraigned ; it affords an ill example ; and when once a relaxation of this sort is admitted into the construction of the law, there is no foreseeing where it will end. Law is that which restrains the individual, and even restrains the whole community, from exercising the natural liberty of being the judge and the chastiser of their own wrongs. But there are cases of an extraordinary nature, which invest the community in the entire right they possessed before particular laws were established. No one, as I have said, who is a friend to public liberty, can question the guilt of the Earl of Strafford : his accusation, and his conviction, were of the substance of eternal right ; his defence was technical. Several conscientious men in those days were, on the whole, for his acquittal : more have been so since. We argue the case in cool blood ; and are not made clear-sighted by the actually flowing and existing light of the public welfare, which then discovered what was requisite to be done. Law is made for man, and not man for the law. Wherever we can be sure that the most valuable interests of a nation require that we should decide one way, that way we ought to decide. Strafford was at that day the most dangerous man to the liberties of England, then present and to come, that could live.

“It has been suggested, in relation to this case, that ‘when once a man is in a situation to be tried, and his person in the power of his accusers and his judges, he can no longer be formidable in that degree, which alone can justify (if any thing can) the violation of the substantial rules of criminal proceedings.’ Hampden and Pym, and the great men who then consulted together for the public welfare, I believe in their consciences judged otherwise. They understood the character of the king, and of all the parties concerned with him, better than we can pretend to do. They foresaw what was more than this, the various schemes that would be formed for dispersing the parliament by force of arms ; and they knew that Strafford would prove the most inventive and audacious undertaker of this nefarious purpose. Hampden and Pym, and their allies, judged they did wisely, and acted like true patriots, by removing this obstacle before the contention began.”

If such reasonings are allowed to be valid, where is the act, however atrocious, of any party in possession of power, that may not be justified ? If considering an individual as dangerous to the state, confers a right to destroy him, through the determination or vote of a body of men, who may attribute to themselves the peculiar talent of foreseeing mischief, then

the tyrannical proceedings of Henry the Eighth, or any other despot, or aggregate collection of despots, ought to be considered as laudable means of gratifying present passion, and establishing future security. The author is, however, unwilling that his reader should suppose him altogether destitute of a delicate sensation of humanity.

“ For myself, I entertain an almost invincible abhorrence to the taking away the life of man after a set form, and in cold blood, in any case whatever. The very circumstance that you have the man in your power, and that he stands defenceless before you, to be disposed of at your discretion, is the strongest of all persuasions that you should give him life. To fetter a man's limbs, and in that condition to shed his blood, like the beasts which serve us for food, is a thought to which, at first-sight, we are astonished the human heart can ever be reconciled. The strongest case that can be made in its favour, is where, as in the business of Strafford, the public cause, and the favourable issue of that cause, seem to demand it.”

Now this, we confess, is strongly redolent of the puling and sanguinary cant of the French revolution, to profess a violent abhorrence of bloodshed in the abstract, but when the victim appears, not to let him escape from a mistaken notion of tenderness, which must always give way to the public good. In this case of Lord Strafford's execution, the truly conscientious feelings of the excellent and learned Selden, who voted against the bill of attainder, cannot escape without a sneer : “ Such, after all, is the best of lawyers,” says the humane and sentimental Mr. Godwin. It is impossible to justify the conduct of the king in this shocking and important transaction. With the full conviction, that the sacrifice of the only truly able minister he ever possessed would involve his affairs in the utmost difficulty and danger,—aware of Strafford's zeal in his service, of the legal innocence of his conduct, and of the injustice of his condemnation, he yet had the unpardonable weakness and ingratitude to give him up to the fears and counsels of a woman, although that woman was the spirited and attractive Henrietta Maria, but whose fatal influence led him into that wavering and ambiguous line of conduct, which ended in his ruin. °

In relating the circumstances of Laud's attainder, Mr. Godwin exhibits a more rational view of the subject : he con-

fesses its illegality, and that it was not extenuate even by the tyrant plea of necessity : but he was mistaken in describing the archbishop as an insignificant old man, unworthy the notice of the parliamentarians.

“The most memorable tragedy of this sort which was exhibited about this time, was the death of Archbishop Laud. He fell a victim to the Scots, to the Presbyterians, and to the resentment of an individual, who had formerly been the subject of his barbarity, the celebrated Prynne. Though other men in the party of the parliament felt less eagerness for his destruction, yet no one was inclined to put himself forward to shield him from his impending fate, and to encounter the obloquy which would be fastened on such a proceeding. Laud had been in prison from the commencement of the Long Parliament ; but for a considerable time he had seemed to be overlooked. Of humble birth, and raised by a variety of incidental circumstances, as a man whose principles, both in church and state, marvellously suited the king and his then principal advisers, to the dignity he enjoyed, he was no sooner thrown down from his high station, than he ceased to be of public significance. The church, at the head of which he had presided more than seven years, was overturned, and he was buried and overwhelmed in its ruins. At the time at which we are arrived, he was more than seventy-one years of age ; and imprisonment and adversity seem to have made great ravages in his constitution. The spectacle of all this ought to have disarmed his enemies, and induced them to dismiss him to obscurity and contempt. Laud certainly speaks of himself, and probably with much sincerity, as a good man, and a martyr : such he thought himself. Laud was now, as we have said, sunk into utter insignificance ; but in the period of his prosperity, was a formidable instrument and adviser for a prince aspiring to be a tyrant.”

The circumstance which is here related of Laud's pulling off his cap in open court, and giving God thanks, when sentence was pronounced against Professor Leighton, the father of the archbishop of that name, for a libel, if true, would make his own fate appear something like retributive justice ; but this anecdote is given upon no authority, and is so repugnant to the tolerant principles of the primate, that we are inclined to question the truth of the accusation. Our author has also, in unison with the general outcry against this worthy man, accused him of cruelty, bigotry, and superstition, which were in reality entirely fo-

reign to his nature ; but the queen had acquired such extraordinary and undue influence over the king's councils, and was so meddling and so zealous in her religious bigotry, that she lost no opportunity of poisoning the king's mind against his protestant adherents, and affording her public patronage to popish priests, and intriguing persons of her own persuasion. And no man could have acted with more courtesy and prudence than the archbishop did, under such trying and difficult circumstances ; for though he was compelled to shew a certain portion of respect for the queen's popish predilections, yet he could neither be deterred or flattered from his just concern for the protestant church. And when the Countess of Newport had been enticed to the Church of Rome, he passionately declared himself at the council table in full and free speech to the king, concerning the increase of the Roman party, the frequent resort of papists to Somerset House, and the insufferable misdemeanours of Matthews and Montague in practising upon his subjects, and that within the very verge of the court. In consequence of these representations, these men were dismissed ; at which the queen was exceedingly displeased. After this venerable prelate had been imprisoned for four years, he was brought to his trial, which he might have avoided, had he not been fully conscious of his innocence. When the celebrated Pococke, on his return from his travels in the East, whither he had been sent under the patronage of Laud, visited him in his prison, he related to him a conversation which he had held with the archbishop's friend, Hugo Grotius, on the subject of his confinement, in which he strenuously recommended him, if possible, to make his escape, as the only means of saving his life from the rancorous malice of his persecutors. His reply was : " No ; it matters not whether an old man at the age of seventy dies a year or two sooner or later. My flight would, I know, be agreeable to my enemies, as it would be a tacit acknowledgment of the truth of their accusations against me. Where should I go ? If I retire to France, or any other popish country, they will say I am received there because I am friendly to the popish cause. If I take refuge in Holland, every Anabaptist will pull me by the beard. No, I will not leave my native country—I will

rely on the mercy of the Most High, and patiently resign myself to my fate." So far was he from bigotry and narrow-mindedness in his creed, that in many letters which he wrote in Latin to his friend Grotius, (an English translation of which is about to appear,) he expressly declares his wish for universal toleration in matters of religious opinion. His notions upon this subject were far too liberal for the selfish bigotry of the Presbyterians, who considered every deviation from their articles of faith as damnable heresy, and regarded every one without the pale of their own church with envy, hatred, and uncharitableness. They could not look upon the archbishop in the contemptible light, in which Mr. Godwin insinuates they ought to have done, because he was eminently distinguished for his zeal, his talents, and erudition. He was active, loyal, and devoted to his sovereign. They did not despise him. They feared, hated, and sacrificed him. But Mr. Godwin has glossed over, or extenuated, what no sophistry can justify; and it is thus that history becomes prostituted to the purposes of party. It is not in nature, that the historian should be entirely free from the influence of prejudice; that he should be altogether devoid of a certain political bias; but if this appears so evident, as to warp his judgment from the strict line of truth, into the devious and crooked path of misrepresentation, he will substitute falsehood for evident facts, his work will become infinitely mischievous, and is totally unworthy of the name of history.

However, there is not much danger likely to arise from the extensive circulation of this cumbrous volume. There is considerable industry and research, displayed in the references alluded to; but except Lord Clarendon, they are writers mostly on the republican side of the question. The style is dry, harsh, and unpleasant. Many of the circumstances related are trivial and uninteresting, certainly not without occasional judicious reflexions; but there is no elucidation of the hidden causes of political events, nor any philosophical views of the principles and actions of men: in short, it is not at all such a work as might have been expected, from the well known and acknowledged talents of the author.

SAYINGS and DOINGS. *A Series of Sketches from Life.* In three vols. royal 12mo. Colburn.

IN our intercourse with a society, we have sometimes met with an individual, whose countenance, dress, and demeanour spoke forcibly in his favour, even before he had uttered one audible sentence. But when he opened his mouth, his triumph was complete: if he said nothing more than, "Good morning to you, sir," the words were delivered with that fascination of speech, that delightful "*suaviter in modo*," which immediately denoted the gentleman, and we felt an anxiety for his further acquaintance. Upon the same principle of feeling, in our researches after novelty, we opened a volume of "Sayings and Doings," not forgetting the apothegm, that "Saying is one thing, and doing another;" and we had not read above half a dozen pages, before we were so pleased with the tone and manner of the work, that we wished to become acquainted with the whole of the contents, and instantly made up our minds, that this would be a grand intellectual treat for our friends.

No man can enter into polite circles without a fashionable and appropriate costume; nor can a writer of the present day expect to make his way into polished society, unless he appears before the public in the garb of elegance, and delivers his sentiments with the easy familiarity of a well-bred man of the world. There is more in style and dress, than reason is willing to allow; for we feel it something like an impeachment of our judgment, when we are forced to confess, that these trifling qualifications cover a multitude of faults, and often render very frivolous subjects agreeable. The poet Cowper, in a letter to a friend, lately published, has actually made out a very pleasing and agreeable story from the circumstance of a man's being whipped at the cart's tail. He has thrown such a charm over this unfavourable incident, that it really appears quite delightful in his hands, merely by the style, in which he has related the anecdote. It is told in prose, which we think is far superior to his poetry. Few people will take the trouble of reading any work which is written in a harsh and slovenly manner, unless it has been previously recommended to their notice; but if the style has that fascinâ-

tion in it, which leads the readers insensibly along, till they are got into the very marrow of the subject, the author may defy minor criticisms, and rely upon the pleasure, which he has afforded, to bear him triumphantly along the full tide of popular favour. His readers will not stop to point out his trifling defects :

“ Their praise is still, the style is excellent ;
The rest they humbly take upon content.”

But “ Sayings and Doings” have other pretensions to notice, than the dress in which the author has arrayed his incidents and opinions. They exhibit a correct delineation of the habits and manners of the times, and contain the best account of the present state of society in England, particularly in high life, of any novel or romance hitherto published. The work is attributed to Mr. Theodore Hook, and bears internal evidence of his sportive pen ; for it abounds with witty allusions, sentiments, puns, and expressions, which are to be found scattered throughout the pleasant dramatic productions, of which he has been considered the author. His sentiments are decidedly in favour of our establishment in church and state. He is often severe upon the Whigs ; yet we occasionally discover a sly hit at the Tories, for neglecting those friends, who have supported them. Mr. H. has had opportunities of seeing life in all its varieties, and has mingled with the great, in a way accessible to but very few authors by profession. His company was, even at an early period of his life, courted by the great, the gay, and the beautiful : he was caressed, flattered, and sought after as a fashionable homme d’esprit, a lion, a star of the first magnitude, a necessary and brilliant appendage at the dinner table, the drawing-room, or the boudoir. And this work gives faithful evidence of the advantages, derivable from such peculiar sources of information, and stamps a reality upon his pictures of high life, which cannot be doubted.

As it is possible that the book may be a considerable length of time, before it finds its way into general circulation in India, we shall adopt the old-fashioned method of giving an analysis of the substance of the volumes before us, and the quality of the matter will be exhibited by the extracts, which we shall fairly insert as specimens of the whole ; thus giving our readers an

opportunity of forming their own opinion, without altogether relying upon the sentence, which it is our duty to pass, on summing up the evidence for, and against the literary culprit brought up for judgment at our critical tribunal ; though we will venture to assert, that every writer who appears before us, shall be dealt with as impartially, as if he had been tried by a jury of his contemporaries.

We always wish to set the author's views in writing his book, in as clear a light as possible, and we are happy when we can derive this information from the preface, which, in the present instance, states, that it was from the dramatic proverbs of the French, that the writer first caught the idea of noting down what he saw passing in society ; and that out of his collection of materials he has thrown together a few historical illustrations of quaint sayings, the force of which the characters introduced have unconsciously exemplified in their lives and conduct. " In short," says he, " I have thought it a curious matter of speculation, to compare the doings of the moderns with the sayings of the ancients, and therefore submit to the public, with all humility, my first portion of ' wise saws,' illustrated by ' modern instances.' "

The story, with which he commences, is called DANVERS, and occupies somewhat more than half the first volume. Mr. Thomas Burton is introduced to the reader at the age of six and twenty, just emerged from the University of Oxford ; and after residing some little time in the Temple, he is appointed to a situation under government in the west of England, with an income of two thousand pounds per annum—(we are at a loss to know where, and how such snug situations are so easily acquired.) In a short time he marries a young lady, Miss Mary Gatcombe, with thirty thousand pounds for her fortune. She is a most amiable, simple, unsophisticated creature, who is devoted to her husband ; but at the same time rules him as she pleases, by the judicious method of seeming to give him all his own way. On the other hand, he saw in his Mary every thing he wanted in a wife, and they were a sensible, happy couple. The only drawback to their general comfort, was a slight rankling with respect to the family of the Duke of Alverstoke, whose estate of Milford Park joined to the grounds surrounding

our hero's cottage. Burton's house, and every thing in and about it, as far as it went, was perfection; and nothing, except the little awkwardness of feeling towards the duke, interfered with his happiness and repose. Previous to their departure for London, the dutchess invited the Burtons to dinner. The invitation was accepted, and the following is an example of the pleasure, resulting from a visit to such high-bred and agreeable people.

"Not a soul, except the apothecary of the neighbouring town, was there: the dinner was served up magnificently at seven o'clock; it lasted till twenty minutes after eight: the champagne needed nothing colder to chill it, than the company; the daughters spoke only to their brothers, the brothers only to their parents. Burton was placed on the right of the dutchess, Kilman the apothecary on her left; the whole of her Grace's conversation was directed to the latter, and turned upon the nature of infection, in a dissertation on the relative dangers of typhus and scarlet fever, which was concluded by an assurance on the part of her Grace, that she would endeavour to prevail upon Doctor Somebody from London, to come down and settle in the neighbourhood—a piece of intelligence, which was received by her medical hearer, with as much composure as a man could muster, while listening to information likely to overturn his practice, and ruin his family.

"The duke drank wine with Mrs. Burton, and condescended to enquire after her little one; his Grace then entered into a lengthened dissertation with his second son, upon the mode of proceeding he intended to adopt in visiting Oxford the next morning; and concluded the dialogue by an elaborate panegyric upon his own character, that of his children, his horses, his wines, and his servants. After a brief sitting, the ladies retired, and coffee being shortly brought to the dinner table, the gentlemen proceeded to the drawing-room, which they found occupied only by her Grace and Mrs. Burton; the lady Elizabeth having retired with a headach, and lady Jane accompanied her as her nurse. About this period a small French clock on the chimneypiece struck ten: never were sounds so silvery sweet, on mortal ear, as those to Mrs. Burton. Her misery had been complete: for in addition to the simple horror of a tête-à-tête with the dutchess—a thing in itself sufficient to have frozen a salamander—her Grace had selected as a subject for conversation, the science of craniology, the name of which, thanks to her unsophistication, had never reached Mary's ears; and the puzzle she was in to make out what it was, to what body it referred, or to what part of a body, or what the organs were, to which her Grace kept per-

pettishly alluding, may be better conceived than imagined. The duchess voted Mary a simpleton; Mary set her Grace down for a bore; and Mary, with all her simplicity, was nearer the mark, of the two."

Early in the spring succeeding the birth of her second child, Mrs. B. received a letter, announcing the arrival in England of Mr. Frumpton Danvers, her mother's uncle, whose days had been spent in various parts of the world, amassing wealth to an immense amount. He had outlived all his connexions, except Mrs. Burton, the daughter of his niece. In addition to all the property he possessed in the West Indies, and various parts of the world, three hundred thousand pounds stood in his name in the three per cents. He is a most repugnant personage; and previous to his visit to the Burtons at Sandown Cottage, he sends down a collection of Cashmere goats, two adjutants, and a rattle-snake, with a Kit-magar, and a couple of Coolies to take care of them. These animals and their keepers throw the whole family into confusion; the goats get loose into the drawing-room, the gardener's leg is broke by one of the birds, and one of the children is providentially rescued by its mother from the fascination of the rattle-snake, which had escaped into the garden. This circumstance had such an effect upon Mrs. B. as nearly to cost her her life; and it occasioned the premature death of a fine boy, which was stillborn. The old gentleman arrives soon after the lady's recovery; and after behaving in the most rude and unfeeling manner, and reproaching Mr. and Mrs. Burton with interested motives in their treatment of him, which he said were easily seen through, he becomes exceedingly partial to an ugly, ill-mannered, uncouth girl, one Miss Sally Podgers, who had contrived to flatter the old man's vanity so successfully, that he leaves the country abruptly, and proceeds to London, where in a few days the ceremony, which made Miss Podgers a wife, and Mr. Danvers a fool, was duly announced in all the papers. This was of course a source of great mortification to the Burtons. But notwithstanding their disappointment, they went on very happily, till Mrs. B. was just about to be confined with her sixth daughter, when they received intelligence of the death of Mr. Frumpton Danvers, who after bequeathing an annuity of five hundred pounds to his wife, left the whole of his accumulated property to his

grand nièce and her husband, on condition of his taking the name of Danvers.

This sudden and unexpected accession of such immense wealth was enough to turn the head of a stronger minded man than our hero. Mr. Burton Danvers, in a short time after this event, purchases the adjoining estate of the Duke of Alverstoke, and drives down to it with his wife, whom he surprises by informing her that it was her own. Milford Park undergoes great alterations; and the mansion is fitted up with new superb furniture, cabinets, vases, rarities, and all the most beautiful *morceaux* of bijouterie, that money could procure; besides a vast collection of pictures of the old masters of celebrity, antique statues of the most exquisite workmanship, and whole cargoes of remains of antiquity from Herculaneum, Pompeii, &c. In London, a splendidly furnished house was taken for them for the first winter, a numerous retinue of servants hired, horses and carriages of all descriptions put into requisition. An opera box was secured, and the name of Mrs. Burton Danvers painted in conspicuous white letters upon the door, and the season opened for the newly arrived lady with extraordinary splendour and éclat. The Duchess of Alverstoke and her daughters were early in their call, and the Danvers's were invited to a dinner, very different from the chilling entertainment they had experienced in the country.

The duke's dinner was splendid in the extreme; but the company, instead of being confined to a family party, aided by a country apothecary, as it was on the last visit of our hero and heroine, consisted of two cabinet ministers and their ladies, a leash of earls, a countess and two daughters, one English baron, two Irish ditto, a judge and daughter, a full general; together with a small selection of younger scions of noble stock in and out of parliament, and a couple of established wits to entertain the company.

The poor dear, mild, innocent Mary, felt oppressed, as if she were all flattened down upon her chair, and had no right to be in the room; and when the Earl of Harrogate, who sat next her at dinner, asked her, by way of starting a conversation, whether she preferred Ronzi de Begni to Camporese, her apprehension grew into perfect alarm; for never having heard of either of these personages or things, whichever they might be, which his Lordship named, it appeared to her somewhat

difficult to decide. This, if she had been used to good society, would have been nothing. As it was, her answer was less happy than might be imagined; for the question having been put to her, in the midst of a prevailing discussion between the duke and a flighty countess, upon the comparative merit of Silleri and St. Peray, the unsophisticated woman concluded that her neighbour wished to ascertain her opinion of some other wines, with the names of which she happened to be unacquainted; and in order to do what she thought right, she replied to his enquiry on the comparative excellence of the two opera singers by saying, 'Whichever you choose, my Lord!'

"His Lordship set Mrs. Danvers down either as a wag, or one of the most complying persons upon earth. However, he determined to renew the attack, and ascertain more of the character of his fair friend; and therefore, turning again to her, enquired if she liked the opera?

"This question, which passed with her for changing the subject, was a great relief. She answered in the affirmative; and it was truth that she *did* like it for its novelty, having visited the King's Theatre but twice in her life. 'So do I,' said the earl; 'but I am seldom able to *make it out*.' 'Nor I,' said poor Mrs. Danvers; 'and it is certainly a great drawback to one's pleasure.' 'What, ma'am, not going?' said the earl, fancying his fair friend a wag. 'No, my Lord; not understanding what they say; not being able to *make it out*.' 'Oh!'—said his Lordship, with an affected gravity, which shewed that he had *made her out*, and which would have been instant death to a person, more skilled in the ways of the world. From this embarrassment she was agreeably relieved by her left hand neighbour, who had entered into a dissertation upon the relative wit of the French and English, and contended with much force and gaiety for the superiority of the former, which he attempted to prove by relating two or three good things in French, which he contended were better than any English puns, that ever were heard. This was the climax of poor Mary's misery; for in addition to the diffidence she naturally felt at her entrance into *real* society, she laboured under the disadvantage of not knowing the French language, or if knowing any thing of it, assuredly not enough to decide upon, or even to comprehend the double meaning of the jests. She coloured, fidgeted, and thought herself fainting. Burton, who sat opposite to her, heard what was going on, and saw her agitation; he was quite as miserable as herself. Any attempt to extricate her would have risked an exposure; but as good fortune would have it, just as Mr. Trash was puzzling his brains, either to make an extempore joke, or exert his available memory, by quoting one from the well known authority of

Mr. Joseph Miller, the dutchess, who had no taste for the buffoonery of her husband's retainers, gave the welcome signal of retreat to the drawing-room."

In the heyday of his career, Danvers is persuaded to the measure of standing a contested election for the county, and there is an admirable account of the whole proceedings; but our limits will not allow us the pleasure of inserting it here. He loses the election, and then learns, that his dear friends who had advised him to the attempt, never thought he had the least possible chance of success, but did it merely to try his purse and his temper. However, he purchases a borough, and gets into the house, makes a speech, which is noticed so slightly and provokingly in all the papers, that he never attempts to make another. He went on from one expense to another, till he who had lived elegantly and happily upon three thousand a year, had expended upwards of half a million of money in less than eighteen months, without any real addition to his pleasures or his comforts. His failure in parliament, the perplexity and entanglement of his private affairs, and his ardent desire to have a son and heir, coupled with the intelligence that Mrs. Danvers had presented him for the eighth time with a little girl, weighed heavily upon his spirits. He raised money by way of annuity, paid his most pressing demands, when news arrived of the total failure of his crops in the West Indies: he was called upon for a large sum to repair the damages done by a hurricane, and he was obliged to part with this property for a third part of its value. A dissolution of parliament now took place; and with that infatuation, not uncommon to those, whose affairs are getting into disorder, he was induced to stand another contest for the county: and after expending about thirty thousand pounds, and being overwhelmed with taunts and insults of every description, chiefly set on foot by the friends of his uncle's widow, upon whom he had generously settled two thousand a year, instead of her annuity of five hundred pounds, he carries the election, but is turned out for bribery, as he was proved, in the compassion of his heart, to have given an elector a draft upon his banker, to relieve his son-in-law from an ill-natured arrest, to which he had been subjected by one of the Podgers. The whole detail of this business before a committee of the House of Commons is admirably well

related. Danvers's creditors, now he was out of the house, became so clamorous, that ruin stared him in the face. He was compelled to part with Milford Park, and all its appurtenances, with the whole of his rare and splendid collections, both in town and country,—pictures, statues, furniture, curiosities, and jewels, all went to the hammer. And after the disposal of all his effects, and the settlement with all his creditors, he found himself in possession of twenty-two thousand pounds in cash, and estates still producing about two thousand four hundred pounds per annum; the great part of which he had bound himself to pay to Mrs. Frumpton Danvers, of whom he had the satisfaction of hearing twice every twelve months, that she was in the best possible state of health.

“The worry of all these proceedings was hardly equal in its effect upon Danvers to the treatment, which he met with from his quondam friends: ridicule of his pretensions, of his affected taste and judgment, of his style of living, of his airs, and those of his ‘poor little stupid wife,’ was lavished on him in newspapers and magazines; epigrams and puns were made upon his fall; and so powerful was the operation of these events upon his constitution, that when he was sentenced to a twelvemonth’s imprisonment, and to pay a fine of two thousand pounds, for having relieved a poor man’s distress at a most critical juncture, his health was admitted, as a sufficient plea for remitting the imprisonment, and encreasing the fine, which punishment was as little suited to his shattered fortune, as the other was to his broken constitution. It was at this stage too that Mrs. Burton Danvers gave to the fond eyes of her devoted husband a *fine boy*, who arrived at a time when *there was nothing for him to inherit.*”

He retires to a cottage in Devonshire. Two men servants, besides the coachman and gardener, formed the small domestic force. The female servants and governess were in number adequate to the wants, and wishes of a well-conducted family, and Danvers and his Mary felt the real happiness of life, with a competency; and the story concludes with the proverb, that **TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING IS GOOD FOR NOTHING.**

As we like to do things systematically, and according to order, we shall make some remarks upon this tale, before we give our opinion generally upon the whole work. Whenever any meritorious work of fiction appears, in which any cha-

factor is portrayed, bearing a similitude, in one or two prominent features, to a person well known in the circles of fashion, that person is immediately fixed upon, as the prototype from which the fictitious hero is delineated. So Mr. Burton Danvers has been considered as the portrait of a gentleman, well known in the fashionable world, who came into possession of vast West India property, at the death of a relation of his wife. He was a collector of pictures, books, and articles of *virtu*, to a very great extent; and in consequence of the unfortunate situation of the West India islands, he not only received no income from his estates, but was called upon for a large sum of money, to make good damages they had sustained. In consequence of these circumstances, he sold off all his splendid collections and furniture, and retired from the metropolis to comparative privacy, and lived in a style of laudable moderation and retrenchment. To this extent the resemblance may be evident, but no farther; for Danvers was imposed upon by almost all the dealers, with whom he was concerned, and was the dupe of swindlers of every description. His pictures were all copies, and his antiques and rarities surreptitious imitations, and ingenious impositions upon his ignorance and credulity, and fetched nothing scarcely when brought to the hammer; whereas the pictures and property of the other gentleman sold for a great deal more, than what he had originally given for them. Our author says he draws from the life; but however pleasantly the circumstance may tell in the story, we cannot bring ourselves to suppose that Mrs. Danvers, who had a fortune of thirty thousand pounds at the death of her mother, and was married to a man of the world, with an income of two thousand a year, who had also an opera box of her own, and had been twice at the King's Theatre, could be so egregiously simple, as to mistake Mesdames *Ronzi de Begnis* and *Camporese* for the names of two French wines; nor is it likely that Danvers himself, who is at first described as a man of taste, talent, and intellect, should become so easy a prey to every species of imposition. There is more of the exhibition of manners in the story, than just delineation of character; for after we come to the conclusion, we do not find ourselves, as it were, personally acquainted, or sufficiently intimate with the parties concerned,

to care much about what becomes of them. But it is a well-painted picture of fashionable society, and of the awkward situation, in which persons of mere wealth often find themselves, in associating with those recently elevated to rank and titles, and of the ostentatious, yet mean condescension, with which these haughty patricians will, for interested motives, crouch to the idols of fortune, at the very time they affect to despise them for their pretensions, to vie with themselves in the extremes and absurdities of fashion.

It is natural to suppose, that in appearing before the public, a man would anxiously desire to put his best foot foremost, and to make the most of his introductory step; but it often happens, that his first bow will be elaborately precise, but devoid of that ease and elegance he afterwards acquires: so in the story, which is first put forth, our author has given an elaborately wrought picture of high life, with a view of creating a sensation in the fashionable circles, and in which attempt he will doubtless in a certain degree succeed. Therefore we have bestowed more attention upon it, than we shall be able to do with any of the other stories, though we do not think it, upon the whole, so interesting and agreeable as the tale, which immediately succeeds.

There is a softer, milder tone in the colouring; the characters are more vividly sketched; and there is a greater contrast of light and shade, more nature and interest, in "*The Friend of the Family*." The person, who gives the name to this tale is Mr. Amos Ford, attorney at law in the village of Emmerton, near to whose residence is Burrowdale Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Belmont, who was, at the commencement of our history, absent as minister at a foreign court, where he had been for the last seven years. The hall was now let furnished to Mr. and Lady Honoria Humbug, who had three lovely daughters. Lord Belmont's foible was excessive family pride, and he was wherewithal a most consummate diplomatist. He had an only son, the Hon. Edward Bramley, who was finishing his studies at Oxford; and he had for several years spent his vacations at Emmerton Parsonage with the rector, who had been the intimate friend of his father; but he had lately died, and the vacant living was given by the bishop to Dr. Dalling, the present incumbent, who felt no disinclina-

tion, to permit the young heir of the Earl of Belmont, to continue his domestication at the rectory. He had an only daughter, and there is a sweetness and repose in the charming picture of the parsonage and its inmates, that is quite refreshing and delightful; and it is not astonishing that Bramley, in such society, found attractions as new, as they were fascinating. A mutual passion grew up between the young people, almost insensibly to themselves, and entirely imperceptible to the good rector. But Mr. Amos Ford had also a daughter, Rachel Ford, "who was a pattern to her sex: she was demure as the handmaidens of the most unsophisticated days; she was full of religion—her mind constantly fixed on things above: her countenance, though plain, was serious and contemplative—her manner cold—her conversation chaste, almost to prudishness: she dealt out maxims, even upon the pinning of a cap, and would quote scriptural authority for tying up a geranium." Now this attorney had accumulated considerable wealth, and having long had the management of the pecuniary affairs of Lord Belmont, had, from his supposed correctness and sanctity of manners, acquired a great degree of influence over this haughty nobleman. Ford entertains some incipient notions that his daughter Rachel might possibly one day become Countess of Belmont, and therefore he regarded Rose Dalling with an evil eye. The author goes on to describe the inhabitants of the village of Emmerton, and the character of Jack Humbug is lively and amusing: "Jack had the advantage of a remarkably good person; and that, with the aid of his nicknackeries, perfect good humour, and a smattering of boudoir wit, procured him the affection of Lady Honoria Dawdle, the only daughter and heiress of a noble earl, now no more. She was beautiful, and a fool: she thought him beautiful, and a conjurer, and eloped with her young swain before she was of age." In the course of time, Edward and Rose discover, from a variety of little circumstances, that they have something more than a feeling of friendship for each other. About this time Edward receives a letter from his parent, which is a masterpiece of diplomatic unintelligibility; but still there are some hints in it, from which he drew the most unpleasant inferences. However, he is determined to disclose his attachment to Dr. Dalling; previous to which, he

had an interview with the amiable, the pious Ford, who so conducted himself, that the young man was induced to believe, that he was not only his father's friend, but his own; in short, that he was nothing less than "the Friend of the Family." Soon after, a scene ensues, in which the charming Miss Humbugs, entering abruptly, discover Edward and Rose sitting alone, which leads to a great deal of confusion, misunderstanding, and distress. The Doctor becomes acquainted with the real state of affairs; and though he condemns nobody but himself, he insists upon Edward's immediate departure from the rectory. In the mean time, Ford had represented matters in such a light, and calumniated the character of Rose so grossly to the Earl of Belmont, that his rage knew no bounds; and he wrote a letter to his son, couched in terms of the highest disrespect to the Dallings, and suddenly arrives at Emmerton, at the house of Mr. Amos Ford, where Edward attempts to obtain an interview with him, but is repulsed with execrations, and compelled to leave the house without an explanation; and was informed by Ford, that his father intended to quit the country for ever. At length he began to suspect foul play somewhere, and in spite of the remonstrances of Ford, determines to follow his father to Bath, whither he was to go previous to his quitting England altogether. Whilst Edward is waiting for his carriage, he is accosted by a smartish, shabby, genteel, youngish man, wearing a white hat, an olive green surtout, somewhat seedy, and a black cravat, who held in his hand a packet of what turned out to be bills of announcement for the opening of the theatre at Emmerton, of which he was manager. This character is admirably hit off, and we wish we had room to give the whole of the scene; but we must content ourselves with a single speech or so, just to shew off the manager. He observed, that in spite of the animosity of the Methodists, that they had gotten permission to open the campaign.

" 'Indeed, sir,' said Edward, 'I was not aware that any serious opposition was likely to be offered to the performances: is it on the part of the rector, or——?' 'Oh dear no, sir, by no manner of no means,' said the manager; 'we find nothing but liberality, from 'the Lord of the Manor' downwards: it is only 'the Village Lawyer,' sir, and his

‘Child of Nature, who have caused ‘the Devil to Pay’ amongst us : they have endeavoured to cut us out of our best hits, and shut up our shop ; nay, sir, they threaten us with the stocks in this world, and something worse in the next, if we persist in our abominations.’ ‘What, is Mr. Ford so extremely violent in his dislike of your proceedings ?’ ‘You’ve hit him, sir ; you’ve hit him, as Shakespear says ; ‘I would you knew Ford, sir, that you might avoid him when you saw him.’ It is he, sir, or rather his virgin daughter, who loathes and detests our profession : vagabond is the term she applies to us ; for the same reason that the world calls her father gentleman, id est, because the law allows, and custom sanctions it ;—it is she, and a pious painter and glazier, now a preacher, who level all their artillery against us.’ ”

And he goes on to a considerable length, detailing the whole of his theatrical career ; but he was interrupted by the arrival of Edward’s carriage, in which he had proceeded but very little way, before he was arrested at the suit of Mr. Amos Ford, for one thousand pounds, money which the attorney, in his excess of friendship, had forced upon him. He is taken to Taunton, where he meets with Jack Humbug, having entered the town for the purpose of attending with his family at a ball, which was to take place in the evening. There is a scene replete with whim and equivoque between Edward, Jack, and the sheriff’s officer ; and we cannot refrain from extracting an account of Humbug’s departure from the inn.

“Bowling with as much civility as amounted to something very like rudeness to Phillips the officer, Jack bounded out of the room ; and in endeavouring to skip three stairs at once, was precipitated down the first flight, and was picked up on the mat at the landing-place by the chambermaid, who did more mischief to the evergreen vaulter by her observations of, ‘Poor dear old gentleman !’ ‘So heavy too.’ ‘Thanks goodness he is not hurt ! what a mercy !’ ‘Here’s your wig, sir,’ &c. &c. than he had received by the accident, which he declared was nothing at all. ‘All the fault of a cursed pea-shell,’ said Jack ; and whisking a switch which he carried in his hand, to shew his perfect sprightliness, limped friskily over the street to the house, which contained the better half and three quarters of his extraordinary family.”

The Earl of Belmont, in crossing the country, had met with an old schoolfellow, Sir Thomas Farnbridge, who prevailed with him to favour him with his company till the next day. This family, with a gentleman and his daughter, who were on

a visit to him, were also going to the ball at Taunton in the evening. These turn out to be Dr. Dalling and Rose. Sir Thomas induces his Lordship to appear under the feigned name of Harvey, and to judge of the Dallings from his own observations. He is delighted with the Reverend Doctor, discovers that Rose is an angel, and Ford a villain : he agrees to his son's marriage. Rachel Ford elopes with the theatrical manager ; and "The Friend of the Family," on the discovery of his daughter's shame and his own disgrace, shoots himself through the head, and the piece concludes with the proverb, that "ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

There are a playfulness, and humour, as well as an exhibition of feeling, in this story, to us particularly agreeable. The exposition of cant and hypocrisy in Ford and his daughter, is not carried beyond the bounds of probability ; and there is undoubtedly more marked discrimination of character in this tale than in the rest. We do not know whether the sudden softening of the cold-hearted diplomatist be altogether in keeping ; but still we may hope, that pride may not always, and at all times excommunicate every tender feeling of the heart ; and we are willing to pardon the inconsistency, as it presents us with the most favourable view of human nature.

The next story is called MERTON ; and here again the author says he draws from the life. It may be so, but there is a combination of such monstrous and improbable facts collected together, as to render it impossible to conceive that they could have happened to any one individual. And we must relinquish the attempt of giving any thing like a regular analysis of what is related ; for there are distresses and disappointments sufficient for the materiel of half a dozen novels or romances. In the first place, our hero elopes to Gretna Green with Fanny Meadows, who is torn from his arms, after half the ceremony had been performed. A duel ensues, in which one of the parties is killed. He fancies Fanny false, and marries the dashing, fascinating Kate Etherington. Three days after his nuptials, he finds he has been deceived ; leaves his wife, and sets off on a visit to his Fanny. His charming Kate plays him false in his absence. On his return, he takes her down to his house in the country, which he has the satisfaction to discover in flames, and that it was not insured. His wife returns

to town, and elopes with a dandy baronet, before Merton comes back. He sues for a divorce, which he is refused, on the grounds of having neglected his bride. He is soon after tried, and found guilty of a murder he did not commit. He escapes from prison, after his irons were knocked off. He is retaken; and when the halter was adjusting round his neck, the murdered man opportunely makes his appearance. He learns that his wife had put a period to her existence at Paris, as her bonnet and shawl had been found upon the banks of the Seine. He is left a considerable property by a Lord Mildenhall, whom he never knew. He is now about to be married to his darling Fanny, with her mother's consent. The day is fixed, when he discovers that his wife is living, and in the most abject state of wickedness and misery, in London. To complete his wretchedness, he finds he has an elder brother alive, to whom Lord Mildenhall's bequest belongs. He, however, now gets a divorce; and on hastening to throw himself at Fanny's feet, he visits her mother's house on the day that poor Fanny was buried; she having died in a decline, on her return from Madeira, as she had been literally wearied to death by the alternate variations and vicissitudes, which her lover had sustained; and thus ends this strange eventful history, with the proverb, that "THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP."

Merton is altogether a wearying, unsatisfactory, and exceptionable series of events. There is an abortive attempt at the pathetic in a tale of seduction. The seduced, after being expelled from her father's house, has a fortune left her; marries very sily, but very respectably, a Major Rushbroke, of high repute and estimation. And the charming Kate, after leading the most licentious and abandoned life, is married to a Lord Delamere, and figures away as the most fashionable English countess on the Continent: whereas Merton and his amiable Fanny Meadows are the victims of the most extraordinary concatenation of disappointments, that ever fell to the lot of faithful lovers. It contains some good writing, and some interesting situations: but if Mr. H. had published only this tedious history, he would have been set down, as one of the most tiresome prosers that ever put pen upon paper. The volumes conclude with a brief recital of the malediction of Martha the Gipsy, which is the

name of a woman of this wandering tribe, who solicited alms from a Mr. Harding, who in his impatience to be rid of her importunities, instead of relieving her necessities, bestowed upon her an oath, which she so bitterly resented, that she predicted he should see her three times before his death, when at each time some heavy calamity should fall upon him, more weighty than the other. Circumstances, combined with his own apprehensions, conduced to the verification of her prediction, and he dies suddenly, after seeing her for the third time. There is a proneness in the human mind to superstitious fears, that needs no such stimulus as a true story, as the author calls this, to add to the misery, which this feeling inflicts on the timid and the nervous. If the author had been really told this circumstance, and believed it to be truth, we cannot see that the publication of it could answer any good purpose whatever; and we are compelled to confess, that we closed the third volume with a feeling of mortification and disappointment, which the two first stories did not lead us to expect.

The author has not the art of combining a long series of circumstances naturally and agreeably together. He does not succeed in rousing the passions, or exciting the feelings. He displays little tenderness, and less of the pathetic: very few of the persons introduced are characteristic enough, to be distinguished from the general herd of mankind. But he now and then gives a slight sketch of a character which, as far as it goes, is true to nature, lively and amusing, such as Humbug, and the country manager. His description of the manners of society, and his knowledge of the world, are striking and conspicuous. His satire is spirited and just, without being personal or bitter. His style is animated, pointed, and agreeable. He has many beauties, and many faults. And "Sayings and Doings" will be much circulated, talked of, praised, and abused—but it is far easier to find fault with such a work, than to write a book which will be read half so much.

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

New Society of Literature.—The ten royal associates of this Society have at length been announced: they consist of Mr. Coleridge, the Reverends E. Davies, J. Jamieson, F. R. Malthus, H. J. Todd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Sharon Turner, Sir W. Ouseley, Mr. Millingen. The honorary associates announced are Bernard Barton, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tytler, and the Reverends T. D. Fosbrooke, S. Lee, J. Lingard, G. Miller, J. Parsons, R. Polwhale, A. Rees. The honorary members are the Reverends A. Allison, G. Gleig, The Archbishop of Dublin, M. M. Von Hammer, Angelo Mai, W. A. Von Schlegel, Sir G. J. Staunton, Mr. Young, Mr. Rennell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mitford, and Sir J. Malcolm. Mr. Archdeacon Nares lately read a learned paper on Palimpsest MSS. to the Society.—February 4th, a very interesting communication was read; viz. Observations on the River Euphrates, by Sir William Ouseley.—January 21st, a paper communicated by Mr. Bowdler, on the Madness of Hamlet, was read.

FRANCE.

Statistics of Paris, and the Department of the Seine.—These inquiries comprehend a hundred and four tables in 4to. They relate to the most varied subjects, and are thus classed, viz. 1. Topography: Physical and Geometrical description; State of the Air, the Water, &c.—2. Population: Annual Change; Inhabited Houses; Public Establishments; Professions; &c.—3. Civil Institutions: the Administration; Judicial Order; Public Force; Distribution of Charity; Instruction; the Sciences and Arts, &c.—4. Agriculture: Crops, Farm-houses, Cattle, Consumption, &c.—5. Industry: Manufactures, Commerce, the useful Arts, and Trades.—6. Finances: Domains, Contributions, Re-

venues. The early part of the first chapter is filled with meteorological details. Among them are the observations made from 1803 to 1821, with the thermometer, several times every day, and which furnish an exact element of the temperature of Paris. The maximum of that temperate agrees invariably with the hours of two or three o'clock in the afternoon; the minimum with sunrise. Considered with reference to the year, the maximum takes place between the 10th and the 20th of July, and rises to 19° 34 centigrades; the minimum takes place between the 3d and 22d of January, and falls to 1° 77 centigrades below 0. The prevailing wind at Paris is SW. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rainy or cloudy days are so numerous every year. They amount from 164 to 185, and sometimes even to 222. As to water, the Bièvre feeds a hundred and two factories or other establishments, and in Paris, ninety; of which the most celebrated is that to which the brothers, Gobelins, gave their name. The greater part of the inhabitants of the country communes are obliged to drink well water, or spring water of very middling quality. Every day the height of the Seine is carefully measured at the Pont de la Tournelle. Whenever it has arrived at 5 metres above the point of zero, the Port-aubled and the Champs-Élysées have been inundated. Paris contains 65 fountains, and 124 enclosed fountains. When the canal of L'Ourcq is finished, there will be six times the quantity of water necessary for the consumption of the city. The very useful establishment of the Quai des Célestins, for purified water, does not yet furnish more than a hundredth part of the actual consumption. Chemical experiments show that the water of L'Ourcq holds the middle station, in respect to purity, between the water of the Seine and that of Arcueil. The springs of Belleville, of Saint Gervois, and of Méné-Montant, are much more impregnated with earths and salts

The benefit which navigation has conferred within a few years on the commerce of this great city is very important. The number of boats which arrived in Paris in 1821, by the currents of the Aube and the Yonne, were 1443, without reckoning the rafts. After the higher Seine, the canals furnish the greatest number of trading boats; and after them the Yonne and the Marne. When the grand project of forming canals throughout France shall be completed, the navigation of the Seine will have the advantage of 528 additional leagues of that mode of water conveyance; and that river will be united to the Oise, the Ourcq, the Aine, and the Lower Loire. The highest point in the department of the Seine is Mont-Valérien. The most elevated streets in Paris are those of Enfer, and the Estrapade. Paris is, on the average, 59 metres above the level of the sea. The lowest ground in it is the Champs-Élysées, which is subject to be covered by the inundation of the Seine.—In respect to population, according to the experience of a century and a half, the months in which the greatest mortality has reigned in Paris are March and April; and the least, August and July. The difference between the two extremes is about five-twelfths of the whole. The first of January is the mean term; and the months of December and June are equal in mortality. The greatest number of children are born in March and January; the smallest in June, November, and December. The greatest number of marriages take place in May; the smallest in March and January. One of the most important results derived from the great table of the population of Paris, from the year 1870 to the year 1821, is the relation of the number of boys to that of girls, born in that city. The number of boys has always been greater than that of girls. The proportion for the last seventy-seven years (before which the distinction of sex was not marked in

the registers of birth) has been 795,350 to 763,936; nearly 26 to 25; or, more accurately, 1041 to 1000. These numbers, it is true, include the foundlings, among whom, no doubt, are reckoned fewer male children than are born in reality. With reference to this circumstance, the proportion may be considered as 22 to 21. In the former, the proportion has been found to be 19 to 18; in the latter, 22 to 21. It appears that in Egypt, in Nubia, and in the island of Ceylon, the number of girls born exceeds that of boys. Since the great political commotion of 1789, the population of Paris has increased in the proportion of about 212 to 200. Within thirty years, the number of marriages has increased about a sixteenth; and the number of foundlings diminished more than a fourth. On the other hand, it appears that the number of natural children increased since 1806; before which time there are no certain accounts, as natural children and legitimate children were confounded in the registers. The number of natural children acknowledged by their parents, was in 1819 and 1820, about 21 in 54; in 1821, 21 in 71, being almost two fifths less.—As to charities, the number relieved was, in 1819, 85,150; in 1820, 96,870; that of admission into hospitals and asylums (reckoning the foundlings) in 1819, 77,513; in 1820, 80,031. The average deaths in the hospitals and asylums were about 1 in 7; the average expense for every individual received into them, from 110 to 123 francs a year. The number of indigent females is more than half as large again as that of indigent males. An entirely new table is occupied with the loans granted on security by the Mont-de-Piété. It is remarkable, that in the six years, from 1816 to 1821, pledges were invariably deposited for nearly the same sum, of 18 millions of francs; the greatest difference between any of those years not exceeding 600,000 francs; while the sum paid for the redemption of pledges averaged only 13,611,277 francs.

The average of the renewals of these *banes* is about four millions annually. The average value of each deposit is, in plate and jewels, from 32 to 43 francs; in linen and clothes, from 6 francs 20 centimes to 9 francs 37 centimes. The number of persons drowned in Paris was, in 1819, 271; in 1820, 270; in 1821, 310. About a fourth of these various numbers were taken out of the water alive. Nearly half the drowned persons drowned themselves. In the twenty-seven years which preceded 1821, there were 15,321 fires in Paris, or, on the average, 585 in every year. It is difficult to conceive how so many of these accidents could occur. As there are 26,801 houses in Paris, and 224,922 families, it follows that in every 10,000 houses there have been 217 fires annually, and 26 in every 10,000 families; but in this number the fires of chimneys are included.—In 1821, there were consumed in Paris 813,066 hectolitres of wine, and 42,784 of brandy;—571,565 head of oxen, cows, calves, hogs, and sheep; 867,984 francs worth of oysters, and 12 millions francs worth of beer and eggs; 64,018,996 kilogrammes of salt; 758,299 of tobacco; more than 20 millions trusses of hay and straw; above a million of steres of wood; and 2 millions of hectolitres of charcoal. It appears that the consumption of coals increases yearly: in 1821, it amounted to 563,863 hectolitres.—About a thousand houses are built annually. On the average, the annual expense for bread of every inhabitant of Paris, is about 58 francs 64 centimes; of every family, 171 francs 21 centimes. It appears also, that the average annual value of cattle sold, during the last ten years, in the markets of Sceaux, Paris, and Poissy, has been above 30 millions of francs in oxen; above 12 millions in cows; 5 millions and a quarter in calves; and near 9 millions in sheep. The average price of the first of the above classes of animals has been 301 francs 90 centimes; of the second, 179 francs 9

centimes; of the third, 67 francs 11 centimes; and of the last, 21 francs 21 centimes.—The exports at the Custom-house of Paris in 1820 were 47,714,284 francs, being above a million less than in the preceding year. In this account, silk and woollen stuffs and shawls are estimated at 8 millions of francs; the fashions, cloths, merceries, silk ribands, and other silk articles, and feathers, at 10 millions; skins at 2 millions and a half; clocks and watches at 1 million and a quarter; gold ware, jewellery, false pearls, and diamonds, at near 5 millions; furniture and toys at 1 million; glass at nearly 1 million; cambrics and lawns at 1 million; books at 2 millions and a half, &c. In 1821, the value of the exports diminished nearly 2 millions. Paris exports above half the merceries, furniture, fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France; and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals, gold ware, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. The spirit of commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only tenfold from the year 1819 to the year 1821, the same duties on goods exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundredfold in the same space of time. These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods.—Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar-houses, the net profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs. The charcoal and coals employed in these establishments cost annually near a million of francs.—Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5000 traders that way in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating-houses, and 787 coffeehouses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bakehouses, and above six times that of butchers'

shops; but the last must not exceed a certain number.—From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813, 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at that time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk, the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present, the employment of machinery has diminished those prices a third. It is calculated that 1500 workpeople, of both sexes and of all ages, are employed in these manufactories.—From 7 to 8000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, 6 millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe. One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs.—Every year, from 35,000 to 40,000 horses or mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3500 to military bodies.—Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed in Paris, and from 3 to 4000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, 68 relate to the belles-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams, &c.

- 1. The average annual amount of sales of personal effects in Paris, for ten years preceding 1822, was 8,821, 158 francs.
2. Four-tenths of those sales were voluntary, being nearly the same number as that of sales after decease. The rest have taken place at Mont-de-Piété, by the authority of law, or from *deshérence* (want of lawful heirs.)
3. Books, and

objects of art, (pictures, prints, bronzes, &c.) constituted two-fifteenths of the things sold; with a speaking of Mont-de-Piété, where many of them were disposed of. The rest consisted, seven-tenths of furniture, three hundredths of stock in trade, &c.

4. The loss incurred in reselling such articles not impaired, comes to a third of the purchase-money.
5. The amount of a moderate set of furniture is generally equivalent to one year's income of its possessor; exclusively of large collections of books, and of matters of science and art.—The political economists have long required the remission of the duty on transfers, and all kinds of deeds, in order to multiply transactions and the circulation of things of value; but it may be easily believed, that as long as the existing duties produce in six years the sum of 72,185,637 francs, as they did from 1815 to 1820; that is to say, above 12 millions a-year; the Treasury will abate nothing. Will it be credited, that during those six years, the number of deeds registered and of duties collected, amounted nearly to 4 millions; that is, to above 2100 a-day!—The amount of the debts inscribed in the office for mortgages, and the produce of the sales, are, one year with another, above 133 millions.—On the average, the stamps on articles of trade have produced annually about 1,200,000 francs: on white paper 1,800,000 francs; on journals, music, bills, advertisements, passports, &c. a million and a half.—Indirect Taxes produce on the average above 19 millions a year. Of that sum the tax on liquors amounts to 8 millions and a half, on oil to 1 million, on tobacco to 5 millions and a quarter, on public carriages to 1,400,000 francs. Cards alone produce 127,000 francs.—Among the games of chance, the Lottery ought to be mentioned. In the 5 years which elapsed from 1816 to 1820, the players at this game lost 32,194,000 francs: in other words, the fortunes of 4 or 5000 families.—The Post-office collects annually, in

Paris alone, about 4 millions and a quarter. The maximum of the receipts is always in January, and the minimum in September. Every day produces, one with another, 1300 francs. 38,000 letters (of which 10,000 are for the little post,) and 35,000 periodical sheets and prospectuses, are thrown into the box daily.—The direct Taxes, according to a calculation made of the 14 years anterior to 1822, amounted in 1815 to about 22 millions a year. At present they amount to 28 millions. At the foot of the table for 1816, it is stated—first, that there are reckoned in Paris 26,801 houses, and 920,238 doors and windows, or 34 and two-thirds to each house; secondly, that in 15 years the number of buildings had increased by a fortieth; thirdly, that the average duration of a house in Paris, a duration of course affected by circumstances, is 310 years and a half.—A tenth of the sum paid by the whole of France to the Treasury is contributed by Paris; viz. one year with another, 81,423,366 francs. Of this sum the crown lands furnish 20 hundredths; the customs 6; the indirect taxes 24; the post 5; the lottery 8; the direct taxes 34; and games 7. Every inhabitant of Paris, one with another, pays 114 francs 2 centimes; while a Frenchman in general pays only 27 francs 61 centimes. A resident in Paris, therefore, pays four times as much to the state as a resident elsewhere.

UNITED STATES.

A letter from New Orleans announces the culture and growth of the Chinese herb, green tea, by Mr. Mallet, on his plantation in Louisiana. It occupies a considerable extent, near the banks of the river Amite. The climate seems to favour the growth of this plant; and the proprietor thinks that, with due care, it will succeed. A sample of hyson tea, which accompanied the letter, was very agreeable to the taste. A preparation by the Chinese, in rolling over the leaves, and perfuming it with some essence, appears to be

all that is wanting to resemble exactly what is imported from China.

Of statistic particulars relative to the United States, the following are given as authentic:—3000 students in the Colleges, that confer degrees; 1200 in various academies; 500 in theological seminaries; above 1000 law students; and 500,000 young persons in public schools. Physicians, about 10,000; advocates, more than 6000; churches and chapels, 9000; and ecclesiastics, 5000. Patents for inventions, discoveries, improvements in the arts, 4400. The printing of books costs annually between two and three millions of dollars. Number of journals in the country, about 1000; steam-boats, more than 100: these, in general, effect their passage in one third less time than the English. Physicians who do not think the yellow-fever contagious to those who do, in the proportion of 567 to 28.

The American journals report an expedition, by Major Long, with a detachment of the army, to the north-west extremity of the United States. Of 4000 miles which they traversed, 3000 were over deserts. They set out from Philadelphia in April, and returned in October. They met with no sinister accidents, and were well received every where by the Indians. Their return was by Lake Superior.

The "National Calendar and Annuary" of the United States, for 1823, contains the following paragraph relative to emigrations:—"By different vessels that arrived in our ports, in the years 1821 and 22, were conveyed 20,201 passengers, of whom 3,969 were citizens of the United States. Of the 16,252 emigrant foreigners, 8,284 were from England; 685 were French; Germans, 486; Spaniards, 400; and Hollanders, 112." The author of the "Annuary" divides the emigrants into four classes: the first, called productive-useful, contains 4,946 individuals, all brought up to some trade. In the United States are as many tailors, bakers, masons, la-

bouring men, &c. as are wanted ; but they are deficient in workmen for their manufactures. The situation of these, for want of skill and practice, is less advantageous than in other branches of industry. In the other classes are 5,069 individuals, here called unproductive-useful, 459 unproductive, and 9,321 variously unproductive, including women and children. There is also a list of patents for 1822. They are to the number of 194 : of which eleven are for the improvement of ploughs ; twenty-two for new instruments and modes of labouring in agriculture ; fifteen for economical grates, furnaces, fire-places ; nine relate to the building of ships ; and three have been granted to the inventor of the domestic telegraph, to a lever for raising weighty articles perpendicularly, and to the inventor of a process for transmitting any impression of paper on wood.—Another interesting list is that of different works deposited in the office of the Secretary for the Interior, in the same year. It contains ninety-five: twenty are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary works and treatises of education ; nine appertain to theology and morality, fourteen to the physical and mathematical sciences, eight to jurisprudence, and eleven to statistics and geography. We may further notice,—two publications that treat of the marine in general, two on the military art, four on biography and history, two on the special administration of politics, three collections of poems, one Greek work, one Spanish, three treatises of music, nine charts, and an engraved portrait. Thirty-seven daily journals are published in the United States. Though called an Almanack or Calendar, this “ Annual ” is an epitome of American statistics: containing public expenses and receipts, the number of inhabitants in each province, distinguishing the whites and men of colour ; those employed in agriculture and commerce, the proportion between the two sexes, &c.

RUSSIA.

In regard to the gold mines lately discovered in the Oural mountains, in the vicinity of Catharineburg, Siberia, it has been observed, that a very rich metal entered into the construction of several houses of the town, since which a considerable quantity of gold has been extracted from the soil of which the bricks were made a few years ago. At the outset of the mining operations, pepites or pieces of gold were found weighing three-quarters of a pound. Since the opening of the galleries, more than 3000 pounds weight of gold have been collected, and which have arrived at Petersburg. The Russian senator Soïmonof and Dr. Fuchas, professor of Medicine in the University of Casan, have returned from a recent journey to these mines ; and they state, that the metal is found in abundance, in the form of golden grains, almost immediately under the turf, in a bed of potter's clay. The labour of children would suffice to wash and cleanse the auriferous particles of the soil. Among them have been discovered some precious stones ; one of which, resembling the sapphire, has received the name of Soumonof.

Sarcophagus.—The memorable Sarcophagus, one of the finest and most perfect remains of remote antiquity, which has long been deposited in the British Museum, has been purchased by J. Soane, Esq. One of the reasons which induced Mr. Soane to purchase this extraordinary work, besides the pleasure of possessing it, was to prevent it from being removed from this country, as it was rumoured that agents from the French and Batavian courts were here watching the event, with the hope to secure it for their respective governments. It is well known that various conjectures have prevailed respecting the original purpose of this Sarcophagus. By some it was considered as having contained the body of Alexander the Great ; but the general opinion of the most learned and enlightened

judges at present is, that it contained the remains of Psameticus, one of the most ancient of the Egyptian monarchs.

Literary Fund.—On the 12th ult. the friends of this institution dined at the Free-Masons' Tavern, the Marquis of Lansdown in the chair. His Lordship observed in the course of the afternoon, that "it was known to those who heard him, that the triumphs of literature were, not unlike the triumphs of war, obtained with considerable difficulty, and many must sink down in the fatiguing march. The gratitude of the country had, however, provided a refuge for the wounded and disabled soldiers; but there was no refuge, no sanctuary for the distressed soldier of literature, excepting that which was supplied to him from the sympathies of those who were engaged, more or less, in the same pursuits; and not the least of which gratification was the being enabled to step in to the assistance of those who had laboured honourably and nobly, although perhaps unfortunately, in a cause which they whom he had the honour of addressing had assembled to support."—Mr. Thomas Moore said, that though it was "the first time he had attended this festival, he had always regarded it with feelings of the most lively description. Men engaged in literary pursuits were but too often improvident; they seemed to be careless of their own interests; and, as had been justly observed by one possessed of high attainments, 'they scattered wealth, as though the radiant drop fell on every brow.' Indeed it had been the remark of all mankind, 'that literary men were improvident:' from this it would seem that it must have some foundation at least in truth. Genius, like Atalanta, was diverted from its pursuit; but the balls which fell in the way of life were unfortunately not golden ones. A story was told of a poet in ancient times, who was so squalid and thin that he was obliged to carry stones in his pocket to prevent him from being

blown away. The poet of modern times shewed some of the same levity; he required ballast to keep him upright in life, but it unfortunately happened that the ballast was not often in his pocket. However, there was one instance indeed to the contrary in these days, where genius did draw upon the bank of wealth as well as of public favour, and Fortune seemed to have mistaken Parnassus for Leadenhall-street. It was an extraordinary thing, that they who edified and who lighted the world with their brilliant imaginations, should themselves be so often doomed to misery and wretchedness. It was to aid such as were not fortunate enough to acquire the comforts of life, that this institution had been formed. It was impossible to contemplate one more important to society, more useful, or more humane to the sufferers. This object had been so well explained by others, that he should not touch upon it. But there was another object in the institution of deep importance. It was one of the great characteristics of a free nation—and he should have spoken what he was about to deliver, if that illustrious Prince had been present who was expected to preside there that day—one of the characteristics of a free nation, he would repeat, was the *independence of its literature*. A story was related of Napoleon, that when one of those sycophants who was resident in his court was desirous of currying favour with the emperor, he basely proposed to lay some restriction on the literature of the country. The emperor tapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and replied, 'No, no, my friend, let us at least keep the Republic of Letters.' There was a Republic of Letters in this country—a Republic that knew not any other patrons than the Public—that acknowledged no power but public opinion. This Republic one and all would spurn any interference with them, and trample in the dust any attempts to make them subservient to base purposes."—Dr. Yates, the treasurer, read his report,

which was highly flattering in respect to the flourishing state of the funds.

FRANCE.

The Coptic.—M. Klaproth has recently published at Paris a letter addressed to M. Champollion, jun. relative to the affinity of the Coptic to the languages of the north of Asia and the north-east of Europe. The learned author of this letter, so profoundly versed in the languages of Europe and Asia, endeavours to show the affinity of the languages above mentioned with the Coptic, which is only the ancient Egyptian language written in the characters of the Greek alphabet. For this purpose, he compares a certain number of words from the Breton, from the Slavonian, from the Chinese, from the Turkish, from the Tchowack, from the Persian, from the idioms of Caucasus, from the Latin itself; the orthography of which he shows to be very analogous to that of as many Egyptian words having the same signification. From this he would conclude, that the Egyptian language could not possibly have been of African origin.

NORWAY.

M. Hansten, professor at Christiania, one of the best natural philosophers in Europe, intends to undertake a journey across Europe and Asia, under the 60th degree of latitude, for the purpose of observing the variation and the dip of the magnetic needle, the length of the pendulum, and various other phenomena. He will be accompanied by a young mineralogist, who is a good draughtsman, and is acquainted with botany.

DENMARK.

Etymology.—In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the sources of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Mœsogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has

written a paper on the word *Minyæ*. He examines why the Argonauts were called *Minyæ*; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him, it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called *Men*, or *Ménas*. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manès* of the Lydians, the *Manus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes*. The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos*, is far from indicating any analogy between the institutions of India and Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language, by Julius Leichtlen, the keeper of the archives of Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga*, *Magus*, *Durum*, and *Acum*, which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus:—"I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—The imperial government have received the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of Commodore Von Kotzebue in the corvette the *Enterprise*, at Rio de Janeiro. The *Enterprise*, it will be recollected, sailed last summer. The accounts are dated November the 16th. The passage out is described as having been a very quick one, and every occurrence of a pleasant nature. The officers and whole of the crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health. The corvette would wait three weeks at Rio, in order to have the most favourable circumstances for sailing

round Cape Horn. Advices have also been received from Captain Lesarey, who sailed in 1824, from Van Diemen's Land; and government are about to despatch another vessel to that quarter under the command of Capt. Doktororr, a skilful seaman, already known by his former voyage to the North-west coast of America. In the course of the summer another able officer, Captain Lieut. Lake, previously known by his having navigated, during three summer seasons, the coasts of Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean, and determined a variety of interesting points respecting these latitudes, will sail again from Archangel for these regions.—The astronomical and geographical observations are to be pursued with the greatest industry, although the period for such operations, on account of the ice, is necessarily limited to a few weeks. Thus, for twenty years, have the great waters of the world been boldly navigated by Russian vessels in all directions, with a pacific object, and to enlarge the boundaries of science.—The first brilliant circumnavigator was that indefatigable officer, Commodore Von Krusenstern.

An improved Ship's Compass, by Lieut. Littlewort.—The kinds of compasses used on ship-board, are the binnacle or steering compass, the hanging compass, suspended in the cabin to enable the captain to ascertain whether the steersman is attentive to his duty (and hence often called the tell-tale,) the amplitude compass, and the azimuth compass: this latter, being for the purpose of observing the sun or other heavenly body, and thence obtaining the variation of the needle, is only occasionally employed. In merchant ships, except those of the largest class, the azimuth compass is generally dispensed with, because this instrument is costly, requires for its use a greater knowledge of navigation than masters of merchant ships are usually possessed of, and,

although of great utility, is not an article of absolute indispensable necessity. The object of Lieut. Littlewort is to render the hanging compass convertible into an azimuth compass, and thus to enable masters of ships to obtain at an easy cost an instrument, the utility of which is unquestioned, and the employment of which will contribute at the same time to the safety of the ship, and to their own improvement in the higher branches of navigation. Lieut. Littlewort's compass, like the better kinds of common compasses, has two cards, one light and very moveable, for fine weather; and another heavier, for use when the vessel has much motion: this latter Lieut. Littlewort has weighed by fixing on its circumference an accurately graduated silver circle; and this it is which is employed when the compass is used for azimuths. The handle by which the compass is suspended to the roof of the cabin, is capable of being inverted, and of supporting the compass by sliding in a groove made in a box, which box is capable of motion, on a central pin fixed in the board on which the box stands; moveable sights and a stop are also annexed, which enables it to act also as an azimuth compass.

New Method of Paving Streets.

—A patent has been granted to A. H. Chambers, Esq. of Bond-street, for a method of constructing paved carriage-ways, possessing the advantages of great durability, cleanliness, and uniformity of surface. The means employed for the attainment of these objects are as follow: —A bed of well compressed clay, with a channel for carrying off water on each side, is first laid down; upon this is spread a thin stratum of sand, which supports the ordinary granite pavingstones, care being taken to select them of equal height, and to place them not in the usual way, but with their broad ends downward: the interstices are filled with hard materials, and the whole

is covered with a burnt and vitrified substance, which is incapable of being reduced, by moisture or friction, into a soluble matter. The object of this arrangement is obviously to give solidity, by keeping the direction of all superincumbent weight within the base of every separate part of the pavement, and to prevent the rising of earthy matter from beneath, or the lodging of water on the surface. An experiment of the efficacy of this invention is about to be made in Harcourt-street, Marylebone; and as it involves but little additional expense, it is understood that upon its succeeding depends the general adoption of the plan in all the great thoroughfares of the metropolis.

Preservation of Ship-wrecked Mariners.—Capt. Dansey has lately received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for his ingenious application of the principle of a boy's kite, to convey a strong rope and grappling-iron on shore, from a vessel stranded on a lee-shore. A lozenge shaped sail, of light canvas or holland, is stretched by two spars of light strong wood, crossing each other at right angles, and forms the captain's kite, which in some instances he has extended to sixty square feet of surface, and even a larger kite might be used, if necessary. From several points in the spars, small belly-bands converge, and are joined together, each of its proper length for sustaining the kite against the horizontally-blowing wind, with such an angle of inclination as will give the kite the greatest power of ascension. The kite is raised by means of a strong rope, which in some of the captain's experiments has weighed 60 lbs. and measured 1½ inches circumference, and 350 yards long; one end of which rope is joined to that end of the longest spar of the kite which is most remote from its tail, (which is long, and made heavy by pieces of wood,) and at the junction a grapnel or

iron drag is fixed, of sufficient strength and weight to enter the ground, and secure the end of the rope on shore, when the kite has fallen there. The manner of occasioning this fall of the kite when desired, constitutes the chief novelty of the captain's invention: this he effects by forming a detachable connexion between the junction of the belly-bands and the rope, at a point thereof so far distant from the grapnel, as to occasion some spare or slack rope in that part.

The kite, thus prepared, is launched from the ship, and its flying rope is slowly and carefully let out, until this has passed some considerable distance inland, when preparations are made for falling the kite. In the same manner as a boy sends up to his kite a small piece of paper, strung on the kite-string, called a messenger, Capt. D. uses a round piece of light board, with a hole in its centre, passed on to the end of his rope, on board of the distressed vessel; which messenger is by the wind quickly forced up to the point of attachment of the belly-bands, and, when arrived there, it discharges a trigger, by which these bands are instantly loosened from their attachment to the rope; and the same remaining then only attached to the head of the kite, the same begins instantly to fall, and, when down, can be dragged along the ground by those on board, until the grapnel takes effect; so that a seaman may avail himself of the rope to pull himself through the water, for gaining the shore. When such an effective power of ascent and conveyance is used, as Capt. Dansey here describes, it is plain that, besides conveying on shore the strong flying rope and its grapnel, a strong line also may be conveyed on shore, joined to the rope, close above the attachment of the belly-bands thereto; so that when one expert swimmer from amongst the crew has reached the shore, as above mentioned, and has further secured the grapnel by pressing it into the

ground, and by heaping stones or earth upon the kite; this first-landed seaman might, by means of the line, drag others of them on shore, holding by the main rope; or else in light boxes or baskets, suspended by rings from the rope; and which boxes or baskets those on board might drag back again, by means of the line; and when, by these means, the chief part and most feeble of the crew had reached the shore, any particularly valuable stores, or part of the cargo, might also be sent on shore, lashed in the box or basket, before the remainder of the crew finally quitted the vessel; to which last the rope and line

would be left attached, as the means of again reaching the vessel, in case it held together until the moderating of the storm.

Bulletin Universel.—The most gigantic attempt at a complete and universal Journal of Literature, &c. has lately been made at Paris in a monthly volume, called the “Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l’Industrie; Continuation du Bulletin Général et Universel des Annonces et de Nouvelles Scientifiques; dédié aux Savans de tous les Pays et à la Librairie Nationale et Etrangère; Publié sous la direction de M. le Baron de Férussac.”

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5	Useful and Mechanical Arts and Ma-	4	2
	nufactures.	5 and 1 plate.	2
6	Geography, Political Economy, Voy- ages, &c.		
7	History, Antiquities, Philology.	4	2
8	Art of War.	3	1
Total,		36	17

The object of this publication is to furnish to mathematicians, natural and experimental philosophers, chemists, geologists, naturalists, medical men, agriculturists, manufacturers, engineers, historians, philologists, military men; in short to every *savan*, a substantial analysis of all the works, and a complete epitome of all the academical memoirs and periodical collections published in every part of the civilized world; to form a methodical repertory of all the facts connected with the branches of science to which they are attached; and a monthly view of the successive efforts of the human mind in every nation.

The editor flatters himself with

thus being able to establish between the cultivators of the sciences and useful arts in all countries, an active and regular correspondence, to create for them a prompt and unexpensive method of giving publicity to their labours, and to secure for their discoveries (whatever may be their opinions) an unexceptionable register. His object is, by disseminating rapidly in all quarters, a knowledge of facts, of processes, and of machinery, which interest men of science, and the greatest number of the social professions, to contribute to the progress of the sciences; and at the same time to facilitate their numerous and important applications.

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complete and instructive register for the history of the progress of the human mind. It is an enterprise calculated to meet the wants of the age; for if it be true, that in the course of inquiry the ignorance of facts is the greatest obstacle to discovery, it is certain that, at an epoch when the sciences are cultivated so assiduously, from New Holland to the banks of the Ohio, a common channel of habitual communication becomes a real want, and the plan of this Bulletin is the only one whose execution presents the possibility of establishing those communications.

The effects which this sort of Universal Telegraph will produce, may indeed be looked upon as certain. It will compel persons to read, by the single fact that it will announce, at the very moment of their appearance, the different productions published in all countries, the very existence of which, but for it, would have remained unknown. It will save a great deal of useless and imperfect labour; the time and expense thrown away in experiments and attempts to arrive at results which others have already discovered, will be employed in making new steps and additional progress in the sciences and useful arts. It will act as a stimulus to men of science, and persons engaged in manufactures, by the periodical review of the efforts of their contemporaries, which will appear every month, to rouse the activity or personal interests of nations and individuals.

The list of the contributors to the different sections of the Bulletin will show the interest which has been taken in it by the most celebrated French savans. Never, perhaps, in any country, has there appeared so great an assemblage of the most distinguished names in the sciences, manufactures, and art of war, as have been induced to enter with a community of feeling into an undertaking of this kind. It is this feeling of interest which has led MM. Laplace, Humboldt, and Cuvier, to promise M. de Férussac, that they

will communicate to the Bulletin, such new facts as they wish to publish.

First Section.

Mathematics, elementary and transcendant; *Metrology*. Contributors, Messrs. Ampère, Ch. Dupin, Fourier, Hachette, Lacroix, Navier, Poinot, Poisson, Prony, &c. &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Defflers and Benoit.

Astronomy, and its application to Navigation. Contributors, Messrs. Francoeur, Freycinet, Mathieu, Nicolle, Rossel, &c.

Natural Philosophy and Meteorology. Contributors, Messrs. Ampère, Becquerel, Dulong, Dumas, Fourier, Fresnel, Poisson, &c.

Principal editor, M. Babinet.

Chemistry. Contributors, Messrs. Becquerel, Chaptal, Chevreul, Darcet, Gauthier de Claubry, Laugier, Payen, Thénard, &c.

Principal editor, M. Bulos.

Second Section.

Natural History in general.

Geology and Mineralogy. Contributors, Messrs. Bendant, Boné, Brochant de Villiers, Coquebert de Montbret, Baron Cuvier, Férussac, Hericart de Thury, Heron de Villefosse, Lucas, C. Prevost, &c.

Principal editor, M. Delafosse.

Botany, Physiology, and Vegetable Fossiology. Contributors, Messrs. Dupetit-Thouars, A. de Jussieu, Kunth, Lamouroux, Richard, A. de Saint-Hilaire, &c.

Principal editor, M. de Brongniart.

Zoology, general and special.—Anatomy and Physiology of Animals. Contributors, Messrs. Bory-de-Saint-Vincent, Bosc, G. Cuvier, Fred. Cuvier, DeFrance, Dejean, Desmoulins, Dumeril, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Lacépède, Lamouroux, Latreille, Quoy, &c.

Principal editor; vertebrated animals, M. Desmarest; invertebrated animals, Messrs. Andouin and De Férussac.

Third Section.

Anatomy and Physiology, human and comparative. Contributors,

Messrs. Andral fils, Bailly, Beclard, Breschet, Jules Cloquet, Baron Cuvier, Desmoulins, Damas, Duméril, Edwards, Flourens, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Gerdy, Magendie, Pinel fils, Spurzheim, &c.

Medicine. Contributors, Messrs. Andral, Desgenettes, Dupau, Edwards, Friedländer, Laënnec, Magendie, Méral, Orfila, Pinel fils, Ratier, Spurzheim, Villermé, &c.

Surgery. Contributors, Messrs. Bec'ard, Breschet, J. Cloquet, Lisfranc, Marjolin, Maingault, Percy, Sanson, &c.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Contributors, Messrs. Desmarrest, Guibourt, Julia-Fontenelle, Lons, Orfila, Robinet, Robiquet, &c.

Veterinary Art. Contributors, Messrs. Bouley, Dupuy, Girard sen. and jun. Huzard, sen. and jun.

Principal editor, Dr. Defermon.

Fourth Section.

Contributors, Messrs. Bosc, Boulev jun. Count Chaptal, Dupetit-Thouars, Dupont, Dupuy, Girard sen. and jun. Hachette, Héricart de Thury, Huzard sen. and jun. Count Lastéric, Michaud, Tessier, Villemorin, Yvart, &c.

Fifth Section.

Chemical Arts. In this class will be comprised all the applications of chemistry to the purpose of manufactures, metallurgy, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Berthier, Chaptal, Chevalier, Darcet, Deyeux, Gauthier de Claubry, Heron de Villefosse, Payen, Pajot-Decharmes, Puymaurin jun. Riffaut, Robinet, Thénard, &c.

Mechanical Arts. In this will be presented all the applications derived from mechanics, descriptions of new machines, apparatus, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Benoit, Cagniard de Latour, Christian, Duleau, Ch. Dupin, Francoeur, Fresnel, Hachette, Molard, Navier, Prony, &c.

Buildings. Every thing relative to public or private buildings, such as

roads, canals, bridges, manufactories, ship-building, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Benoit, Brisson, Coriolis, Dupin, Fresnel, Mallet, Navier, Prony, &c.

Economical Arts. All which relates to use or employment will be placed in the section of domestic economy (the fourth); but the fabrication of all such productions as require the assistance of distinct professions, will be introduced in this class. Contributors, Messrs. Bulos, Darcet, Count Chaptal, Cadet de Vaux, Deyeux, Molard, Molard jun. Payen, &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Bulos and Benoit.

Sixth Section.

Physical and Political Geography. Contributors, Messrs. Coquebert de Montbret, Dureau de Lamalle, Eyriès, De Férussac, Freycinet, Klaproth, de Rossel, &c.

Ancient and Comparative Geography. Contributors, Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Champollion-Figeac, Dureau de Lamalle, Langlès, Letronne, Abel-Remusat, Walkenaer.

Topography, Geodesy; Plans and Maps of all sorts. Contributors, Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Benoit, Brué, Férussac, Freycinet, Jomard, Lapie, Walkenaer, &c.

Statistics, Arithmetic, Political Economy, and Commerce. Messrs. Chateaneuf, Coquebert de Montbret, Baron Fourier, Count A. de Laborde, Sylvestre, Warden, &c.

Voyages and Travels. Messrs. Coquebert de Montbret, Eyriès, Férussac, L. de Freycinet, Langlès, Roux, Walkenaer, Warden, &c.

Principal editor, M. Aubert de Vitry.

Seventh Section.

Comparative Philology and Ethnology. Contributors, Messrs. Agoub, Barbié du Bocage, Berr, Chezy, Fresnel, Hase, Jaubert, Klaproth, Langlès, Letronne, Abel-Rémusat, Saint-Martin.

History and Mythology. Messrs. Depping, Dureau de la Malle, Jomard, Klaproth, Langlès, Let-

ronne, Aimé-Martin, Métral, Raoul-Rochette, &c.

Archæology and Numismatics. Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Dureau de Lamalle, Jomard, Count Lahorde, Langlès, Letronne, Mionnet, Mongez, Saint-Martin, Raoul-Rochette, &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Champollion-Figeac, and Champollion, jun.

Eighth Section.

Contributors; Messrs. Lieutenant Generals Count Mathieu Dumas, Count de la Roche-Aymon, Count Vedel; Marechaux de Camp, Colonels Marion, de Tholozé; Chiefs of Battalion, Angoya, Férussac, Lallemant, Pomet; Captain d'Artois; Military Intendants, Lenoble, Odier. — *Marine.* Messrs. Jolivot and Parizot.

Principal editor, M. Koch, chief of battalion, professor of the art of war at the school of application of the Royal Staff Corps.

We need scarcely add, that this work, and the *Revue Encyclopédique*, are constantly before us, and that our readers may always calculate on seeing the most important of their contents in our pages.

Land Steam Conveyance.—The practical economy of steam power is already so fully proved by its universal adoption in our mining districts, in our manufactories, and on board our packets, as to afford demonstrative evidence of the numerous, but yet unforeseen advantages which might daily be derived from its general application to our inland conveyance.

By the establishment of a general iron railway in a direct line, the distance between the capital and the manufacturing towns and the principal cities might be reduced one quarter, and in many cases one-third, instead of the ridiculously winding course the stage and mail coaches now daily run.

The permanent prosperity which would arise to commerce from this rapid communication, would soon

be felt in every corner of the united kingdom. The mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four. The ordinary stage-coaches, caravans, and vehicles for the conveyance of every description of merchandize, might also be transported on the same improved principle.

The farmer would also greatly participate in this national improvement. The land now required to feed his horses might be cultivated for other purposes far more profitable: the various products of the farm, as well as live stock of every kind, might be conveyed to any market, and manures brought back, without employing a single horse, in one-half the time, and at one-half the expense now incurred. The introduction of fresh fish throughout the interior of the kingdom would open a source of trade to numerous individuals, and very essentially contribute to the improvement of our fisheries, as well as to the establishment of new ones. This branch of internal commerce requires most particular attention, on account of its forming a nursery for seamen.

The inhabitants of London might be regularly supplied with coals on reasonable terms, (were their markets thrown open to the free competition of trade,) instead of labouring under the most abominable extortion, as they now do. The many disadvantages attending the coal-trade in London are sufficiently apparent in the expense of vessels, seaman's wages, protracted voyages, insurance, tonnage-dues, light-dues, &c.; and it should also be remembered, that vessels in this trade generally, I believe, return from London in ballast; whereas coal-waggons, coming to London on rail-ways, might obtain loading, on return, to all the populous districts through which they might pass. One gang of coal-waggons, carrying the full freight of a vessel, might be for-

warded from Newcastle to London in three days, by the simple expense of one steam-engine; but the manifold benefits which the measure would throw open to the general commerce of London, and throughout the interior of the country, can only be justly appreciated when they become known and understood.

It remains only to know the exact amount of capital required for the railway, in order to show the feasibility of this scheme; and on this head, if we reckon each single railway at 2000*l.* per mile, and allow two railways for vehicles going down, and two railways for those returning, the whole sum per mile would be 8000*l.*: in order, however, to guard against contingent expenses, let the sum be stated at 12,000*l.* per mile; and this, I think, the most experienced engineers and surveyors will allow to be the very extent. The distance between London and Newcastle, in a direct line, will be about 200 miles, which, at 12,000*l.* per mile, (cost of the railway,) will amount to 2,400,000*l.* Taking, for a calculation, the number of chaldrons of coals consumed annually in London to be two millions, and reckoning the toll per railway at 5*s.* only per chaldron for the whole distance, from Newcastle to London, this branch of commerce alone would yield a revenue of 500,000*l.* to the proprietors of the railway; without taking into account the numerous daily vehicles of every description for the conveyance of persons, and of merchandize of every kind.

There are not less than 10,000 steam-engines employed daily in this country, but not one is yet applied to our inland conveyance: the many attempts made to improve still further our steam-engine, instead of a due application of its present commanding power to the purpose now recommended, must, one would hope, in time disturb the lethargic slumbers of the public, who are hourly smarting under the most oppressive tax upon the conveyance of persons and merchandize.

As a permanently improving source of revenue to our capitalists, this plan would have no parallel: the diurnal returns, at the most moderate toll upon each vehicle, would annually produce many millions; indeed no limits can be assigned to the increase of wealth which this change in our inland conveyance might produce. There is no branch of agriculture, no branch of commerce or of arts, but would partake of its endless prosperity. In support of this statement, it is merely necessary to remark here, that one steam-engine, on an improved railway, would draw from London to Edinburgh three stage-coaches (each carrying twice the luggage and number of passengers of ordinary coaches,) in thirty hours, which now require three hundred horses, and at least fifty hours time, for the performance of the journey.

The most singular invention in mechanics that has lately appeared is the method of casting metallic types, and arranging them for the purposes of printing, described below. A brief allusion to this invention was published in the English papers some time since, but the following extract gives a full account of the powers and application of the machinery in question.

Mr. Church's Printing Machinery.—The printing apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, forms perhaps the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The *first* of these has for its object the casting of metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrices by which the types are cast. The farther

progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds, and causes them to descend into square tubes, having the shape of the types, and down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing it in the composing machine: and when the types have descended in the guides, they are pushed back by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed. The construction of the mould-bar is the most striking portion of the machine.

The *second* machine selects and combines the types into words and sentences. The several sorts of types are arranged in narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which is called a file of letters. The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine; and by means of keys like those of a piano forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is

led by collecting arms into a curved channel, which answers the purpose of a composing stick. From this channel they may be taken in words or sentences, and formed by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine.

The *third* machine, for taking off impressions from the types, evinces much ingenuity, but cannot be understood without several drawings.

After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are re-melted and re-cast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new types.

A general description of these machines, in their first state, has been given by Mr. Newton in his *Journal of Arts*; but the inventor has, we learn, made great improvements upon them, for which new patents are now in progress. An account of these new machines will, we understand, be given, along with drawings of them, under the article PRINTING MACHINERY, in vol. xvii. of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, about to appear.

Quarterly Register

OF OCCURRENCES IN THE EAST.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

[Continued from vol. i. p. xvi.]

Ecclesiastical Establishment—Bishop Middleton—Consistorial Court established—Bishop's College—Church of Scotland Establishment in India—St. Andrew's Church—East India Marriage Act—Missionaries—Encouraged by Lord Hastings—Influx of Free Merchants and Mariners—Consequences of this—PRESS in India—Censorship established—Removed by the Marquess of Hastings—Restrictions imposed on the Periodical Press by Lord Hastings—Calcutta Journal—Transmission of its Editor to Europe—Rule and Ordinance passed for the Periodical Press—Transmission of the Assistant Editor of the Calcutta Journal—License withdrawn from the Calcutta Journal—Return to train of events—Settlement of Upper India—Rebellion at Ceylon quelled—King of Oude—Settlement of Singapore—Mission to Siam and Cochin-China—Effects of laying open the Trade to India—Over-speculation—Decrease in Trade and Shipping—Fall in the value of Money—and rate of Exchange—Improvements of Calcutta—Encouragement by Lord Hastings to all Public Works—Departure of the Marquess of Hastings—The Honourable JOHN ADAM succeeds—Arrival of Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, Commander in Chief—Character of Lord Hastings.

By the Act of Parliament renewing the Honourable Company's Charter, provision was made for an Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the crown empowered to issue letters patent, erecting Calcutta into a Bishop's see, and founding an Archdeaconry, at each of the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The appointment of the Bishop was vested in the crown, as also that of the three first Archdeacons; but the letters patent authorized the Bishops, in all time coming, to present to the Archdeaconries, as they became vacant. His Majesty was pleased to assign rank to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, next to the Chief

Justice of Bengal, and immediately before the Members of Council: his stipend was fixed at five thousand pounds sterling per annum, and a retiring pension of £1,500, after fifteen years service in India. The salaries of the Archdeacons were fixed at two thousand pounds a year, and their pensions, after the same period of service as the Bishop, at £800.

The selection of the Reverend Dr. Middleton, Rector of St. Pancras, &c. as the first Bishop of Calcutta, was honourable to the authorities in England. This divine had highly distinguished himself in the paths of literature; and his publications had establish-

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ed for him a well deserved reputation, as one of the first classical scholars of his country. His zeal in the cause of the Church of England was well known; and his firmness of character, added to a knowledge of the world possessed by few, pointed him out, as peculiarly well adapted to lay the foundation of episcopal authority in British India, and give to the Church of England in that country the dignity and respectability, which were desired. Dr. Middleton sailed from England in the Warren Hastings in June 1814, and arrived in India on the 22d November of the same year. The clerical duties had hitherto been performed, in general, by chaplains of the Church of England, who had received ordination at home: their number over all the Presidency of Fort William, did not exceed 16, and the senior two of the list officiated at the Presidency. By the letters patent, the Bishop was authorized to erect a Consistorial Court, exercising jurisdiction in spiritual matters over the clergy within his diocese, and empowered to suspend, dismiss, or otherwise punish, for spiritual offences. An appeal to the King against the sentence of the consistorial court is granted at the same time; and the Governor General in Council, with the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, are constituted a Commission to receive, and hear these appeals upon the spot.

The advantages of the new ecclesiastical establishment were manifest, soon after the arrival of Dr. Middleton in India. The regular order of discipline and worship, which he introduced, gave a dignity and propriety to the services of the episcopal church

in this country, to which it had before been a stranger. The number of chaplains was increased from home, and churches built at several military stations, where they had long been required. Fort William itself had hitherto been destitute of a regular place of worship; but under the Bishop's care, the foundation was laid of what promises to be a church of the neatest and chastest Gothic, and is now in a considerable state of forwardness.

The see of the Bishop of Calcutta extends over all the Honourable Company's dominions in the East, and also to Ceylon; and soon after the arrival of the Bishop, they received from him an episcopal visitation; and a great number of the members of the Church of England, who had not before participated in the rite, were confirmed by the hands of Dr. Middleton. His attention, while on the Malabar coast, was attracted to the state of the Nestorian church; and through his exertions, the aid of the Church Missionary Society of England has been given, towards the resuscitation of this once celebrated church. The employment of missionaries in the conversion of the natives did not escape Dr. Middleton's attention: and, persuaded of the necessity of a previous course of particular education on the spot, where their labours were to be carried on, he conceived and commenced a work, which will carry down his name with honour and distinction to posterity. To his indefatigable zeal, in promoting every object connected with the interests of the Church of England, and the great duties of his office, are we indebted for the *Bishop's College*, a splendid build-

ing, now rising on the banks of the Hooghly, and already richly endowed by the benevolence of the various societies in England, having in view the moral and religious improvement of the natives of this country. The object of this institution is to train up, and educate under the eye of episcopal authority, those, who are afterwards to be employed in attempting to enlighten the minds of the native population of India; and with this view, the plan of the Bishop's College includes professorships in the usual branches of literature, taught in the universities of England, and in the languages spoken over Hindustan.

Among the Europeans settled in British India, a proportion, highly respectable, both as to numbers and character, was of the Presbyterian persuasion, and had been members of the Church of Scotland, before coming to India. In providing for the spiritual wants of the Episcopalians, those of the Presbyterians in the East were not overlooked. While the Bishopric and Archdeaconries were erected under authority of Parliament, provision was made by the Honourable Court of Directors, for a chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be fixed at each of their Presidencies of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, on the same footing as the other chaplain at these establishments; and the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by charter granted to the first Indian chaplains, constituted them members of the National Church, and received them and their flocks into full communion. Under this charter, these chaplains were empowered to establish an ecclesiastical judicatory, known in the

Scottish church under the name of the Kirk Session, at each of the Presidencies: and on these Sessions was bestowed the privilege of sending a clerical and a lay member, to the annual assemblies of the church, with full powers to sit, vote, and deliberate on all matters touching the interest and welfare of the Church of Scotland. Of this privilege the Indian branch of the Scottish church has not failed to avail itself; and in every General Assembly may be seen one or more delegates from the East.

On the arrival of the first Scottish clergyman, appointed to the Presbyterian Church of India, which happened at the same time, as that of the Bishop of Calcutta, measures were taken by Government to erect a church for the accommodation of his flock; and the present neat and elegant structure of St. Andrew's arose at the termination of the great street, leading from what is called the Course, and now forming one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the capital of India. The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor General in India, with that liberality, which has always distinguished his character, bestowed a very marked and flattering degree of countenance on the new Scottish ecclesiastical establishment, attending divine service occasionally at St. Andrew's Church, and otherwise recognizing the establishment, as forming a department of the Honourable Company's service; while the important right of having the marriage ceremony performed according to the ritual of the Church of Scotland, was admitted by his Lordship, and soon after confirmed by a special act of Par-

liament, called the '*East India Marriage Act*.'

The question of attempting the conversion of the natives of India to Christianity by means of *Missionaries*, had received from Parliament all the attention, which so important a subject demanded; and a clause had been introduced into the act of the 53d George III. authorizing missionaries to proceed to India with this view. Under authority of this enactment, several societies in England immediately sent out clergymen of their own persuasion, to propagate the gospel in the East; and since the passing of the act, the number of these has greatly increased. The activity of religious and benevolent associations, both in England and India, to promote the improvement of the native population of Hindustan, has been very remarkably displayed, in the detailed accounts of their organization. That the good fruits of their exertions have not yet been so conspicuous, will surprise no one, who looks to the vast field embraced, and the herculean task to be accomplished. It must also be admitted, that in the midst of a native population, pressed on all sides with the difficulty of obtaining the means of earthly subsistence, and a European community, eager to amass the treasures of this world, the zealous missionary is almost lost sight of—his labours, except when he pushes them forward, in the occasional statements of his progress, are little heard of: and, were it not that they are so informed by the exultation of the good and religious world at home, Englishmen in India would forget, that there was a class of their countrymen among them, devoting them-

selves to the most excellent and disinterested object, for which the inhabitants of the West ever visited the East. That this, however, has in part arisen from the difference of opinion, entertained as to the likelihood of the means, employed to accomplish the end, may be gathered from the fact, that since the missionaries themselves began to see the impossibility of procuring converts, by direct appeals addressed to the lower classes, and to turn their attention to the education of native youth in profane science, as a preparation for the deep things of theology, they have received the co-operation of many, who did not before either approve of, or respect their labours. Under the government of the Marquis of Hastings, these objects received the greatest encouragement; and the liberality of his Lordship extended pecuniary aid from the treasury, to several of the school and other societies, labouring to promote the progress of education. The offered boon has been properly appreciated by a great number of the most respectable natives of India, both Hindu and Musselman; and many, who stand at the head of their countrymen in Calcutta, in point of respectability of caste, and character, and in point of influence, arising from wealth, have heartily concurred in seconding the exertions of their European friends. The happy fruits of the tranquillity, to which the measures of Lord Hastings conducted, have thus been displayed, in the re-organization of institutions, such as the *HINDU COLLEGE*, having the amelioration of the natives in view, and in giving fresh life and energy to those—such as the *MADRASSA*—as

had begun to languish and decay.

But there are other consequences that have followed the act of the 63d of his late Majesty, which must not be overlooked. The influx and settlement of persons, unconnected with the service of the Honourable Company, have been gradually introducing a change into the habits and manners of Englishmen in India. An approach to colonization has been made: and the interest in the country and its prosperity, which commerce has given to many, not only unconnected with, but opposed in commercial views to its rulers, is every day raising the body of free merchants and mariners to greater consequence and consideration, and breaking down the distinctions, which had long existed between the covenanted servants of the Honourable Company, and those, who reside in India merely on license from the Court of Directors, or by favour and indulgence of the local government. The valuable stake, which many of these men have in the country—the general respectability of character, which they bring with them—and the hope they entertain of returning to their native land—will always afford guarantees for their orderly and respectful conduct; and so long as colonization is not permitted, they will neither seek nor expect a voice, under any shape, in the government of the country, nor lay claim to a controul over its measures, even as a part of the English public. From this general character, and necessary conduct of the licensed Europeans of India, there will, however, be occasional exceptions; and when such appear, the *Public Press* will naturally present itself, as the

high road to them, to fame and wealth.

When the press in India first began to be made a channel for canvassing local measures, the class of Europeans unconnected with the Company's government was not so respectable, either in character or number, as it has become, since the opening of the trade; and the effusions, which appeared in the newspaper of *Hickey*—a man well known for opposition to established authority, and libels on those, who administered the government of his day—were almost too low to deserve notice, although, at the time, they were not overlooked by those in power. *Hickey*, however, contrived on several occasions, so to guard his abuse, as to find a verdict of acquittal from a jury; but at length fell a victim to his own imprudence. It does not appear, for some time afterwards, that the public press was made the vehicle of abuse, as it had been in the hands of *Hickey*. An editor occasionally ventured on remarks, in regard to the political state of the country, which gave offence to its Government, as tending to encourage disaffection or create alarm; and it will be admitted, on all hands, that in those days particularly, before our power was well consolidated, and while surrounded by active and powerful enemies, the publication of what had the remotest tendency to weaken the authority of the Government, was highly improper and criminal. Accordingly, the displeasure of Government fell so heavily, on more occasions than one, as to be followed up, by the expulsion of the offending editor from the country: but at last, on the 13th May 1799, Lord Welles-

ley, then Governor General, established the CENSORSHIP of the Indian press.

The principal object of the censorship was unquestionably political, and to prevent the publication of intelligence, which might endanger the safety of our own power, or strengthen that of our enemies. The Chief Secretary to Government was appointed, *ex officio*, Censor; and the editors of the different papers were required to send proofs of their publications to this officer, the evening before they appeared. It was his province to erase whatever appeared to him improper—it was their duty, to pay respect to this erasure, under penalty of being sent out of the country.

Although political ends were chiefly in view, in establishing the censorship, it appears to have been early considered, as a means whereby angry altercations amongst individuals might be prevented from engaging the public attention: and when it was once looked upon, as part of the duty of Chief Secretary, in this manner to preserve the peace of the community, his situation became one of no little trouble, and responsibility. It was difficult to say, at the commencement of a discussion between individuals, through the press, to what extent of angry altercation they might proceed; and it could not fail to give offence to either party, to be first stopped in his career. The irksomeness of the office, however, was less felt, while the number of Europeans at the Presidency was small, and while subjects of literary discussion, from which altercations frequently arose, excited little attention. But when, by the opening of the trade, a greater influx of Europe-

ans took place, and by the progress of the liberal spirit of the times, a greater attention to the subjects treated of in newspapers was created, the office of the Censor became more and more troublesome, and invidious. New journals arose, over which he was obliged to exercise his power; and it will readily be believed, that those who conducted them did not fail, on many occasions, to throw as much additional trouble as they could, on an officer, vested with the power of stopping, *in limine*, their very erudite and laboured effusions; and it will be conceded, on the other hand, that temper, and judgment, and sometimes impartiality, did not always guide the censorial pen.

The liberality, however, which had begun to distinguish the age, was not unfelt by the Censors of the Indian press themselves; and they saw, in the increase of the European population, not subject to the Company's direct authority, that the task would be as endless as ungracious, to attempt crushing in their birth the warm and angry disputes, which in such a state of society must arise. They accordingly relaxed somewhat in the strictness, with which they had formerly exercised their duties; and the consequence was, that from giving insertion of matter reflecting on individuals, the newspapers came to publish, what more closely touched the Government and its acts. It had also been overlooked, at the time of imposing the censorship, that the penalty, annexed to the transgression of its rules, did not reach one class of the community, then growing in number and influence—the Anglo-Indians: and when at length one of this class

became conductor of a periodical publication—reflected on the Government and its officers, and set the Censor at defiance, the attention of the Governor General in Council was drawn to the subject, and a new era opened on the Indian press.

The political principles, in which the Marquess of Hastings had been educated, must naturally have led him, to regard with some feelings of *dislike*, a censorship on the press: and he was willing, when a change in that of India became necessary, to include in this change the removal of an institution, whose very name is obnoxious to an English ear.

In doing so, however, his Lordship was very far from admitting the doctrine, that the same liberty of the press, as exists in England, should prevail in India; and he was therefore very far from bestowing it. That his inclination went all the way with those who sought it, was very obvious, from the terms in which, on one memorable occasion, he adverted to the question generally, when his attention was drawn to it in a congratulatory address from Madras, on his success over the Pindaries: but that he felt his duty impelling him to stop short of the length, to which the friends of the freedom of the press in this country would afterwards have fain persuaded the noble Lord himself that he had gone, is clear from the restrictions, under which he placed it.

The new code of restrictions imposed on the periodical press in 1818, superseded the old censorship, which was abolished; the obligation of sending newspapers to the Chief Secretary for his *imprimatur*, was done away with—editors were left to publish what

they pleased; but it was specially provided, that in the event of their infringing certain rules, given at this time for their guidance, they would be deprived of their license to remain in this country, and sent to Europe. This penalty was enforced in February 1823, in the case of the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, a daily paper, conducted with great vigour, and some talent; and in November of the same year, in that of the assistant editor of the same paper. When it was afterwards found, that the existing regulations were still inefficient, the Government, with consent of the Supreme Court, enacted the *Law and Ordinance*, in regard to the periodical press in India, which is now in force. By this law, the necessity of which was strongly pointed out by the Acting Chief Justice, *Sir Francis Macnaghten*, every press in India must have a license from the Government, for publishing any periodical works, under any title, or at any interval of time: the same restrictions as to matters, which these papers are not to discuss, and as to the manner, in which they are required to treat of persons in authority, still exist; but it is now within the power of Government, by a summary process, to deprive the paper of its license, in case of delinquency, and shut it up. In the case of the *Calcutta Journal* already spoken of, this power was exercised, a few months after the passing of the rule, and that paper deprived of its license.

The Rule and Regulation to which we have now adverted is confined entirely to the Periodical Press. It imposes no restraint on the previous publication of any work, that does not come under the designation of *periodical*; nor

is there any other process known in this part of British India, against the authors and publishers of such works, except through the medium of the Courts of Law.

But we have been led, in tracing the history of the periodical press, to get before events, well deserving our attention as annalists of the period, in which they occurred. After the Marquess of Hastings had restored peace to Central India, and provided for its permanence, by the annihilation of the Pindaries, he left the maturing of his measures to Sir John Malcolm,—without exception, perhaps, the most eminently qualified of the Company's officers for this task. The exertions and success of this able negotiator are well detailed in his "*Memoir of Central India*;" and the fruits of his judicious measures, and wise suggestions for the government of that part of our dominions, have been reaped in the increasing prosperity of Malwa, Rajpootana, and Hindustan. Industry has resumed her reign in a country, long forsaken by her; and the traveller may now penetrate without a guard into countries, which the protection of armies alone could before have rendered safe. Occasionally, indeed, as might have been expected, a restless and disappointed chief has shewn a desire to disturb our power, and bring back upon Central India "the time of trouble;" but the dispositions made by Lord Hastings, in the distribution of the troops of the Honourable Company, and those of their allies, have checked insurrectionary movements, as rapidly as they have been formed; and the evidence, which we are every day affording to Scindeah, Holkar, and all the chiefs of Central India, that our ambition aims

at nothing more, than to maintain the tranquillity of the country, is gradually increasing a confidence in our declarations, which the conduct of former conquerors might well have led them to bestow with caution and fear in the first instance.

The close of the Pindarie campaign left the Governor General at liberty, to direct his thoughts to Ceylon, and to furnish assistance to his Majesty's government of that island, in quelling a rebellion which broke out in it in 1817. The possessions of the crown of England in Ceylon had, until 1815, been confined to a narrow belt of sea-coast around the island, while the interior was governed by its own prince. At that period the restlessness of the reigning king of Candy had given umbrage to the British power, and called for some marked and decisive measures, to support its authority and dominions against his encroachments; while, by his cruelty and opposition to his own subjects, he had become very obnoxious to the great body of the Adegars, or chiefs of his kingdom. At the request of these, a detachment of troops was marched to Candy, the capital of the island, and a revolution brought about, which opened all the island to the power and influence of the English government. It was not, however, long before an organized rebellion against the new state of affairs broke openly out; and the unhealthy climate concurring with other circumstances to harass and destroy the English troops in the interior, Sir Robert Brownrigg found it necessary to apply to the Marquess of Hastings for assistance. This was afforded by the Governor General with that promptitude and vigour which distin-

guished all his public acts ; and before the end of November 1818, the rebellion in Ceylon was completely reduced.

Among the political changes, which Lord Hastings introduced on the Continent of India, that of conferring the state and title of Majesty on the Nabob of Oude, ought not to be passed over in silence. This prince had been long a tried and faithful ally of the British Government ; and in both the Nepaulese and Pindarie campaigns, he had been found well disposed to supply what pecuniary resources were requested of him. The British Government had therefore been laid under obligations by his Highness ; but it cannot be doubted, that the Noble Marquess had more remote, and more highly important political objects in view, by creating him King of Oude. One of these was the more complete demolition of the system of government, which prevailed under the Moghul dynasty ; and by which the Nabob of Oude, although in every sense independent of the court of Delhi, was yet viewed as a grand officer of that court. By the measure adopted by Lord Hastings, this connection is broken forever in name, as it has long been in point of fact : and in this manner provision has been so far made against any such contingency, as an attempt to re-organize the Moghul power, in opposition to that which has been erected on its ruins.

The attention of Lord Hastings was not confined to the political amelioration of the empire under his rule : he consulted with equal zeal and wisdom its commercial prosperity, and displayed at all times the utmost readiness, to adopt the measures calculated to pro-

mote this object. With this view he promptly and liberally supported the project of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, to establish at the island of Sincapore a free port, as the emporium of a trade in the Eastern Archipelago, and as a means of enabling the British merchants more effectually to meet their great rivals the Dutch, in that part of the globe. The measure was speedily carried into effect ; and the success attending it has already proved how judicious was the project. Sincapore is daily rising into more and more importance : its situation is admirably fitted for the purposes, for which it has been selected : its climate is healthy ; and it is becoming the resort of a very large proportion of the trade of the East, which would otherwise have found its way to Batavia, Malacca, and the other ports of his Majesty of the Netherlands. By establishing the free port of Sincapore, the Marquess of Hastings and Sir Thomas Raffles may be regarded as having made some reparation for the deplorable error of the English Government, in giving up the island of Java to the Dutch at the peace of 1815.

The Mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1821, is another proof of the regard of the Marquess of Hastings for the commercial prosperity of our eastern dominions. This measure was suggested by Mr. Crawford, author of the History of Java ; and this gentleman, distinguished for his knowledge of Malay subjects, was appointed Envoy to the court of Siam and Cochin China. This Mission he executed with great zeal ; and on his return to Calcutta, was appointed by Lord Hastings to the Residency of the

island of Singapore—a situation, on the scene of commercial action, which it is hoped will enable him to give effect to the commercial immunities and stipulations, obtained from the Siamese and Cochin Chinese.

The passing of the Act of the 53d of Geo. III. which occurred the same year, in which the Earl of Moira was appointed Governor General of India, appeared calculated to produce the most material changes on the commerce of British India; and by the free intercourse, which it opened with our Asiatic dominions, to affect our character and our footing in the East, in the most material manner. The monopoly of trade, which the East India Company had hitherto enjoyed, was at length broken down, with the exception of the tea trade to China, which was still preserved to them exclusively; and while the government of the country remained, as formerly, in their hands, the new act provided them with an influx of subjects from the mother country, to whose number the hopes of commercial gain can alone set limits. An opinion had long prevailed, and been industriously propagated in England, that were the trade of India in the hands of private merchants, it would be found to enrich our native country to an extent, which, under an exclusive company, could never be attained. This doctrine had indeed been strongly controverted; but the period had now arrived, at which the experiment could be tried. Although all the facilities were not afforded to it, which the private trader demanded, enough was done to put it fairly to the proof, how far India is calculated to promote the prosperity of England, by taking

off her wrought goods and manufactures.

The privilege of entering with the Company, into the lucrative trade with British India, was eagerly seized by the merchants of England: and the trade had not been open for two years until the number of ships, arriving in the Hooghly from Great Britain, had increased threefold, the amount of tonnage being doubled in the same period. At the conclusion of the war with America in 1814, the influx of ships from the ports of that country was likewise very considerable; and during the first three or four years after the opening of the trade, every thing shewed an unprecedented activity and bustle in the mercantile world of Calcutta.

It was at length, however, discovered that the value of British India, as an outlet for the manufactures and produce of England, had been over-rated. The supply far exceeded the demand of the market; and the reinvestment of Indian produce, for the home market, was laid in at a price, far exceeding the natural price of the staples, in which this capital was vested, and consequently unable to meet in the Europe market commodities of the same kind, imported from other countries. This was particularly the case, in the great article of cotton, of which, in 1818, not less than three lacs and a half bazar maunds were exported to London alone, while, in 1820, the quantity did not exceed twenty thousand; and in 1821 amounted to little more than one thousand. The spirit of overtrading extended to the staples of both countries, and was necessarily mutual, thus aggravating the ultimate commercial evils—creating, during its ex-

istence, a rise in the value and the rate of interest of money—keeping up the price of the produce of this country—and banishing entirely from our markets, the Americans and other wary foreign merchants.

It was foreseen by every man of mercantile experience, that a reaction would take place; and for two years past, the consequences of this reaction have been severely felt. The fall in the value of money, combined with the increasing prosperity and revenues of the country, has enabled Government to pay off several loans, which they had contracted at a high rate, and open others at a lower—the difficulty of investing capital, whether in return for the produce of England, or savings from office in the service of the Company, has greatly increased; and with the difficulty the rate of exchange has fallen, affecting, in a very distressing manner, the incomes of those, who had returned to their native land, and were depending on the produce of their funds left in this country.

It cannot be doubted, that the state of commercial relationship between England and her Indian possessions is, at this moment, more nearly natural, than immediately after the opening of the trade; and if the trade of the port has been so grievously diminished, the improvements of the capital have been progressively on the increase. The change, which has taken place in this respect, is less remarkable, than those, to which we have now alluded. New streets and squares have been opened and laid out—new tanks have been dug, in various parts of Calcutta—public buildings of different descriptions have arisen, and the beauty and healthiness of the

City of Palacés have been greatly promoted.

On the banks of the Hooghly has been opened a Strand, not less admired for the elegance, which it promises to reach, than for the ample accommodation it will afford, when a return to a more extensive commerce shall render it a busier resort of the merchant and the mariner, than it now is; and the reproach will certainly no longer attach to the English rule, that, if banished from India tomorrow, we should leave no other monument of our existence, than would the tyger and the jackall. To every project and scheme of internal improvement, the countenance and support of Government have been extended in the most liberal manner; while the civil, mercantile, and other bodies of the inhabitants, have vied with each other, in the public spirit, which they have shewn, in promoting these truly useful, and ornamental improvements.

On the first of January 1823, the Marquess of Hastings embarked for Europe. He was accompanied to his barge by the Civil and Military servants of the Company, by almost all the Europeans resident in Calcutta, and an immense assemblage of the native population. On the 9th of the same month, his Lordship formally resigned the office of Governor General of India, and was succeeded in his high appointment by the Honourable JOHN ADAM, Esq. then Senior Member of Council. In his situation of Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in India, he was succeeded by Lieutenant General the Honourable SIR EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the most

Honourable Order of the Bath, who had arrived from Ceylon, a short time before Lord Hastings' departure from India.

It will fall to the future historian to designate the character of the Noble Marquess' administration of British India, when time shall have enabled him to look at the events that distinguished it, with impartiality and candour. The mere annalist of these events, touching them, as they pass under his eyes, may, if he lavishes his encomiums, be accused of laying the flattering unction to what was crooked, or narrow, or unwise in policy; or, if he ventures on reprobation, be equally open to the charge of setting down somewhat in malice. Time, also, will be required to develop the wisdom of many of the measures, adopted by his Lordship; and the problem of their utility cannot be fully or satisfactorily solved, until a larger harvest of their fruits, has been reaped. It is, however, due to the Marquess of Hastings to state, that so far as the present is throwing back its light upon the past, the wisdom of his government of this country is more and more conspicuous. In the administration of its affairs, he soon exhibited a vigour and energy, which pointed him out, as qualified to direct them in the midst of the most tempestuous and contending interests, and inspired a respect for the British power among the states of India, from which the happiest consequences resulted, at an early period of his government. With his determination to maintain the supremacy of the British empire in the East, there was displayed so unequivocally sincere a regard to the interests of its allies—so undeviating an adherence to the strict-

est principles of justice and honour, in his transactions with independent states—and so fatherly a solicitude for the welfare of the native population of Hindustan, as at once to overawe restless ambition, to secure confidence in, and reliance upon British integrity and faith; and to call forth gratitude and affection. Dignified in his demeanour as a Governor General, he surrounded his high office with the respect due to it—affable in his manners, he encouraged access to his person, without compromising this respect. Liberal and enlightened in his views, he leant, in every instance, to the line of conduct opposed to narrowness in policy, bigotry and intolerance in religion. Inimical to a monopoly of rights, whether civil or sacred, the Marquess of Hastings omitted no opportunity, which presented itself, of extending to all under his authority an equal participation in privileges, on which they set a value; and while he watched with becoming care and jealousy over the established institutions of the empire, extended his countenance and his patronage to the numerous societies; supported in India by the charity and benevolence of associations, unknown to the laws. Omitting no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of his native subjects, he soon learnt to appreciate their character; and in many instances proved, that he had overcome, if he ever entertained, the prejudices, so prevalent among Europeans arriving in India. He found the native population of the country, borne down as it has been for ages by superstition, deserving, on many accounts, of the fostering care and kindness of a Governor General: and his inter-

course with them in the interior, where fewer temptations to corruption have been presented, led him to speak of them with a kindness of esteem, and to treat them with a condescension and regard, that met, in their turn, from them with an affection and gratitude towards their noble benefactor, which to the mind of such a man as Lord Hastings, must have constituted one of the most gratifying rewards of his public services. He was hailed, as a father, by the inhabitants of Central India; and they look back to his vigorous campaign against the Pindaries, by which in a few months he rooted out the many evils, that had oppressed them for half a century, as to the work of enchantment. His name, while it was breathed with filial affection by the great body of his subjects, inspired terror into the chiefs, that had formerly pillaged the fairest provinces of Hindustan; and every thing like combination, to withstand the British power, vanished before the terror inspired by the British ruler. Alive to the true policy, which the British Government of India ought to pursue, the noble Marquess restrained himself, at the moment of conquest, within the bounds of so chastened an ambition, that the chiefs of Central India could scarcely believe the sincerity of his professions: and, demanding that supremacy to the

English authority, which should, in all time coming, prevent the return of rapine and pillage, he left the princes, who were prostrate at his feet, to rule their country by their ancient laws and institutions, and to reap the advantages of its increasing revenues. • Before he took his departure from the shores of India, he saw these revenues daily rising to a larger and a larger amount; and although he had engaged the Honourable Company in two extensive wars, and established their influence and authority over a tract of territory, almost equal to that, over which he found them ruling, he left their treasury richer than he found it. But the Honourable Company have not been more indebted to the Marquess of Hastings, for the consolidation of their power, which his arms and his councils achieved, than for the strength it has received by the influence of his character and virtues. By the liberality of his sentiments, and the extensive condescension and generosity of his example, to all ranks of their subjects, he has raised the tone of at once the native, and the European character in India; and given a striking proof, how much of the prosperity and happiness of a government, like that of British India, depends on the TALENTS, and VIRTUES of the Governor General.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANEOUS ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from vol. i. p. cxxi.]

Affair at Teek Naaf.—A brilliant action took place between the H. C.'s cruiser *Vestal*, assisted by some gun-boats, and a fleet of war boats off Mundoo Creek on the 6th instant. The provincial troops at Teek Naaf were attacked by a party of Burman troops, and on being ordered to fire by the subadar in command of them, they refused to do so, and went over to the Burmans. The subadar spiked the guns and destroyed the ammunition, and then came on board the *Vestal*. Supplies being now cut off, the *Vestal* stood out of the river, and at Mundoo Creek fell in with a fleet of Burman boats, most of them carrying a swivel and 100 men each. These were drawn out in order of battle, and one of them was sent to demand the surrender of our force. This was answered by the gun-boats under Mr. Boyce by a shower of grape and cannister shot. Several men were killed, and some boats disabled. A number of boats were lying off Shuparee island; but upon a brisk fire being opened upon them, the people on board drew them up on the beach, and concealed themselves in the jungles. The gun-boats came up, and soon silenced those in the stockade, after which the fleet anchored a little to the southward of the stockade, and all the men remained under arms during the night. It is calculated that 200 men were afloat on this occasion, out of whom several prisoners were taken. On her return to Chittagong, which she reached on the 7th, the *Vestal* lost her top-gallant mast, and they were obliged to destroy the *Eraad's* long boat, which had been fitted out as a gun-boat. Some reports say, that there are 30,000 Burmans at Cox's Bazar, but the most probable number is about 15,000. Many Mugs have fled to Chittagong for protection, and about fourteen *pariah* vessels have collected at that place for the public service. Some accounts state, that 12 or 14 war boats were destroyed off Mundoo Creek.

In Assam, Capt. Horsburgh of the 23d N. I. had a skirmish with the Burmans at Kulliahar, on the 24th ultimo. The enemy fled after a few shots, and about 50 of them were killed, and 200 driven into the river by our irregular horse. Ten prisoners were also taken. Lieut. Col. Richards proceeded up the river to attack them at Rungly Ghur. They

abandoned the stockade at this place, and after setting it on fire came to where Capt. Horsburgh's detachment was, when they were put to flight, as before described.

Accounts from Sylhet state, that the report of an army of Burmahs attempting to force their way into Cachar was incorrect, but that Lieut. Col. Innes was about to return hither with his whole force.—*Weekly Messenger*, June 20.

Bombay.—The *Mary Ann* met with the *Cambridge* in Lat. 7° North, Long. 18° West. She was to touch at the Cape.

The departure of Lieut. Colonel Macdonald, the envoy to Persia, has been postponed for the present at least, and H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, in which he was to have embarked for Bushire, is about to proceed to Madras.

Some degree of alarm has been excited by some cases of *cholera* amongst the inhabitants of our island, but the reports of the Superintending Surgeons are clear of such cases, from whence it appears that this disorder does not exist in a greater degree than usual at the Presidency.

A fire broke out lately among the huts of some workmen employed in the repairing the Apollo Gate of the fort, but was fortunately got under without doing any material damage.—*Weekly Messenger*, June 20.

Madras.—The *cholera*, we lament to state, is raging very violently at Madras. Sir W. Francklin, Dr. White, Mrs. Cleghorn, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Binny, have all fallen victims to it, besides many other persons in less distinguished ranks of life. The violence of the disease had abated when the last accounts came away.—*W. Mess.* June 20.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court opened on Tuesday last, when the Grand Jury were addressed by the Honourable Sir F. Macnaghten. One part of his Lordship's speech was of some importance, namely, that which referred to the frequency of the crime of forgery, and the inadequacy of the punishment to the offence. His Lordship also lamented the trifling punishment inflicted in this country upon the perpetrators of such crimes as came under Lord Ellenborough's act at

home; and he observed, that if the gentlemen of the Grand Jury thought fit to make any representation on these subjects, he should be most happy to render them any assistance in his power.

The Grand Jury, having appointed C. Sweedland, Esq. their foreman, retired, and found several true bills.—*W. Mess. June 20.*

A Dwarf.—On the 2nd instant, a curious dwarf was seen in Calcutta, to the great astonishment of the European and native spectators, who did not fail to bestow on him their alms: besides, he obtained one, two, or three pice from every coolie and porter passing by the road. The supporter of the dwarf, who brought him purposely into the road, gained considerable gifts from the spectators. We admire the various creation of the Almighty, to whom he owes his short stature, not more than a cubit in height; and the hands, feet, and the countenance, are of the same proportion. He looks like an infant of two months, though he is 16 years of age; his voice is quite unintelligible, and he also seems afraid of strangers, which obliged him to be constantly in the bosom of his supporter, or nearest relation.—*W. Mess. June 20.*

Peshawur News.—It is ascertained from the Ukbhars of Dura Khyber, which have reached the court of Peshawur, that the Khyber detachment succeeded in taking possession of Dura Sultany, together with a great deal of property of the enemy, after a slaughter of 1000 soldiers on both sides. Yar Mahommed Khan, the governor of Peshawur, is residing in his presidency, transacting the affairs of the government entrusted to him.—*Jami Jahan Numa, June 16.*

Court of Sindhea Behadar.—We learn from the Ukbhars, that the Maharaja still resides at Gowalear, where the son of Madho Rao Phalgea represented to the court, that he had, on receiving an order to that effect, detached some of his forces for the apprehension of Suhjoo Pindary's band, who escaped into the hills on hearing the approach of the detachment, who consequently returned to the station without success. Shortly after, news was brought to him by a Hurkaru, that the villains having come out of their shelter, had plundered some merchants; upon which he lost no time to march with 50 cavalry against those

barbarous plunderers, whom he succeeded in surrounding at a place five coss distant from his station, where the firing of the matchlocks continued for four hours from both sides. At last Rumzan Ally took a great enterprise to attack and kill Suhjoo's brother, and Suhjoo himself was taken prisoner, after receiving a dangerous wound, and was brought to the presence. The Maharaja ordered Suhjoo to be delivered to the Kotwal, and granted Khelats to Madho Rao's son and Rumzan Ally, as a token of the court's gratification.—*Jami Jahan Numa, June 16th, 1824.*

An act of great beneficence has been performed during the past week by Rooplal and Juggamohun Mullik. In consequence of the death of some one of their relations, they had, according to the custom of the Hindus, appropriated a considerable sum of money to be distributed in alms at the performance of her *Shraddha*. In consequence of the suggestion of a respectable solicitor of the Supreme Court, to whom too much praise cannot be given, they resolved to appropriate a large share of this sum to the relief of the debtors confined for small sums in the jail of the Court of Requests, and the great jail. Accordingly no less than 59 prisoners were released from the former of these places of confinement, and the debtors thus liberated have come forward to express their heartfelt gratitude publicly to their generous benefactor.—*W. Mess. June 27.*

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Chapel in the Circular Road. The report was read by the Rev. J. Lawson, one of the Secretaries. It was replete with pleasing and interesting information, and seemed to afford general satisfaction to a very respectable assemblage. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. J. Hill, Trawin, Warden, &c. and the meeting broke up about 10 o'clock.

Australasia.—A regular court of justice has been established at Hobart's Town. It is called "The Supreme Court of New South Wales," and was to have been opened on the 17th May. F. Forbes, Esq. is appointed Chief Justice, and Saxe Bannister, Esq. Attorney General. A new Supreme Court had also been ordered for Van Diemen's

Land, which was to have opened on the 17th May. Of this Mr. Pedder is appointed Chief Justice, and J. T. Gellibrand, Esq. Attorney General.—*W. Mess. June 27.*

Bombay.—Two shocks of an earthquake have occurred at Bhooj. The first on the 11th May, is said to have been a severe one, but no particular damage was done by it.—*W. Mess. June 27.*

Ceylon.—The irregularity of the season has caused a very great degree of insalubrity in the northern part of the island, and many have fallen victims to it. It is hoped, however, that the severity of the sickness has passed. Among the more distinguished victims are Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. who died at Kandy on the 29th ultimo, and who was interred on the following day.—*W. Mess. June 27.*

Madras.—A letter of the 8th inst. from this Presidency, states, that the *cholera* now seems to be leaving it, and that there had been no fatal cases for a week.—*W. Mess. June 27.*

Violence of an Elephant.—On the 8th instant, an elephant, having got loose, happened to enter the house of Rajah Bahadur at Sety, and pull down a hut, where a person having drunk Bhung had fallen into a sound sleep; but he got up on hearing the noise of this occurrence, and endeavoured to drive the elephant out with a large rod. At first the elephant went to a little distance from the hut, when the driver laid down again on his bed. Shortly after, the elephant having attempted to take its revenge, caught the poor man with its trunk, and throwing him on the ground, killed him by pressing his belly with the foot, to the great alarm of the persons present, who did not fail to throw bricks and pieces of wood towards the animal, and drove it to the garden of Dewan Omanundun Takoor, where a brick hurt one of the Gargonns, who forbade them to throw the bricks so carelessly as to injure people; upon which the drivers, having left the elephant, attacked the gardeners, in consequence of which several persons on both sides were wounded. The Thanader having stopped them, reported them to the Magistrate. The elephant (we have heard) has destroyed a great number of huts at that place.—*Sumachar Durpan, June 19.*

Breach of Confidence.—A goldsmith had an intimacy with a fisherman of Doomurdut. In the last month, the fisherman one day put 200 rupees in a chest, in the presence of the goldsmith's wife, who on returning home acquainted her husband with the circumstance. The villain, being overpowered by his covetousness, bored the wall of the fisherman's house the same night, and having entered the house, began to break the lock of the chest, which made the fisherman to rise up and seize the thief, whom he could easily know, and kept hold of the villain till he could deliver him to the Chowkeedar, though he had some severe wounds from the boring instrument. The villain was reported to the Magistrate, but we did not hear yet the result of this case.—*Sumachar Durpan, June 19.*

Court of Maharaja Runjeet Sing.—It is ascertained from the Ukhbars which we have lately received, that the Maharaja resided at Duneanuggur till the 21st May, and then was pleased to remove his pavilion to the garden of Bhojepoor.

The court was informed on the 19th, that Narain Sing, conformably to an order passed from the court on the 16th instant, had gone with a detachment of his troops, and succeeded in destroying the abodes of the Zemindars of Pend Mehrab, who had committed a highway robbery; some of them were killed in the course of the attack, and others, who did not pay the revenue due from them, were taken prisoners on the 20th; after which, it was reported from a letter of the Cotwal of Lahore which reached the court, that the huts of Lahore are exposed every day to fire; and Kuttara Sing, imprisoned in the guard of the gate, having found an opportunity, wounded two of the soldiers then in attendance, and effected his escape; but the following day he was seized in Shali Dura.

On the 22d, at Bhojepoor, when the Maharaja was enjoying the amusement of hunting, his elder son Koonwor Khoo-rug Sing visited him, and he having embraced him with great affection, commended him for his brilliant talents in governing the country, after which the Koonwor related the whole circumstance of the settlement of Goojrat; and Jamluddun Khan, accompanied with the Koonwor, being admitted into the court, presented a northern horse, which gave great satisfaction to the court. Shortly after, the Vakeel, on the part of the

commander of Dura Khyber, delivered a letter from his master, stating his success in obtaining possession of Dura Sultany, and clearing the passage for the army, on perusal of which the Maharaja dismissed the Vakeel with many kind regards to his master.—*Janu Jahan Nooma, June 23.*

Assam.—In a former number, we mentioned that Mr. Scott, the Governor General's Agent, had set out early in April across the hills, with a party consisting of three companies of the 23d Régiment under Captain Horsburgh. We have now the pleasure to present our readers with some particulars, descriptive of a most interesting country, hitherto unexplored by Europeans.

The route, from within a few miles of Sylhet to the bank of the Kullung, opposite to Ruha Chowky, lay entirely in the territory of the Jyntah Rajah, which is, in that part, about ninety-five miles in length, by an average breadth of about thirty. Of this territory, about sixteen miles on the Sylhet side, and about the same on that of Assam, consists of low lands, similar to the ordinary soil of Bengal, but interspersed with small hills. The rest may be described as composed, about ten miles on the Assam side, and five on that of Sylhet, of hills covered with thick woods, and almost impenetrable jungles, resembling in its general characters the Garrow hills, and of an intermediate tract of about fifty miles in extent, forming an undulating and rather hilly table land, elevated, it is supposed, from 1500 to 2500 feet above the plains, and distinguished by the absence of jungle, the coolness and salubrity of the climate, and, where the soil is favourable, by the production of the fir tree.

The tract last mentioned is very thinly peopled, only two considerable villages having been passed on the march. It is almost entirely waste, and in general covered with short herbage, and thinly interspersed with clumps, and more extensive wood of fir and other trees, which give it a most picturesque and highly beautiful appearance, resembling an extensive English park. This country appears to be well adapted to feeding cattle: and such cattle as were seen were in excellent condition, but very few in number, which was ascribed by the natives to their being themselves chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, and also to the insecurity of this species

of property, owing to the violence and depredations committed by their neighbour the Rajah of Khyram, whose territory skirted the route about four or five miles to the westward. Cultivation is very scanty, and chiefly confined to vallies where rice is grown. Yams and roots of various kinds are also cultivated, and upon them, the people stated, they chiefly depended for subsistence.

The whole of the mountainous country, until within a few miles of the descent into the plains of Assam, is inhabited by the people called by us Cossyaks, but who denominate themselves Khyee. They are a handsome muscular race of men, of an active disposition, and fond of martial exercises. They always go armed, in general with bows and arrows, and a long naked sword and shield, which latter is made very large, and serves them occasionally as a defence against rain.

The people of this nation occupy the hilly country, from about half way between Lahore and Doorgapore, eastward as far as Cachar. They inhabit principally the southern part of the mountainous tract, none of them, with the exception of the Jyntah family, having extended their possessions so far as the plains of Assam. Formerly they held the low-lands in the Sylhet district, as far as the Soornah river; but from thence they were all expelled, with exception to the Jyntah chief, in consequence of their misconduct, about the year 1789.

The Cossyaks differ entirely in their language from the Garrows, Cacharrees, and other surrounding tribes, who speak various dialects of an originally common tongue; and they are in general distinguished from them in appearance by the want of that peculiar conformation of the eye-lid, which forms the characteristic feature of those tribes, in common with the Chinese, Burmese, and other eastern nations. They are governed by a number of petty chiefs, whose authority over their subjects seems to be very limited, and of whom the most powerful are the Rajahs of Khyram, or Sooloong, and of Jyntah.

The Cossyaks are ignorant of the use of letters, as far as their own language is concerned, although some of the chiefs retain Bengalee Mohurrirs, for the purpose of carrying on their correspondence with the public officers and inhabitants of the plains. The Hindoo religion has been introduced amongst

them to a certain extent, so that they have in general abandoned the use of beef: but they still eat pork and fowls, and drink fermented liquors; and their laws of inheritance assimilate with those of the Gattrows; or rather of the Nairs, estates and governments descending to the nephew by the sister of the occupant.

In the case of the Jyntah family, the descendants of the reigning Rajahs appear to gain admission, in the course of time, into the Kayt and Bayd caste, by intermarriages with individuals of those tribes; and they follow in every respect the customs of the Hindoos of the plains. Persons of this origin are settled in considerable numbers about the capital, and usually enjoy offices of state, but without any right to the succession, which, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, goes to the son of the Rajah's sister, called the Koonwurree, by a Cossyah husband, chosen from certain noble families in the hills by a general assembly of the people.

The reigning Rajah, Ram Sing, who is an adopted son of the late Koonwurree, in the absence of direct heirs, is a man of about sixty years of age. He is a wise and active prince, and seems to be universally beloved by his subjects. In consequence, ostensibly, of a sense of the degradation his descendants would undergo, agreeably to the rules of succession already mentioned, he has never been married. The heir apparent, his grand-nephew by adoption, is a fine boy, of about 12 years of age.

In conducting the affairs of government, the Rajahs of Jyntah are under the necessity of consulting on all important occasions the queen mother, and the chiefs of districts and officers of state; and although the appointment or removal of both of the latter descriptions of persons rests with the Rajah himself, they are nevertheless enabled to exercise a considerable degree of controul over him, as he is obliged, in conferring such appointments, to consult the wishes of the chief people in the interior, who seem to be of a very independent, and rather turbulent character. The military establishment consists of about 150 miserably equipped Hindoostanee sepoy, and, in cases of emergency, probably as many as five thousand mountaineers, armed in the manner already described. With a little tuition, and proper equipment, this force might be made most efficient as a body of irregular troops,

the natives of these mountains being of a warlike disposition, of a strong muscular make, and accustomed from their youth to undergo privations and fatigue.

The reception which Mr. Scott met with from the Rajah of Jyntah was most cordial; and the personal exertions he underwent in procuring porters for the party, and composing some differences amongst them, which threatened at one time to interrupt their journey, greatly exceeded any thing that could have been expected from a person in his rank of life.

From the specimens seen of the mechanical skill of the Cossyahs, displayed in the construction of several excellent stone bridges, and of numerous monuments, composed of pieces of stone of surprising magnitude, frequently brought from a distance, and some of them weighing not less than thirty tons, there can be no doubt that workmen could be procured in the country, competent to make every requisite improvement, and to construct bridges either of stone or wood.

The Raja of Jyntah has been applied to on the subject of constructing a road between Sylhet and Assam, with durable bridges, &c. and he has given satisfactory assurances of his disposition to afford the most active co-operation in the proposed work, which will be, no doubt, a lasting memorial of his name and government.—*Govt. Gaz. June 24.*

Assam.—From the information we received of the strength and disposition of the enemy in Assam, it appears that the force at Maura Mook'h consists of one thousand, under the personal command of the Boorah Rajah (Governor of Assam,) who is looking for reinforcements from above: at Deesooah, or Joorhath, between Maura Mook'h and Rungpoor, one hundred—at Rungpoor, one thousand. These comprise the entire force of the enemy in Assam at present, with the exception of the small party near Bishenath; and it is believed that there not five hundred real Burmese at this time in the whole country of Assam.

In the gallant affair of the 24th of May, at Hautbur, the enemy, on their own authority, lost upwards of two hundred killed. The loss in our account was estimated at only fifty.

The sortie is said to have consisted of about five hundred men, headed it is supposed by Dekha Rajah, son of the governor of Assam.

A party, reported to possess plunder to an immense amount, and consisting of sixty real Burmese, eleven Singhs, twelve Bengalee sepoys, with a number of Assamese, had retired to an open village about four miles above Bishenath, a place nearly opposite to Kalliabur.

Against this party Colonel Richards detached Captain Wallace from Hautbur on the 4th instant, hoping to surprise them before day-light; but, from unavoidable circumstances, Captain Wallace could not reach the ground before 7 o'clock in the morning, when the enemy took the alarm, and precipitately fled. Seven prisoners and some baggage fell into our hands.

By all accounts that have been received, the situation of Maura Mook'h differs much from the stockades we have hitherto met with, which are indebted, more or less, for strength to nature. But Maura Mook'h appears to be upon a perfectly open plain, on the bank of the river, and defended with all the art and strength in their power. It is of great extent, and constructed as usual of betul trees and bamboos, forming strong palisades, and surrounded by ditches, every where closely staked and spiked.

The party repulsed and dispersed by Captain Horsburgh, are supposed to have fled towards Maura Mook'h, which is considered as their grand point of resistance to the attack of any force.—*Govt. Gaz. June 28.*

Agra News.—The Uklbars inform us, that on the 6th May, Dr. Cowell, going to visit the Judge of Agra, got a fall from his horse in the passage, in consequence of which he suffered a hard bruise.

Mr. Taylor, appointed to repair the burying ground of Sakendra, having discovered a wide and deep quarry of marble in the burying ground, informed Col. Macleod of the subject, who desired him to take care of it.—*Shumsu. Ukhbar, June 25.*

Robbery.—We have heard of an alarming robbery of very pernicious nature, which was committed a few days ago at Sahab Gunge, in the shop of Kishun Shaha: the villains, about 60 in number, and all armed, seized him on their first entrance, about nine o'clock in the evening, and after tying him in, asked to show them where his property was; and the wicked wretches murdered the poor man im-

mediately after his refusal to comply with their proposal. The Chowkedars of the Gunge or market, eight in number, did not fail to go to the spot, immediately on hearing the alarming news of the occurrence; but six of them were killed with arrows soon after their approach, in consequence of which the rest of them became afraid, and avoided the danger. The robbers having had a good opportunity, succeeded in carrying away the whole property from the shop without any further obstacle. The Thanadar's strict enquiry on the following morning at the market was of very little effect, either in apprehending the offenders or ascertaining who they were.—*Sumbad Cowmoody, June 26.*

Apprehension of Robbers.—Numerous poor men, Fuqueers, and Byraggies, crowded every street of the Presidency, during the past week, from distant places, for the purpose of asking for alms from Bissumblur Mullick and his family, who spent a large sum of money in performing the *Shraddha* of their late mother. A man who, after committing a robbery in the district of Hoogley, had taken shelter in the town, sat down in a banker's shop at Kasheenauth Bahoo's Bazar, on Wednesday last, among the beggars asking alms on the occasion of the ceremony, when a Chowkedar succeeded in apprehending the villain, on the suggestion of an informer. After which, two other wretches of a similar kind were seized among the crowd of the beggars; and they were all sent up to Hoogley by the Magistrates of Police.—*Sumbad Cowmoody, June 26.*

Sudden death.—A person, called Kishun Mohun, inhabitant of Bullahpore, was employed by his brother in a shop at Mahesh. On the 22nd instant, he wished to get some timbers for his own use from his brother, whose non-compliance with his proposal provoked him so much, that soon after retiring thence to another room, he vomited two or three times about a seer of blood. Although his brother and friends endeavoured to get medical assistance for him, he was found no more alive when they brought a physician for him.—*Sumachar Durpan, June 26.*

Cashmeer.—The magistrate of that country having previously confined 14 goldsmiths, on a charge of coining bad rupees, four of them were found

guilty of the offence, and the magistrate ordered their hands to be cut off, and the property of the rest of them to be transferred to the public treasury.

The court was also informed by a Hurkaru, that in consequence of an inundation which flowed from Mathary river, several villages of that district had sustained great damage.—*Ibid.*

Native Society.—A society of Gourn Sumaj was again held by the rich and learned natives of the Presidency on the 26th instant. We gladly publish any thing on so laudable a subject. The principal members of the society, after discussing the different points, have determined this object to be most important for the national benefit of the natives in Bengal, and have resolved to open the Vidant College, for the admission of students, and instruction in the Vidant, in a short space of time. On breaking up, it was decided that the next meeting of the society should be held on the 2nd proximo.—*Samachar Chundrika, June 28.*

Bhurtpore.—Rajah Buldew Sing having inspected the records of the late Raja Rundheer Sing, presented by Mottee Lal, ordered the old servants of the late Raja to be discharged, and the persons on the part of Mohun Sing to be substituted in their places.

On the same day, the Raja, after perusing a letter from General Ochterlony, desired his Moonshee to send an answer to him.—*Ibid.*

Court of Runjeet Sing.—We learn from the Ukhbars, that the Maharaja was enjoying the amusement of hunting in the jungles, adjacent to Dumea-nugger, till the end of the last month: in these jungles the Maharaja received a black camel, which walks 90 coss in the course of a day, from the Conwoor. Khurree Sing with great satisfaction granted this person a khilat of seven pieces, together with an elephant and an Europe made carriage to the Conwoor; and a khilat of five pieces, a horse and 30 bighas of land to Jumaluddeen Khan, according to the recommendation of the Conwoor.

The court was informed on the same day, by a letter received from the Cotwal of Lahore, that Mirza Shahabuddeen, the Prince of Cabul, had set out from Lahore to Cashmeer; after which the court despatched an order to the go-

vernor of Peshawur, concerning the release of the prisoners belonging to the state of Dura Khyber.

The Maharaja having arrived in the fort of Mujhoonugger, ordered the commander of the fort to send the useless guns to the camp of the Maharaja, who also sent an order to the officers of Lahore to get the apartments ^{at Lahore} properly repaired for the arrival of the Maharaja, which will take place in a short space of time.—*Jami Jahan Nooma, June 30.*

Camp of the Prince of Cabul.—The Prince of Cabul was encamped till the 14th of May on the bank of Chorar river, where he intends to wait until he receive the answers to his letters sent to the chief ministers of Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

Poona.—Gomar Rao represented to the Resident of that place, that it is a public report, that a little shower of blood which rained in Judhpore, alarmed the Rajah of that country very much, and he requested Bramins to inform him what means he has to undertake for preserving the country from its ill effects.—*Ibid.*

Funeral Ceremony.—Baboo Bishunbhur Mullick, Baboo Juggomohun Mullick, and Baboo Roopnaran Mullick, solemnized the *Shraddha*, or funeral ceremony of their late mother, on the 22d inst. by distributing alms. Every inhabitant of this Presidency is acquainted with the particulars, consequently I publish a short account of the pious benevolence of the Baboos for the information of our readers in the interior provinces.

The presents of 64 silver sorus, (each of which contained several vessels, water pots, cups, lamp stand, a betle pot, generally used by natives,) together with a silver bedstead completely furnished. Along with each sorus was an elephant, a horse, a palanqueen, and a budgerow, and besides them 16 oxen, which were marked as a divine offering, were set at their liberty, with the requisites prescribed by the Shasters or laws, which were given away to the Brahmins invited on the occasion. An infinite number of beggars crowded all the streets of the town from remote places of Bengal, and obtained one or two rupees each; and fifty-nine prisoners, confined for debt, were released on the payment of 20,000 rupees.

We envy the lot of the deceased, who died on the banks of the river, retaining a perfect knowledge of the deity, and her sons were so benevolent as to distribute a large charity, in offerings for her happiness in the next world, besides her grandsons, Baboo Kashenauth Mullick, Baboo Lokenauth Mullick, Baboo Hur-nauth Mullick, &c. Five brothers performed a different ceremony in their own house, by offering a present of 32 silver and 2 gold soruses, with a silver bedstead, richly furnished for every sorus, together with large silver trays full of rupees placed in proper order with the same, which were all granted to the Brahmins invited on the occasion, to the great astonishment of the witnesses, whom they received with such respect and civility, that the whole assembly returned thence with a high sense of obligation to them.—*Samachar Chandrika*, June 28.

Cashmeer.—It is ascertained, that the governor of Cashmeer, having previously sent some of his troops towards Ghata Jumhary for the collection of the revenue due from Zemindars, who mutinied against the government, and who had procured about 1000 warlike Zemindars of that district, and intended to attack the troops. Understanding the Zemindars' resolution, the governor returned to Cashmeer, and acquainted the court of the circumstance.

The governors consider it very expedient for the destruction of the Ghata to send a sufficient detachment with four guns: but Heera Sing represented the impossibility of drawing the guns along with the troops, in consequence of the want of proper passages, which are not wide enough for more than a man to walk abreast at the Ghat of Hutry. Upon which the governor ordered about 2,000 troops of Gorkhas to be detached against the Zemindars.—*Shums-ul Ukhbar*, July 2.

Peshawur.—The court received a letter from Cabul through Shahamut Khan, lately arrived from Julalahad, requesting the assistance of some soldiers for the defence of Julalahad; after which the court despatched orders to the guards of every Nacc of Peshawur, not to let any bankers depart from the presidency towards Lahore, to complain in the court of Runjeet Sing against the government for a heavy fine imposed upon them by

government, on the representation of Kulalamahomed Khan.—*Ibid*.

Court of Sindhea.—On the 16th May, Hindoo Rao represented to the court, that Gopal Rao Phalgea wishes the Maharaja would have the kindness to call at his house on the occasion of his marriage, which would increase his honour and dignity among his relations. The Maharaja replied: "What presents does he offer, if the court will comply with his request?" The former said: "50,000 rupees in cash, 101 trays of fine cloths, 5 horses, and 1 elephant, are provided as presents to the Maharaja;" upon which the Maharaja accepted his proposal, and desired him to inform the court when the day of marriage assembly is appointed.—*Ibid*.

Particulars of the gifts presented at the *Shraddha*, or funeral ceremony, performed by Bissumbhur Mullick and his three brothers, one month after the death of their late mother on the 22d June.

Sixty silver sorus, which consisted of some large plates, some cups; 1 lamp stand; 1 pitcher; 1 betle pot; 1 water pot; some small plates; 1 cooking pot; 1 bedstead; 4 gold ditto; 64 silver bedsteads, complete; 64 gold rings; 2 silver flower pots; 2 ditto utter dans; 2 ditto golabpash; 1 velvet cushion, complete; 1 silver chilumchee; 64 China umbrellas; 10 excellent Cashmere shawls; 200 pieces of broad cloth; 64 pairs of shoes; 64 pairs of khurums; 64 square pieces of wood used for seats; 64 pieces of dhootees; 64 handkerchiefs; 1 bhaulea; 1 budgerow; 6 horses; 1 elephant; 1 house; 16 oxen; 64 cows; 500,000 rupees were distributed among the poor beggars.—*Ibid*.

Ramoo.—As the details hitherto published of the affair at Ramoo convey but an imperfect notion of the whole circumstances which occurred on that disastrous occasion, we avail ourselves of a plan, which we have received, descriptive of Capt. Noton's position at Ramoo between the 13th and 17th of May, and a narrative in explanation, drawn up by one of the surviving officers. We were commencing upon a lithographic sketch of the scene of action, but further consideration induced us to think that the following particulars would be sufficiently explanatory.

The narrative is nearly as follows :—

On the morning of the 13th, the enemy appeared advancing from Ramcote and the Rutnapulling road, and occupied as they arrived the hills east of Ramoo. The piquet under the officer on duty was detached to reconnoitre, and oppose any attempt of the enemy to ford the river, with orders also to fire on them, if they approached within musquet shot on the opposite bank. The enemy remained stationary till about 3 P. M. when a large body, (probably half their force,) took up a position under the hills to the southward, which led us to expect that they would attack us in the course of the night, and the troops accordingly remained under arms. The enemy, however, engaged themselves in strengthening their position with breastworks, and about noon on the following day, abandoned it, and rejoined the other body. On their way they halted, and Captain Noton communicated with two horsemen who approached the opposite bank of the river, who disavowed any hostile intention of the Burmese towards us, but desired only that some rebellious subjects under *our* protection should be delivered up to them—offering at the same time, to explain further the views of the Burmese, provided Captain Noton would allow them to cross the river with a guard of one hundred horsemen, and guarantee the safety of that party. Captain N. however, placing little confidence in these assertions, rejected their proposal, and the enemy again moved off. The horsemen appeared to be Musselmén of Hindoostan, and one of them mentioned his having been formerly in Skinner's Horse, and repeated, as a proof of it, the names of several officers in the H. C.'s service. We had no means of ascertaining correctly the numbers of the enemy's force; but from their occupying, when encamped, an extent of ground upwards of a mile in length, it was generally considered that they could not have amounted to less than 10,000 fighting men, (including about 200 cavalry,) besides at least an equal number of coolies and camp-followers. Capt. Noton's force consisted of the right wing 1st Bat. 23d N. I. which had been reduced by sickness to about 250 men fit for duty, three companies 2d Bat. 20th N. I. not exceeding 100 men, about 250 of the Provincial Battalion, and 400 of the Mug Levy, amounting altogether to 1000 men. Although Captain Noton placed little con-

fidence on the Provincials, from their conduct on a former occasion, or on the Mug Levy, from the little military instruction they had received, and the short period they had been in the service, yet so confidently did he depend on being joined in a day or two by reinforcements from Chittagong, that he determined, with the concurrent opinion of every officer present, to defend against such superior numbers the post which he commanded.

On the evening of the 14th, (the enemy's whole force being concentrated on the opposite bank of the river, apparently with an intention of crossing at a favourable opportunity,) the two 6-pounders, with Captain Trueman's detachment and the picquet, were detached for the purpose of annoying the enemy in their encampment, and preventing their fording the river, should they attempt it. Several rounds of grape and Shrapnell were fired from the 6-pounders with effect, and appeared to create much confusion. On our return to camp, a party of the enemy came round to the river, and the picquet was engaged in a sharp skirmish with them, the two 6-pounders returning the fire of their jinjauls, which were quickly silenced. The enemy had in the mean time set fire to most of the surrounding villages and huts, and our troops remained on the alert the whole night, in expectation of an attack.

On the following morning (15th) the enemy crossed the river unobserved, and advanced in great numbers, but without any regularity, towards a tank, of which they took possession. Captain Noton, directing the picquet to occupy the second tank, (which, as well as all the other tanks, was surrounded by a high embankment, serving as a breastwork,) took up his position behind an embankment about three feet high, which completely surrounded our camp, of which the 20th and 23d N. I. with the two 6-pounders, occupied the front or eastern face, the right flank being protected by the river and the tank; and the Provincials and Mug Levy, (with the exception of a strong party of the former, and 250 of the latter, allotted for the defence of a third tank,) were posted on the north face. The two 6-pounders opened a destructive fire on the enemy, at a distance of about 230 yards, as they ran across the plain to reach the tank, and the picquet also commenced a fire on them when within musquet shot; but they so cautiously concealed themselves in the

neighbouring huts and behind trees, and so expeditiously entrenched themselves, that our fire could not have been very effectual. About 10 A. M. the enemy appearing to meditate an attack on the picquet, it was reinforced by the detachment 2-20th under Captain Trueman, who shortly afterwards was slightly wounded. A party of the Mug Levy had been in the mean time detached to a small spot of rising ground on our left, within musquet shot of the tank occupied by the enemy, on whom they kept up a constant fire the greater part of the day. Captain Trueman's detachment, after remaining with the picquet till sunset, and keeping up a desultory fire on the enemy, who exposed themselves as little as possible, was withdrawn, leaving the usual picquet of 80 men for the defence of the tank.

Information was this day received from Chittagong, that the left wing of 1-23d N. I. under Captain Brandon, would leave that place on the 13th, and join us with all practicable expedition; and Captain Noton, having now every reason to expect with certainty the arrival of this reinforcement, on the evening of the 16th, persevered in his former determination to defend his post till that time.

Captain Pringle, commanding the Mug Levy, and Ensign Bennett, 23d N. I. were slightly wounded in the course of the day—the former whilst endeavouring to restore order amongst a party of Provincials, who were quitting their post in confusion, and the latter in reinforcing the tank defended by the Provincials with his company, who also betrayed symptoms of alarm. The picquet continued the fire on the enemy throughout the night, and on the morning of the 16th, it was found that they had considerably advanced their trenches, but were still at such a distance from our main body, that the picquet only was engaged with them. We were not, however, out of the reach of the enemy's musquet balls, which appeared to range much further than ours; and Lieutenant Scott, in directing the guns to another position, was severely wounded, and was obliged to quit the field instantly. The enemy took an opportunity about noon of setting fire to the Mug barracks in our rear, but no advantage of any importance was gained on either side. About 9 P. M. Captain Noton received information, that the Provincials had betrayed an intention of deserting us, and going over to the enemy, and on repair-

ing to the spot, the elephants were found loaded with their baggage, and appeared on the very point of starting. Captain Noton instantly secured the ringleaders, and took measures to prevent the remainder from carrying their intention into effect.

Under such unlooked for, and unfortunate circumstances, Captain Noton at first determined instantly to commence a retreat, which from the darkness of the night would have been undertaken at the most favourable opportunity; and with that intention directed Lieut. Scott, (severely wounded,) to be fastened on an elephant, to enable him to accompany the detachment. Reluctant, however, to quit the post, which he had so long and so successfully defended, without allowing the enemy to gain a single advantage over him, and anxiously, but confidently expecting to be joined in a few hours by Captain Brandon's detachment, he at length, (depending solely on the courage and good discipline of the regular troops, in the event of an attack,) once more resolved, with the concurrence of the officers, to hold out till the arrival of the wished-for reinforcement, which it was considered could not be delayed beyond the following morning.

The enemy were very active during the night in carrying on their trenches, keeping up at the same time a constant fire, which was returned by the picquet. On the morning of the 17th, Lieutenant Campbell, on being relieved from picquet duty, was slightly wounded, in passing between the tank to our position, where the enemy's fire was so severe and dangerous, that Captain Noton had directed the picquet to be relieved before day-break. The enemy's nearest trench appeared at day-break to be within 30 yards of the picquet; and shortly afterwards a single man advanced, and being protected from our musquetry in a recumbent posture by the raised site of a Bengalee hut, which had been burnt on the preceding day, commenced entrenching himself within 12 paces of the picquet, and was quickly joined by numbers from the enemy's main force. The tank in our possession was also similarly invested, and the fire on both sides was now incessant, and, at so short a distance, proportionably formidable and effectual. At about 9 A. M. the Provincials became so alarmed at the near approach of the enemy, that they quitted their post, and fled with precipitation; the 250 of the Mug Levy followed their

example, and the tank was instantly taken possession of by the enemy: the remaining body of the Mug Levy almost immediately followed, and the elephants, (on one of which Lieut. Scott was fastened,) took fright also, and ran off with the fugitives at full speed.

It will be clearly seen that our position became untenable, (or at least comparatively so,) the instant that either of the two tanks which we defended fell into the hands of the enemy: and very nearly surrounded as we now were by an enemy whose numbers were from the first overwhelming, and had been daily increasing since the 15th, and left to oppose them with a body of men not exceeding 400, fatigued and exhausted from having constantly remained under arms day and night since the morning of the 13th, without any interval of rest, or any other sustenance but that which a handful of rice occasionally afforded them, we had no other alternative but to attempt a retreat instantly. The bugle was sounded repeatedly for the recall of the picquet; but from the heavy fire which was kept up at the time, it was not heard, and as there was no time to lose, the detachment commenced its retreat. The officer on picquet, in the mean time, totally ignorant of Captain Noton's intention, and anxiously looking out for Captain Brandon's detachment, which was erroneously reported to be in sight, perceived by chance the retrograde movement of the detachment, after it had proceeded a considerable distance. The picquet was then instantly withdrawn, and joined the main body, which, (having from necessity abandoned the two six pounders,) proceeded in tolerable order for about half a mile, keeping up a desultory fire on the enemy, who poured in on us on every side in immense numbers. On the arrival of the enemy's cavalry, who fell upon our rear, and cut to pieces numbers of the sepoys, the detachment quickened its pace, and the utmost combined exertions of the officers to preserve the ranks, and effect the formation of a square, were unavailing, and each corps and company presently became so intermingled with each other, that all order and discipline became at an end. The exertions of the officers, both European and native, to restore order, were nevertheless persevered in till our arrival at the river, when the detachment dispersed, and each sepoy, hastily divesting himself of his arms, ac-

countrements, and clothes, plunged into the river, and endeavoured to gain the opposite bank. Captain Noton, who was on foot, having been left in the rear by the rapid pace of the detachment, was overtaken by the enemy, who having brought him to the ground by a musquet ball, barbarously cut him to pieces. Captain Trueman was overtaken under similar circumstances by the enemy's horse, who dismounted and cut him down in cold blood. Captain Pringle and Ensign Bennett were killed in attempting to cross the river, (which was not fordable;) but Lieutenant Campbell succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety, and escaped to the hills, whence he afterwards proceeded towards Chittagong, and reached that place with much difficulty on the 20th. Lieutenant Codrington made repeated attempts to cross the river on horseback; but at length, finding himself followed by some of the enemy's horse, escaped, (closely pursued by them a great part of the way,) to Cox's Bazar, and thence by water to Chittagong. Lieut. Scott also escaped on the elephant before alluded to; but the concurrent account of the sepoys who have escaped, leave no room to hope that either of the remaining officers, (Lieut. Grigg and Dr. Maysmor,) could have been equally fortunate.

It is but justice to the regular troops engaged to state, that they behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery throughout; and it was not until the enemy's horse had cut to pieces numbers in our rear, that any confusion or alarm was betrayed. The Mug Levy also conducted themselves equally well till the Provincials set them a disgraceful example, which, considering all circumstances, it is not perhaps surprising that they followed.—*Gov. Gaz.*

Chowringhee Theatre.—The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last, the 2d instant. Wm. Ainslie, Esq. having been unanimously called to the chair, the following Report of the proceedings of the past year was read by the Secretary.

GENTLEMEN;

The close of the tenth year, it was at one time hoped, would have brought us together under the very unusual circumstances of a prosperous state of our finances, and would have presented the uncommon occurrence of a profit on the year's proceedings. This expectation

was warranted by the actual state of the theatre up to the end of the third quarter, and has only been disappointed by a casualty which was equally unforeseen and lamented, and which deprived us of that able and active superintendence to which mainly the establishment was indebted for its flourishing condition. The consequence of this loss, is the recurrence of the customary deficit on the year's accounts, and the accumulation of a balance of debt, which it is now necessary that the Proprietors should discharge. The steps by which it has risen to its present amount, as far as the past theatrical year is concerned, we shall now briefly describe.

The first quarter of the year gave three performances, averaging a ticket sale of 2700 rupees, an average unprecedentedly large, particularly at this season. It arose, however, in a great measure from the high amount received on the first performance, *The Waterman* and *Monvieur Tinson*, when the Right Honourable the Governor General first honoured the theatre with his presence. The average expenditure of three performances was 2,462 rupees; but as the whole charges of one month were incurred without any representation, the total expenditure amounted to 8,033. 14. 3, leaving a surplus profit on the quarter of 66. 1. 9.

The second quarter gave a full complement of six plays, or one a fortnight, a number that has been invariably attended with advantage. As besides this, the pieces were attractive, and the time of the year, (October to December,) favourable, it is not surprising that a large surplus should have been realized. The average receipts amount to about 2,515 per play, the average expenditure to 2,076, and the surplus profit is 2,626. 10. 3.

The third quarter effected four performances: the two first of these were profitable; but with the advancing season the receipts fell off, and the representation of *The School for Scandal* in March was attended with a considerable deficit. The average receipts were 2,282 rupees. The average expenditure 2,466, so that the loss on this quarter amounted to rupees 736 12 6.

The closing performance of the third quarter was the last in which the talents of the late Mr. Alsop were exerted for the gratification of the settlement, and the prosperity of the theatre. Soon after the property had

passed into the hands into which it is now vested, this able amateur came forward to contribute his assistance. Many of the present proprietors are scarcely aware of the seasonable nature of this aid. The admission of the public to a share in the support of the establishment was a new measure, and excited considerable prejudice and apprehension: a reluctance to appear on the boards was therefore very widely diffused, and although firmly encountered by a few individuals, considerably impeded their efforts, and discouraged their zeal. The accession of an amateur of respectability was therefore an event of promise, and as in this case, it was accompanied by high theatrical talents, and influential manners in society, it could not fail to produce the most beneficial effect. In this point of view, the aid of our regretted associate was of vital importance to the theatre, and its continuance up to the present period is chiefly attributable to his junction in the latter part of November 1811.

Besides the importance of his co-operation, and the steady support contributed through so long a period, the theatre was indebted to the same source for the introduction of some of its brightest ornaments, and most earnest friends, whose station and character in public or private life, as well as their dramatic abilities, continued for several years to reflect credit, and confer attraction on the drama in Calcutta.

In addition to these valuable services, the Chowringhee Theatre was indebted to the same zealous friend for his readiness, on repeated and critical occasions, to stand forward as the effective conductor of the concern. During great part of 1819-20, Mr. Alsop exercised the principal influence in the management of the theatre, and continued it in 1820-21 so as to merit the warm acknowledgment of the proprietors at the annual meeting in July 1821, for his great exertions in keeping up the theatre during the past year. The theatre in like manner was conducted by the same authority through great part of 1822-23; and at the meeting of 1823, it was resolved to request Mr. Alsop's assuming the ostensible management, as the only hope of carrying on the theatre. The request was acceded to, and a successful series of performances ensued, which were closed only with the life of one to whom the theatre owed so many and such weighty obligations.

Adverting to these circumstances; and to others, on which it is unnecessary now to dwell, the managers anticipated, that it would afford satisfaction to the proprietors to have an opportunity of manifesting their sentiments on this occasion, and determined therefore to recommend to their sanction the erection of a monument to the memory of their late associate, and the appropriation of the total receipts of a performance, to those who inherited his claims on their regard. They would indeed have felt no hesitation in adopting these measures at once, but they wished to share the credit of them with the proprietors, and give the latter an opportunity of making them their own. With this view a meeting was called, and in conformity with the resolutions passed on that occasion, a play was got up in the last quarter, the whole proceeds of which are not taken into account in the operations of the theatre during these last three months, although the expenses stand against the concern.

There was but one other performance in this quarter, and that singularly unproductive, the sale of tickets amounting to but 988 rupees. The consequence of this unfavourable occurrence, the absence of representations, and the proportion of permanent establishment, have rendered the last quarter a source of net expenditure to a large amount, or Rs. 5462, forming a total deficit upon the proceedings of the year.

Omitting the benefit play, the total number of performances is 14. The total receipts are 33,304 rupees, or per play 2,380; the total expenses are 36,811, from which we may set off about 1600 rupees, the extra expense of the benefit play, and the total charge will be 35,211, or 2,515 per play, being a loss per play of but rupees 135, a lower rate of loss than that known in most preceding years.

Upon the whole, therefore, the proceedings of this year have not been very unfavourable. It is true, that a large balance of debt is accumulated, but of this much the largest part is the deficit of former years. We started indeed with a balance against us in July last, which was computed at 13,500 rupees, and was actually found to exceed 13,800. It is now estimated at 20,000, being an accession of about 6200 within the year, of which above two thirds, arising from extra charges, interest of the debt, being 10 per cent. and payments on account of former years, are not fairly

chargeable to any deficit on the performances of the past year. The accumulation is therefore no more than was contemplated in the resolutions of the general meetings in 1822 and 1823, which deferred the liquidation of the debts against the theatre, until they reached a more considerable amount.

"Although, however, the addition made by the last twelve months to the debt is less heavy than was to be expected, yet it continues to exhibit the establishment as a source of indefinite expenditure, and a burthen to the proprietors. They continue to receive, it is true, more than an equivalent to their contributions, in the value of the tickets, having had two admissions on 36 plays, since July 1821, the date of their last subscription, or in value 576 Rs. for which it is now necessary to pay 200. But it may be thought questionable how far it is expedient to incur this outlay for a perpetuity. At the same time, we are aware of the liberal sentiments of the proprietors, and their readiness to make any reasonable sacrifice for the maintenance of public amusement. We should not on that account hesitate to recommend a perseverance in the present system, did any probable chance exist of its being continued at a rate of loss not exceeding the past: of this, however, we are sorry to say, there is but little prospect. We must therefore leave it to the proprietors to determine what course they may hold it most expedient to adopt.

Without pretending to influence the decision of the meeting, we conceive there are but two points for discussion—the final sale of the property, or its retention upon the plan adopted at the other Presidencies. In that case, all the establishment will be dismissed, or such expense only incurred as may be requisite for the preservation of the house and properties. Perhaps indeed this would be best provided for by permitting some individual to occupy the theatre free of rent, on condition of keeping the house in order, and being responsible for its contents, either wholly, or with the aid of a few native servants, whom it would be desirable to retain about the theatre. In any such case, the expense to the proprietors will be little or none, and the means of getting up a performance be still preserved for the use and accommodation of amateurs, should any be desirous of coming forward.

The above report having been approved, the managers, as usual, resigned, and it was then—

1. Resolved, That the balance of the debt of the theatre be discharged forthwith, and that a contribution of Sa. R. 200 per share, from each proprietor holding one share only, and from each proprietor holding more than one share, 200 Rs. for the first, and 100 Rs. for each share above one, be immediately raised for the liquidation of the said debt.

2. Resolved, That the whole of the present establishment be discharged, with the exception of such part of it as the managers think it necessary to retain for the preservation of the property in the theatre.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of the proprietors be given to the managers for their unwearied exertions during the past year.

4. Resolved, That the thanks of the proprietors be given to the amateurs for their valuable exertions.

5. Resolved, That the former managers be re-elected.

(Signed) W. AINSLIE, *Chairman*.

[*Govt. Gaz.* 8th July, 1824.]

Fall of Cheduba.—The following extracts from the letter of a friend of ours will give a very gratifying idea of the capture of Cheduba:—

May 12.—At anchor off Cheduba. We found the *Slaney* at anchor, having arrived the day before. The *Rajah* had been on board, to enquire the reason of the *Slaney's* coming. He was told the ship wanted water and provisions. He began to smell a rat, but sent some provisions on board. The appearance of the island is rather favourable: we intend attacking it in a day or two.

May 13.—Occupied in making arrangements for landing the troops. The 1st Lieutenant of H. M. ship *Slaney* went on shore to-day. He saw about 200 men, in excellent order, and well armed. The *Rajah* and commander-in-chief received him rather suspiciously, being surprised by the arrival of so many ships. He presented a bullock to the Lieutenant, who gave something in return. We attack to-morrow morning at day-light.

May 14.—At four o'clock A. M. the troops were all in the boats. We rendezvoused alongside the *Slaney*, waiting for the tide, having to go up a narrow

creek; which can only be done at high water. At seven o'clock, we proceeded to the attack in the following order. The 1st Lieutenant of the *Slaney* in the barge, with a Captain and twenty men of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, British colours flying at the stem; then came the three row-boats (with twelve-pounder in the bows,) filled with men of the 13th and 20th Regiments; and after them all, the boats of the four ships, filled in the same manner. Brigadier MacCreagh, and the Captain of the *Slaney* in his gig, brought up the rear. Leaving the ships, the men gave three cheers, and then proceeded to the creek, at the entrance of which we were met by a war-boat. The Lieutenant immediately boarded her, and took possession, leaving a sergeant and six men in charge. Three more hearty cheers were then given, and we moved on. About 100 yards up the creek to the left, we found a small battery with several guns, and some Burmese to protect the entrance. The 1st Lieutenant immediately ran his boat on shore; Captain Squires and twenty men of the 13th Light Infantry, who were in his boat, jumped on shore, and took possession at the point of the bayonet; some prisoners were taken, but the majority fled. Thus far cleared, we moved on in the same order about half a mile farther, when we discovered the shore completely lined with Burmese, who stood behind a parapet, their muskets levelled, and only their heads to be seen: the creek not being more than fifty yards wide, this had rather a formidable appearance, besides which, a few yards lower down, was a battery that raked immediately up the river, forming a cross fire with that on the parapet. The *Rajah* and the commander-in-chief, we could distinguish plainly with their golden chatiahs. The latter was at the battery directing the guns. The row-boat wallahs had behaved very well hitherto; but this sight was too much for them; they left their oars, and jumped into the water; we therefore could not get the boats near the shore. The enemy then began playing upon us: our men gave them three cheers, fired a volley, and jumped into the water up to their armpits, holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy kept up a very sharp fire during all this time, but without effect, all going over our heads. The men having scrambled on shore, soon drove the enemy from their parapet, bayoneting numbers of them. They imme-

diately fled to the stockade, leaving upwards of thirty killed, among whom was the Rajah's uncle. Not having any artillery landed, we could not follow them to their stockade. We then formed our whole force in order, protected from the fire of the stockade by numbers of huts which stood between us and the enemy, and proceeded to load the howitzer. Our loss in landing was very trifling, a corporal of Marines and a sepoy being the only two killed; two or three of the men of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, slightly wounded: Lieutenant Margrave of the 20th N. I. wounded in the hand by a bullet, and Ensign Kershawe of H. M.'s 13th Lt. I. in the hip with a spear. The heat was quite dreadful. I was up to my neck in water and mud. Major Thornhill of H. M.'s 13th Lt. I. was I believe the first on shore, and Ensign Wilson of the same corps, the second. Brigadier McCreaagh having reconnoitred, ordered a company of the 13th Light Infantry to take possession of a large brick pagoda, with huts on each side, about a hundred yards from the stockade, and nearly opposite the principal gate, which turned out to be an admirable position, for the men were perfectly protected behind it; and if the enemy put their heads above the parapet, our men could kill them off, and they could not see us, as the huts formed a complete screen. Having loaded our howitzer, we sent a few shells amongst them, but soon found, that without some heavy artillery we could not make a breach. The 1st Lieutenant of the Slaney was immediately sent off for some of the ship's cannonades, two nine-pounders and a twelve. In the interim, our men (with the exception of those stationed at the pagoda, who kept up a brisk fire) retired to the different huts which the inhabitants had left. The enemy fired upon us continually, but we did not lose a man, all their heavy shot going over the tops of the huts, and they had not sense enough to aim lower. If they had had, we must have suffered, as the huts were only made of leaves and bamboos. At sun-set we were all under arms, entirely hid from the stockade,—the pickets being placed all along the front of the stockade, lying flat on their bellies in the high grass to watch the movements of the enemy. The main body then lay on their arms all night, in case the enemy should make a sally. They however did not dare to venture out, but were busily employed

in digging trenches, and otherwise fortifying themselves—we could hear these very distinctly. Every now and then we sent in a shell, or a carcass, to show them we were not idle. The Brigadier had during the night reconnoitred the surrounding localities, determined to erect a battery close to the pagoda, so as to make a breach at the principal gate, which was nearly opposite. This spot was peculiarly fitted for it, as it not only was on a little eminence, but you could construct it without observation or suspicion, and with safety, being completely screened.

May 15.—The 1st Lieutenant, with the sailors and sepoys busily employed in erecting the battery, making fascines to protect the men working the guns. A company of the 13th kept continually firing, to direct the attention of the enemy from the working party. At night the parapet and platform was all ready to receive the guns, but they had not arrived. They were all landed, however, during the night, and mounted. In order to deceive the enemy, the Brigadier ordered the howitzer to commence firing upon the left face of the stockade, and at the same time detached a party to make a feint at a large brick monument situated on the left flank of the stockade. This had the desired effect; the Burmese came out in numbers to protect this point, and the detachment having effected their purpose, returned.

May 16.—At day-light we found three swivel guns mounted on the top of the brick building alluded to, which plainly showed that the Brigadier's plan had fully answered, and that the enemy had no idea of what was brewing for them on their right. During the day, we kept up a brisk fire, not only to protect the working party, but to prevent the sound of their shovels and pick-axes from being heard. At night, every thing being ready, Lient. Mathews and a party of the 13th proceeded to pull down the huts immediately in front of our battery, which had formed the screen during the erection. This being effected, our battery commenced its work of destruction, and the howitzer threw in shells and carcasses. The stockade on fire several times.

May 17.—Guns playing away—breach not sufficiently large to admit three men abreast. Several sailors, sepoys, and men of the 13th Light Infantry, carried down from the battery wounded, (the screen away.) At five o'clock a message was sent to the Brigadier, that

with the help of ropes and hatchets a breach could be made sufficiently large to admit five or six abreast. All under arms in a moment. The Brigadier made us a speech, and ordered us to storm. Major Thornhill, with a company of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, had the honour of leading the attack. The sailors were to cut down the immense stakes which the shot had divided, but not knocked out of the ground. We then received orders to march, which the men did in the most gallant style, till we came within fifty yards of the stockade. They marched as steadily as if upon parade at Fort William. Major Thornhill then gave the order to proceed in double quick. From this time ten minutes did not elapse before the place was our own. The Burmese commander-in-chief and a few brave followers defended it to the last, and they all died in the trenches. The commander-in-chief ran Major Thornhill through the arm with a spear, and was levelling his piece at Ensign Wilson, when a serjeant of the 13th Light Infantry shot him dead. The Rajah and his followers fled to the jungles. We had only two or three wounded. The men really behaved admirably. They were perfectly cool and collected, and expected a much greater resistance.

May 20.—In examining the huts within the stockade, the scene was truly horrid. Women and little children lying with their limbs shattered in a dreadful state of suffering. The wounds were apparently caused by the shells. The different doctors have been actively employed in administering professional assistance to these poor unfortunate sufferers.

The Rajah's wife was discovered in the trenches wounded. She is rather an interesting woman, all things considered, and you could immediately observe her superiority to the others. The Rajah was taken on the 19th. He is an old man, with a very forbidding countenance, and resembles a cooly looking sirdar bearer. He declared he had no treasure, which I believe to be true, for a more miserable-looking man perhaps I have not seen.

Cheduba is a fertile island, and, so far as I have seen, very beautiful in some of its scenery. There are bullocks in abundance, and profusion of fowls, goats, and cows. Rice abounds, with pine-apples and other fruits. The natives are delighted at our coming, as the Rajah

used to tyrannise over them. The stockade we took is an oblong, the long sides extending about 200 yards each, and the other two being about 100 yards long each. It is formed of immense pieces of timber driven very deep into the ground, and almost touching each other, there being just room enough between the stakes to admit the barrel of a musket.* Behind these is a thick parapet of earth and bamboos, and beyond that again a deep ditch. There are six gates; we found five six-pounders, besides several swivel guns. Were it defended by Europeans, it is capable of holding out a long while. Ten thousand rupees is the most expected as prize money, which is to be added to the general fund.

June 1.—The first Lieutenant of the Slaney gave a farewell dinner to the 13th Regiment on board. It was a very agreeable party. The officers and crew of the Slaney behaved throughout the whole business in the most gallant and intrepid manner. All hands regret parting with them much. It is Brigadier McCragh's intention to touch at Cape Negrais on his way to Rangoon, for he is afraid the force sent there, having no artillery, was not sufficient to take the place; and as we are told there is a very strong stockade there, we expect some warm work.—*India Gazette.*

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, 28TH JUNE, 1824.

To the Hon'ble Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Knight, Senior Justice, and to the Hon'ble Sir Antony Buller, Knight, Puisne Justice, of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

May it please your Lordships;

On presenting these, the last bills which remained for investigation, and before soliciting their dismissal on this close of their labours, the Grand Jury beg leave to state, that coinciding entirely with the opinions expressed by one of your lordships in the latter part of the charge to them, as to the inadequacy of the punishment at present inflicted upon persons convicted of perjury, forgery, and assaults of an aggravated nature, they consider they would be remiss in their duty as Grand Jurors, if they did not as such, record their sentiments upon the subject, after giving it the fullest consideration in their power.

The offence of forgery appears to be increasing, rather than on the decline,

contrary to what is the case with the greater number of crimes in this capital. The facility of passing forged notes and instruments in this country, offers one inducement among many to its continued increase; and the actual enjoyment of the fruits of such ingenuity, to which even the convicted offender may look, affords additional encouragement to it, whilst the punishment of transportation, the utmost to which the Grand Jury apprehend the law in the case of forgery extends, carries with it no terror to Europeans, and but little, if any, to natives. To the former it is, in many cases, an object of desire rather than of dread, and by the latter, as far as the Grand Jury can learn, is considered far preferable to hard labour.

The Grand Jury have heard it said, that one person recently under an indictment for the offence, and transmitted to England, had acquired considerable means by a long and successful course of crime of this nature; and that the difficulty of procuring the attendance of the principal witness, upon a case wherein no adequate punishment could be inflicted, alone procured his final acquittal. Had he been convicted, he would have been sent to a better climate, where he would have enjoyed what he had thus acquired; but were the offence a felony, by which the party convicted would forfeit all his property, one object might at least be effected—that of preventing an offender from spending his term of banishment in affluence, acquired by the crime for which he is sentenced to a punishment merely nominal, producing neither amendment in the criminal, or intimidation in those similarly disposed. And whatever the punishment might be made, one inducement for the crime would be destroyed.

The crime of perjury also, is one of so frequent occurrence, that it seems almost a matter of necessity, if any check or restraint upon it is to be maintained, to provide a more efficacious punishment than that at present imposed upon it.—Confinement in the jail of Calcutta, in many cases, is no matter of apprehension or dread; and until it shall be accompanied by hard labour or corporal punishment, the Grand Jury fear it will never have the effect (which should be the object of all punishment) of preventing crime.

The total disregard of all moral obligation in an oath, exhibited by the natives of this country, appears to the Grand

Jury to make it still more desirable, that the punishment for the offence of perjury should be such as to act as an intimidation; and although the Grand Jury are aware that transportation may be inflicted, it appears to them, that to ~~some~~ that punishment might operate too severely, whilst to others it would scarcely be considered as any. A discretionary power in the court, of accompanying imprisonment with corporal punishment and hard labour, the Grand Jury consider would do more to prevent the crime than any other mode they know of.

The remaining point upon which the Grand Jury are anxious to express their opinion is, the state of the law with respect to offences coming under what is termed in England, Lord Ellenborough's Act, and other assaults of a similar nature.

They cannot but regret very seriously, that some more adequate punishment than imprisonment is not affixed by law to the commission of crimes of that deep atrocity, which has marked some of those cases that have come before the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury cannot believe that mere imprisonment, (especially in this climate,) under such treatment as prisoners meet with in the jail of Calcutta, can by any one be considered an adequate punishment for revengeful, malignant, and hardened wickedness. And yet such they understand to be the limit of the law, in cases of assault of that nature, where the party assaulted does not fall a victim to the injury received.

If a legislative enactment to meet similar cases was called for in England, the Grand Jury apprehend it is still more requisite in India, where such offences, they have reason to fear, are of much more frequent occurrence.

The Grand Jury conceive they would best perform their duty by merely recording their opinions generally upon the evils which in their judgment exist, and in leaving to your Lordships experience to suggest, and to the authorities at home to grant, the remedies required. They have therefore only slightly adverted to their opinions on that part of the subject; but they trust it will not be thought presumptuous in them to express their anxious hope, that some remedies may be applied; that if imprisonment shall be continued, one of the punishments for the crimes to which they have adverted, the superior authorities at home

may think it right to invest a discretionary power in the Supreme Court, to superadd in such cases the more efficacious sentences of hard labour and corporal punishment.

(Signed) C. SWEEDLAND,

FOREMAN.

Gov. Gaz. 8th July, 1824

During the past week, letters and official despatches have been received from Rangoon, detailing the proceedings of our troops there, as well as giving many very interesting particulars relative to the capture of Cheduba and Negrais.

The ships *Heronne* and *Carron*, having on board the Madras 17th, had returned to Rangoon from Negrais, from which, after some firing, the enemy fled. We had two men killed and four wounded.

On the 29th May, a force was despatched against the Siriam Pagoda, which surrendered without any resistance. On the 30th, the enemy having been discovered strongly stockaded about 100 miles in advance of the Great Pagoda, some of H. M.'s 13th and 38th Regiments were sent against them. These stormed, and carried four stockades, but met with a loss of one officer killed and five wounded, and four rank and file killed and 25 wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 250 men, and their force is said to have amounted to 8000 men. On the 3rd June, a force was sent against some stockades. One was taken, but another was found impregnable to the small force detached against it, and the party retired. In this affair, about 50 soldiers were killed and wounded, and the chief officer of the Robarts and four lascars were killed in the boat. The enemy had at the stockade two small pieces of ordnance. Nine ships arrived from Madras this day, having on board 3000 additional troops.

The official despatches from Brigadier Gen. Sir A. Campbell contained accounts of the ordnance captured at Rangoon and Negrais, and which amount to 33 pieces of serviceable ordnance of different calibres, 36 unserviceable, and 1257 shot of various sizes.

In giving the detailed accounts of the actions mentioned before, Gen. Campbell expresses his opinion, that every act of the enemy evinces a determination to carry hostility to the very last extremity. They carry on a most barbarous and harassing warfare, firing upon our sen-

tries at all hours of the night, and lurking in the jungle to carry off any unhappy wretch whom chance may throw in their way.

Major Wahab's despatches detail his proceedings at Negrais. He arrived there on the 11th May, and anchored off the middle of the land on the 12th. The troops were landed on the same day, and parties were sent to explore the island the following day. These discovered it to be perfectly barren, and covered with an almost impenetrable jungle, and deep inlets of salt water, and not producing any article of subsistence for troops.

On the 11th, a considerable number of persons being collected on the shore, Lieutenant Stedman was ordered to embark on the boats, and proceed to the main land; and another force under Captain Ogilvie was also sent to the same destination. Lieutenant Stedman arrived first, and the day being far advanced, did not wait for the arrival of the other party. They landed, and at once came upon a breastwork of the enemy, surmounted by guns, and concealed by the thick jungle. The detachment pushed on, and having loaded, returned the first fire of the enemy with a volley, which was followed up by a charge, and a fire from the rear companies, and the enemy retreated from the breastwork, and left their guns behind them. Lieutenant Stedman's party consisted of only 250 men, and the enemy's of upwards of 700. Our loss consisted of one jemadar and one sepoy killed, and two naiks and two sepoy wounded.

Previous to the departure of the 13th from Cheduba, a farewell dinner was given to them on board one of the vessels, on which occasion great harmony prevailed. In consequence of the hostile conduct of the Ramree people, the provisions of the sepoys have become scarce, and it is apprehended that supplies must be sent from hence for them. The people of Cheduba, however, are very well satisfied with their new rulers, and seem surprised at their honesty.

The Rajah of Cheduba and his wife landed from the *Nereide* on Sunday, and occupied quarters prepared for them in Fort William, until the arrangements are made for a house for them in town.

From Jattrahpore the following particulars have come to hand. Our troops left Hudderpore on the 22d May, in progress to Telaova. Nothing occurred till the night of the 24th, when a

havildar's party fired upon a party of Burman troops on the banks of a tank, and forced them to retire. On the 8th June they entered the Gogra river, which would take them to their place of destination by a shorter route. The enemy are said to be very strongly stockaded from right to left on the high hills near Telaoyu. On the 26th May the Rajah Gumbheer Singh was attacked by 100 Burmans, whom he drove off, taking one prisoner. The Raja then proceeded to Jattrahpore to attack another party of the enemy, who were on the hills. The troops returned to Jattrahpore without effecting any thing. The enemy's position at Telaoyu is represented as being the strongest in Cachar; and the hill which they have defended is said to be so steep as to render it impossible to ascend it without much difficulty.

Letters from Dacca, dated the 28th June, state, that the left wing of the 52d had proceeded to Budderpore to join Colonel Innes's detachment.

The brother-in-law of the Raja of Tipperah was confined on board the *Henry Meriton* on the 1st inst. as a state prisoner.

An attempt to murder Serjeant James Brewer of the 44th Regt. was made by a man named James Neale, of the same regiment, at Chittagong. While the serjeant was calling the roll on the 30th ultimo, he fired at him, and immediately owned his offence. The wound is not of a dangerous nature.

Four persons were baptized at the Circular Road Chapel on Sunday last. Two of them were natives converted to Christianity.

W. Mess. 11th July, 1824.

His Majesty's Sloop Sophia, Rangoon river, 3rd June, 1824.

SIR,

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of Commodore Charles Grant, that during your absence of yesterday, I received directions from Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and Commander in Chief of the Military Forces employed against the Burmese, to order the flotilla and row-boats to convey troops up the river.

At 5 A. M. the troops embarked, accompanied by the Hon'ble Company's cruizers *Mercury* and *Thetis*, three flo-

tilla gun-boats, and pinnaces of his Majesty's ships *Larne* and *Sophie*.

In consequence of the draught of water of his Majesty's sloop under my command, being too great for the upper part of this river, I did not consider it prudent to remove her. The boats of the said sloop and *Larne* were consequently employed, and made their rendezvous on board the Hon'ble Company's cruizer *Thetis*. At 7 A. M. the cruizers and flotilla anchored, and commenced a heavy fire on a very strong stockade (*Kemandyne*) when the troops were landed.

The pinnaces of his Majesty's ships *Larne* and *Sophie*, in proceeding in advance, carried a small stockade, from which was brought an eighteen pounder carronade: they were afterwards engaged under a most harassing fire of carronades and musquetry from another stockade, and I am sorry to say suffered severely, although infinitely less than could have been expected on such service.

The commander of the Hon'ble Company's cruizer *Thetis*, being severely wounded when I was on board, I took command of her; but Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. having embarked on board the Hon'ble Company's cruizer *Mercury*, all orders to the cruizers and flotilla proceeded from him.

Where every man did his duty, it is difficult to bring into notice the conduct of individuals; yet I cannot avoid particularizing the pre-eminent and gallant conduct of Mr. George Goldfinch, and I much regret the severe wound which he has received, as it will deprive me for a time of his valuable services. He has, since our arrival here, always been employed in the command of the boats belonging to his Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, and has always met my warmest approbation; indeed, I cannot speak too highly of this meritorious officer. He has passed his examination for a Lieutenant nine years and three months. I hope you will take the conduct of this deserving officer into your consideration, and recommend him to the favourable notice of Commodore Grant, and I trust it may be the means of procuring for him that promotion he so richly merits.

I have every reason to be much satisfied with the co-operation of Lieutenant Fraser, who commanded the *Larne's* pinnace, and whose exemplary zeal and gallant conduct were conspicuous.

The zealous conduct of Mr. Charles Scott, who has passed his examination

for lieutenant four years, reflected on him great credit.

At about three P. M. the enemy being in great force, the troops were re-embarked; the cruizers and flotilla then weighed, and returned to their former anchorage.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. F. RYVES,
Commander.

To Captain Marayat, H. M. S. Larne.

Sylhet Frontier.—Colonel Innes, in progress towards the Burmese force with the detachment under his command, was, on the 27th ultimo, on the river Barak, near Jattrapore.

Owing to the rapidity of the current of the Barak river, the banks of which are so overgrown with an impenetrable grass jungle, and in many parts under the water, as to render tracking impossible, Colonel Innes did not reach the Gogra Nullah till the evening of the 25th. Having heard, that from this Nullah a passage across the Jheels to the hill of Telayn might possibly be effected,—a movement which would have enabled him to turn the enemy's advanced position at that place,—the Colonel resolved upon making the attempt; but had not proceeded far before he discovered the channel to be too narrow for the large boats, on which the ordnance was embarked, and he therefore returned to the Barak river on the morning of the 27th, and continued his course to Jattrapore.

Whilst in the Gogra Nullah, Colonel Innes took advantage of his proximity to the enemy to reconnoitre their position, and detached Lieutenant Fisher and Lieutenant Craigie for that purpose. From the report of these officers, as well as from his own observations, he ascertained that the hill of Telayn is strongly stockaded, and that the enemy are there in considerable number.

The particulars of the reconnoissance made by Lieutenants Fisher and Craigie, with a party of sepoy, are as follow. They approached within a mile of Telayn, and crossing a Jheel to a low hillock, about 150 yards nearer, had a very good view of the adjacent country. The enemy had added greatly to its defences, having enclosed the square space on the summit, and carried a line of stockade down the southern path nearly to the foot of the hill, whence they have a short line, running eastward, connected with the S. E. angle of the summit by ano-

ther, but incomplete line, upon which they were apparently engaged. On the hill alone there was cover for 500 or 600 men. It did not appear possible to get the artillery to any of the hillocks sufficiently near to batter the works, without dragging the guns through marshy ground a considerable distance.

From a Burmese prisoner taken by Gumbheer Sing on the 26th June, the following information was obtained.

The prisoner belonged to the force at Doodputlee, commanded by Cheykey Yamoo. He left the place with five others in a foraging party three days before. They came down the Barak on rafts of plantain trees, and landed near the spot where Gumbheer Sing attacked them. There are three Stockades at Doodputlee, one round the puckah house, made of large trees planted three together; the two others are on the west side, and a fourth to the east. The Burmese came from Munnipore in parties of 1000 men each. The first is now at Telayn, commanded by Jeytoo, and the second at Tarrapoor, under Eayleah, 1000 strong.

At Doodputlee there are 1000 in the old stockade, called Shoe-mang; in the puckah house 1000, and in the third stockade 1000 more. The Burmah king has ordered 15,000 men to invade Cachar; the rest of that number are expected. There are no troops in the rear of Doodputlee nearer than at Munnipore, where there are 1000. The prisoner comes from Keaugh-geah, and had not heard of the fall of Rangoon. In passing the hills, many of the Burmese troops died; many were drowned in the passage of the rivers; and in the stockade to which he belongs, there are now 200 or 300 sick. About half of them are armed with muskets, the rest with pikes and dows. They have no store of grain, but go out every day to collect it in the neighbouring villages. For passing the hills, they took each man eight seers of rice, and one of salt, from Tumonoo, and plundered all the villages on the route from that place. They had about 40 jinjals; ten are at Telayn, five at Tarrapoor, and the remainder at Doodputlee. They carry 50 rounds per musket, and 40 for every jinjal. The object of the Burmese is to remain at Doodputlee and Telayn during the rains, and to advance in the dry season. The enemy had not heard of our advance to Budderpore.

The stockade at Maura Mookh is described as on a comparatively open

spot, on the bank, about five hundred paces square, and formed of beetal trees, two and three thick, with bamboos, spikes, stakes, &c. The interior was not seen by the jemadar. Above Maura Mookh is Joorhatli, a small weak stockade, in which are thirty Burmese, merely for the purpose of procuring grain and supplies. The head-quarters is said to be at Rungpoor, and the strength of the enemy as follows:—

The Boora Rajah, governor of Assam, his son, the Dekha Rajah, Nabaroo, Phookun, Sunzate Phookun, Sam Phookun, Sikra Phookun, Bogla Phookun, and twenty inferior Phookuns, with not more than five or six hundred Burmese and auxiliaries, as Singfohs, Khauntres, &c. about 1200. These are stockaded on the north side of the Zo'ee Sagur Tank, to the southward of the town of Rungpoor. Their plunder in goods, specie, and metals, is at Rungpoor, and the captive women and children with their families at Jypoor.

It is further stated, that the enemy in this quarter are in great alarm, in consequence of not having received any accounts whatever of Hathi Phookun, who was despatched in March to Ava, to point out their difficulties, and procure reinforcements, as a period of six weeks was sufficient for his return, or to have tidings from him. They are therefore uncertain whether he has been prevented reaching Ava, or whether they are abandoned by the government, four months having elapsed since his departure.

The 46th Regiment (late 2d 23d) joined the Rungpore Provincial Battalion at Koliabur on the 18th June, to which place the head-quarters are removed. The position now occupied is under the western side of the hill of Koliabur, at the mouth of the Seeta Bundah Nallah, about four miles down, which is the ground selected for the force during the rains.

Assam.—From Koliabur the 18th June, accounts from the eastward confirm the information of a decidedly hostile feeling evinced by the Singfohs towards the Burmese, and also of their having killed a Phookun with his party. It appears, that previous to their having involved themselves with the British Government, the Burmese had scornfully rejected a claim of the Singfohs to a share of the plunder of Assam, which the latter now are determined to revenge, encouraged by the desperate

condition of the Burmese now in Assam, from our arms. The Phookun killed by them had been commissioned to negotiate for a safe passage through their hills. They declare that they have blockaded the road, and will allow neither the Burmese nor the plunder to pass. Should they continue firm in their determination, the British interests will derive considerable advantage from their co-operation.

Information from Koliabur of the 19th, states, that the nearest post occupied by the enemy in front, is Maura Mookh, which at one time they had abandoned, and to which they have lately returned. The Jemadar Hurkaru who communicated this intelligence adds, that he left Maura Mookh two days before when the force there consisted of Nahham Phookun, with twenty Asul Burmese, a chief of Singfohs, and 100 men, with 80 Donkeys and Assamese. They have 20 or 25 jinjals, but these are useless, as their captain and Jinjal men were all killed in the defeat by Captain Horsburgh at Rungleghur.

Chittagong—The reply of the Rajah of Arracan to the Acting Magistrate's application for the release of the two officers, supposed to be prisoners in the Ramoo stockade, has been received. He distinctly denies that any English gentlemen were taken prisoners, either by him or his Sudirs. The Magistrate had informed him of Rangoon and Chedul being in the possession of the English, to which he replied, that, in consequence, the Sultan had sent his generals, colonels, and other chieftains, to Rangoon, as well as to Munnipore and Assam, and that they had arrived at those places. "Now," he concludes, "have the evil-minded men of Munnipore, Assam, and Arracan, caused a quarrel between the two states, and therefore war exists!"

The messenger employed to convey the Magistrate's letter, has added some particulars regarding his mission. When the contents of the letter were read, the Rajah said, that no English gentlemen were taken prisoners, if that had been the case, he would have been happy to release them. "If the English," he observed, "have taken any of our people at Rangoon, and will release them, it will be an act of kindness!" Every person present corroborated the assertion, that no Englishmen had been taken prisoners at Ramoo, and that none were

in confinement in the stockade. The messenger was three days in attendance, and was told that there were about 8000 men at Ramoo, Ratnapullung, and Cox's Bazar; that the Bundoola was expected to arrive with 9000 men on the new moon, and that the Burmese consider it certain, if he comes, the whole force will advance to Chittagong! Moreover, the Bundoola is represented as a man of a fierce and violent disposition! Their cavalry, in number 230, is still at Ramoo. The messenger saw two blacksmiths' forges constantly at work, repairing arms of every description! The walls of the stockade are *nine cubits thick*, which the Burmese are confident will be sufficient to resist the English artillery.

There is said to be increased vigilance among the Burmese at Ramoo. Their pickets and outposts are frequently relieved, and instead of the Bundoola being expected with 9000 men, and marching to Chittagong, they seem to show strong indications of expecting an attack from our troops.

A detachment of artillery, with two howitzers, two 6-pounders, and the three companies of the 40th Regiment, now at Chittagong, will be despatched from that station on board the *Research* and two armed pilot vessels, to reinforce the troops on the island of Cheduba.

The following substance of a deposition, taken by the Magistrate of Chittagong, gives a very consistent and credible account of the proceedings of the Burmese at Ramoo. The deponent is a servant of the Tek Naaf darogah.

The sepoy at Tek Naaf having made terms with the Burmese, the soobadar spiked the guns, and went off. Next morning their arms were given up, and the deponent was carried with others of the *Tianna Amla* to Ramoo. The day after, he was taken before the Bundoola's brother, to act as interpreter. About 15 or 20 days after that, an order came from the Sultan to the Rajahs. It was carried first to the Bundoola's brother. He sent for the Rajahs of Arracan, Rynberry, and Chundoo, and had it read out to them by a Wuzier. The deponent was in attendance at the time, and heard its contents, which were, that the Rajahs were to fight the English with muskets, dows, spears, hands, and teeth; and if these were not enough, to drive them into the sea, and destroy them! That if any of

the Burmese fled, or shrunk from battle, their wives and children, and relations, would be put to death. Four or five days after, a hundred Mug coolies arrived from Arracan, with fifty petaraas, each containing, it was said, one maund of gunpowder. In two days more, a letter arrived from the Bundoola, stating that the Burmese might remain at their ease at Ramoo, and construct a stockade at Cox's Bazar. Accordingly, timbers and other materials were prepared, and floated down the river for that purpose. The deponent heard frequent consultations between the Rajahs and the Bundoola's brother about the practicability of advancing by the hills, and getting to the north of Chittagong, by the Kaugche Nullah, and attacking the town. But on hearing of Rangoon and Cheduba being taken, the Burmese became alarmed, and began to think of what would become of their own wives and children. It was commonly understood, that the Rajahs, both of Rangoon and Cheduba, had been taken prisoners, and that the English had got ten thousand sepoy, four thousand Europeans at Chittagong, and six thousand Mugs under Hynja and Rung Phany. The deponent heard the Burmese soldiers say among themselves, after hearing of Rangoon being taken, that they would probably accommodate matters with the English; for at Ramoo, large as their force was comparatively, had the battle lasted an hour longer, they must have retreated—and now that the English have got together such large armies, they can never cope with them.

The brother of the Bundoola released the deponent, on a promise of return in ten days, and the Mohurir of Tek Naaf and his servant, are the only prisoners now detained at Ramoo.—*Govt. Gaz.* 12th July.

Sylhet.—We on Monday mentioned the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Innes in the neighbourhood of Telayn. An attack on that post was contemplated on the 5th; and a native letter from Budderpore states, that firing of guns was heard there on the 6th. In the stockade at Telayn, the earth is breast high, but the trees and palisades are ten cubits high.

Captain Hawes, with the left wing of the 52d Regiment, passed Sylhet in progress to the frontier on the 6th instant. Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, with his corps, was at Budderpore.

The first division of the gun-boats

destined for Sylhet, reached Dacca on the 6th, and would proceed with all expedition.

Asiatic Society.—On Wednesday the 7th instant, a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, J. H. Harington, Esq. President, in the chair.

At this meeting Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester were elected members, and Monsieur Du Bôn de Beauchesne of Paris, an honorary member, of the Society.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the Resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the Museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice-President, a great number of valuable and exceedingly curious articles from B'hote, viz.—Potes, or religious tracts; Juntras; idols of brass and clay; pictures of a religious kind, called 'Thaugals; pictures of civil architecture; articles of wearing apparel; personal ornaments of the religious kind; do. not religious; implements of art; household, and domestic utensils; models of temples, presses, and moulds; musical instruments; natural productions. The manuscripts, &c. appear to be well calculated to throw considerable light on the religious creed of the B'hoteans.

From Mr. Hodgson's communication we learn, that the Nepaul mission, which lately returned from China, brought with it, among other things, a very fine Chinese mule, which has been since sent down to Calcutta, together with two Yaks, a wild and a domestic dog of B'hote, a shawl goat, a four-horned sheep of B'hote, and one of the common kind. The wild dog is said to be the first of its kind procured, and was brought from Moastang, a place near the base of the snowy range, and about 12 munsils northwest from Katmandoo.

Among the curiosities so liberally sent by Mr. Hodgson, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and, with it, drawings of the animal, made by a B'hotea peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, graminivorous, and its flesh good to eat. Its name is *Chiroo*; its colour bright bay, and its dwelling-place the plains of

B'hote, beyond the Himalayah, and especially the woody tract of country situated a few days north west of Digarche, known to the natives by the name of Chaugdung. The testimony of the poor B'hoteas, whom trade and religion bring down annually to Nepaul, appears to be uniform respecting the existence of this animal; but they hesitate about procuring it, though urged by the promise of a liberal reward. They declare, that the *Chiroo* is too large and fierce to be taken alive, or to fall under their simple weapons; but they sometimes find the horns, naturally shed by the living, or remaining after the decay of the dead, animal. These horns they dedicate to their divinities; and the one obtained by Mr. Hodgson was brought to Katmandoo, to be suspended in the interior of the temple of Sunb'hoo Nat'h.

Three ancient coins, found near Kass-gunge, were presented by Major F. Sackville, through the Secretary.

Three ancient Mahommedan coins, dug up in a village a few coss from Jungypore, two of the reign of Mahmood of Bengal, were presented by Mr. Chester, through Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.

A letter was read from the Honourable Captain Keppel, dated Hillah, March 27th, forwarding a brick, one of the most perfect he had met with among the ruins of Babylon.

A lithographic print of the late Mr. Alsop, was presented by Mr. Rind, as a specimen of the progress of the lithographic art in this country, through the medium of Dr. Adam.

A letter was read from Count Sternberg, presenting the first number of his *Exposé Géognostico-botanique de la Flore Primitive*.

A letter was read from Mr. James Prinsep, Secretary to the Benares Literary Society, forwarding copies of Astronomical, Chemical, Mineralogical, and Meteorological communications, made to that Society, and presenting them to the Asiatic Society.

The Secretary read a letter from Lieut. Gerard, transmitting a detailed statement of the temperature at Soobat'hoo and Kotgurih, in the years 1817 and 1818.

Soobat'hoo is a small fort and military post, occupied by the 1st Nussgeriee local Battalion, or hill corps, in north latitude 30° 58'', and east longitude 76° 59'', about 4205 feet by barometrical observation above sea level, and about 3000 feet above the protected Seik'h States in the plains of Hindoestan.

At the termination of the war with the Goorkah power, it was ceded to the British Government. The appearance of the country is pleasing to the eye of a stranger, though differing widely from that of the interior. The climate is of an agreeable temperature. When the winter is rigorous, snow falls in January and February, to about the depth of four inches; but seldom lies on the ground above two or three days, it being too low and exposed, and the sun's rays being too powerful. Hoar-frosts commence in November, and vanish about the beginning or middle of March. In severe seasons, during part of December and January, and the early part of February, standing water freezes to a considerable thickness. The rainy season, generally speaking, is heavy, and terminates sometimes about the middle or end of September, and at others not till the 10th or 20th of October.

The productions about Soobat'hoo are various, such as Indian corn, cotton, opium in small quantity, rice of several kinds, wheat, barley, ginger, scarcely inferior to that produced in China, tobacco, chillies, &c. There are apricots, peaches, walnuts, wild pears, raspberries of two kinds, yellow and pale white, strawberries, barberries, &c.

Kotgurh, a small village and military outpost, occupied by a detachment of the 1st Nusseerree Battalion, in latitude $31^{\circ} 19'$ and longitude $77^{\circ} 30'$, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the slope of a range, which rises to the height of 10,656 feet above the level of the sea, crowned by Wartoo, or Huttoo Fort, now dismantled, and in ruins, separating the *dell* of the Sutlej from the Pubur, Jumna, and Tons, and the other great rivers of the south east. The cantonment of Kotgurh is 6634 feet above the level of the sea, and the difference of level between it and Soobat'hoo is 2429 feet, which answers to a mean decrement of temperature of nearly 10 degrees. In December, January, and February, snow falls, and lies in shaded places to the northward, from one to three feet in depth. It is worthy of remark, that the flakes of snow are extremely large, larger than Lieutenant Gerard had ever witnessed in Europe. The natives are subject to the *Goitre*, or large swelling in the neck: the complaints most prevalent are fevers and rheumatism.

The mean temperature of the year at Soobat'hoo and Kotgurh, deduced from

the registers *hid* before the Society, is $57^{\circ} 5'$.

Alleged Murder at Behares.—We have been favoured with some authentic information respecting the alleged murder of a European of the name of Shields, on the 8th ultimo, at Benares. The deceased appears to have been concerned in a street quarrel on that day, but there is no evidence whatever of his having been beaten. His own man declared he had not received a blow. He was in a state of intoxication at the time; and the sluice, in which he was found, was on his way home, over which there is merely a foot-path, about three feet wide. The greatest depth of the banks on either side the sluice is about 20 feet, and the least, about 12 feet. The bottom is hard, rugged konkar, with stakes, &c. to protect the banks from the rushing of the water. Our correspondent happened to be riding over the bund on the following morning, and was among the first who found the body. At that time no marks or stains of blood on his clothes were to be seen, nor were they the least disordered. His hat and a shoe only were missing, and the wounds were of such a nature as might have been occasioned by an accidental fall from a high bank. From the deposition on oath of the serjeant-major of the Provincial Battalion, at whose quarters Shields had been on the 8th, and the report of the surgeon, who carefully examined the body on the spot where it was found, there seems to be not the least question of the death being accidental.

Madras Papers.—A short time ago we noticed the practice of despatching to this Presidency the Tuesday's Supplement of the Madras Government Gazette on Wednesday evenings, instead of on the day of publication, and thus occasioning an apparently unnecessary delay of twenty-four hours in the transmission of any important news to this part of India.

* Mr. Shakespear, the Post Master General, voluntarily undertook to remedy this inconvenience; and, having communicated the circumstance to the Post Master General at Madras, Mr. Dalzell has readily removed the obstacles which had previously prevented an earlier transmission. It appears, that there existed a standing rule, directing that all newspapers should be sent to the Madras post-

office at or about one o'clock in the afternoon; but Mr. Dalzell has agreed in future to receive all extra publications till four o'clock, and those for Calcutta, Bombay, and Colombo, till half past six o'clock in the evening. To Mr. Shakespeare's zealous exertions, therefore, we are indebted for this convenient arrangement.—*Gov. Gaz.* 15th July.

“ The following inscription on the monument erected to the memory of our late lamented Chief Justice Sir J. H. Newbolt, at South Stoneham near Southampton, we have sincere gratification in laying before our readers. So well known was Sir John Newbolt for his uprightness and integrity, both in public and private life, that any eulogium we could pass would be entirely useless.

IN MEMORY OF

SIR JOHN HENRY NEWBOLT,

Late Chief Justice of Madras,
Returning from whence in 1821,
He gave the benefit of his learning and
experience to his Native Country,
In the Chair of the Court of Quarter
Sessions.

He died January 22, 1823, Aged 53.

Mild, firm, assiduous, penetrating,
just,
Who more esteemed in each impor-
tant trust;
For private life, for taste and lively
sense,
For temper sweet, and prompt bene-
volence,
Who more beloved?—Yet check fond
Memory's tear,
Friends, children, widow, all who
loved him here,
Pursue his path, best token of your
love,
And hope, through Christ, to meet in joy
above.”—*Madras Govt. Gaz.* July 1.

Season.—It is said, that in the eastern country, adjacent to the Chunder Seeker mountain in the Purgana of Mundul Ghat, &c. the season is very unfavourable, on account of the considerable rain, which has overflowed all the villages and plains at present, to the great injury of the production. We have great reason to think, that it will rain too much this year, and it might probably damage the production. We thank Providence for the rain in this country, which is still favourable for the cultivation of such productions as generally grow at this season.

Destruction of a Dakait.—A few days ago, a Dakoit, named Shubashuny, having left his companions outside, he himself unfortunately entered in the house of a Moostowfer, in the village of Woola, and carried away some furniture from the house by jumping on its wall, when a woman of the house happened to see the villain committing the mischief, she undertook an enterprize, and followed him as far as she was capable, and then stabbed the wicked wretch with a weapon, which she purposely took along with her. The following morning the Thanadar reported the corpse of the deceased, together with the woman, to the Magistrate of Kishnagore; where she got a handsome reward for her valour from the Magistrate; and on her return home, her husband presented her some gold jewels.—*Sumbad Cowmoody*, July 3.

Native Society.—On the 3d instant, a committee of Gour Sumaj was again held by the learned and rich men of the Presidency, concerning the Vidant College. After some discussion about the subject, it was decided that the society should meet again next week, for the purpose of taking the examination of the pundits procured for the education of the students in the Vidant, after which the society will take into their consideration when it will be most convenient for the commencement of the Vidant lesson.—*Sumachar Chundrika*, July 5.

Court of Runjeet Sing.—We learn from the Ukhbars of the 6th June, that the Maharaja arrived in the vicinity of Vizirabad from Bhojepore, and it is ascertained he will set out for Lahore in a short space of time.

The Maharaja, on his arrival at Vizirabad, after perusing a letter from the commander of Fort Budhee, expecting the reinforcement for the defence of his troops detached against Mahtabsing, the zemindar of Bahadury, who has mutinied, in carrying away the property of a banker, amounting to about ₹5,000 rupees, by force, and collected a large body of zemindars for his assistance, in consequence of which the troops were defeated, and waiting at the tank of the village for a further detachment, passed an order to the commander of Fort Govind Gurh to send 200 cavalry for the reinforcement of the troops, and apprehend the zemindars of the village.

The Vakil, on the part of the chief of the Jutee tribe, presented a letter from

his master, stating the ill treatment of the Cutwal of Multan with the merchants belonging to the estate of his master, who positively declared, in an insolent style, that he has determined to confine the Multan merchants, and kill the governor of Multan, who did not take his complaint against the Cutwal into his consideration, as soon as an opportunity occurred. The Maharaja, on perusal of this letter, was quite enraged, and threatened the Vakil, that his master's estate should be confiscated in a short time for his impudent conduct, and despatched an order to the Cutwal of Multan, ordering that the particulars of this circumstance should be reported for the information of the court.

The Maharaja, on perusal of the Cabul Ukhbars, ordered Maha Singh to be prepared for joining the camp of the Prince of Cabul, until a further order be passed on the subject.—*Jami Jahan Numa, July 7.*

Peshwar News.—Yar Mahomed Khan, the governor of Peshawur, undertook an expedition with a force of 2 or 3,000 troops, and after hard fighting with Ozeolla Beg, the governor of Dura Joonac, has succeeded in effecting the capture of the Dura, and plundered some villages belonging to it.

The court of Peshawur was informed of the preparation of Prince Camran for the detachment of troops, which he intends to send to Julalabad, and the prince still resides at Cabul.—*Ibid.*

Poona News.—Shahamut Khan Afgan, on his arrival at Poona from Khandees, had an interview with the Resident of Poona, who after receiving a letter from the Resident of Khandees, ordered Shahamut Khan to stay with the Resident of Khandee with his companions, and delivered him a letter, which was received from Calcutta for Shahamut Khan.

The vakil of the Nawab of Hyderabad represented to the Resident, that his master was prevented by the Resident of Hyderabad from building the camp for his troops which he intended, and did not know what might be the reason of such a resistance. The Resident replied, "He has no concern with the subject," but it is expedient for his master to acquaint the Government with the case of his complaint against the Resident.—*Jami Jahan Numa, July 7.*

Burmese.—A priest of the Burman Rajah, who was confined and sent down to Calcutta by the Resident of Lucknow, arrived at the Presidency on the 2nd July, the very day when the Rajah of Cheduba reached town.—*Ibid.*

Oude News.—On the 11th June, his Majesty the King of Oude, on the celebration of the capture of Rangoon on the part of the English Government, (intimation of which was brought to the court by Meer Golan Hosain, the Moonshiee of the Resident,) ordered the guns of all the artillery to be fired, according to the usual custom; and the Moonshiee of the Resident received a khelat of four pieces, as a sign of his Majesty's satisfaction on the subject.—*Ibid.*

Peshawur.—Bulla Mahomed Khan one day presented a letter to Yar Mahomed Khan, stating, that the expedition of the Afgans of Eosufzee, with 4 or 5000 troops against Julalabad, was very injurious to the inhabitants of the country, whose property was plundered by the barbarians; and that the governor of Julalabad was unable to expel them from the country, until a reinforcement was received from the Peshawar court. Yar Mahomed, on perusing the letter, ordered the prisoners of Dara Khyber to be released, after receiving a fine of 25,000 rupees from them.—*Shams-ul Ukhbar, July 9.*

Discovery of Impostors.—It is heard, that two impostors of this province, having arrived at Dacca, declared themselves to be rich Baboos of Calcutta, and began to live accordingly. A few days after their residence in that posture, a shopkeeper having lost some chintz, was enquiring about them. One day as he was passing in a street, he happened to behold in a taylor's shop one of these chintz which he had lost. The merchant asked the taylor, "from whom he had got it?" The taylor took the merchant along with him, and pointed those Baboos in a prostitute's house, where they appeared themselves to be thieves. On the merchant's interrogation, who informed the police officers of Dacca, the impostors were immediately apprehended, and some tools used by the thieves were found in the chests on enquiring at their lodging. In consequence of which, the magistrate of Dacca put them both in jail, where they are still

confined, but we could not ascertain what was the result of the trial of this case.—*Sumbad Cowmooday, July 10.*

Prince of Cabul.—The Ukhbars state, that in consequence of a heavy storm, an inundation of Chunar river, had taken place. The prince was encamped on its bank till the 9th June; where he enjoyed the amusement of hunting.

A Mogul of Cabul in the prince's service, after murdering two of his fellow servants, killed himself with a dagger. The reason of committing such an action is not mentioned in the paper.—*Jami Jahan Numa, July 14.*

Court of Runjeet Sing.—The Maharaja remained at Vizirabad till the 13th June, where he received a letter from the Prince of Cabul, stating, that the inundation of Chunar river detained the prince from crossing it. Copies of two letters, received from Mirza Kamran, were herewith enclosed for the perusal of the Maharaja; and it is a public report, that a large body of troops are procured in the kingdom of Russia.

Mr. Walker one day in Vizirabad presented a letter from Russia, and acquainted the court with the intention of that government contained in the letter.—*Ibid.*

Delhi.—On the 7th June the Political Agent of Delhi was informed by a Hurkaru, that Nawab Amed Khan previously arrived in the garden of Shala Mar, where he was stabbed at night by a villain, who succeeded in making his escape. The sword with which he attempted to kill the poor Nawab, was found broken in the tent.—*Ibid.*

Jypore.—Rawol Bereesal entertained a large assembly with singing and feasting, on the celebration of his son's marriage. A great number of sirdars of that province were invited on the occasion. Major Raper, the Political Agent of Government, called at the house of the Rawol on the 1st June, and after breakfasting there, he presented 25 rupees to the singers; and on his departure, the Rawol presented him several trays of various presents, of which he accepted only a pair of shawls, on the earnest solicitation of the Rawol, on whom he waited again on the 4th, accompanied with the doctor, ladies, and his children, for the purpose of pre-

senting the usual ceremony presents. The bridegroom received 1000 rupees, a horse, an elephant, and a khelat, as a present from Major Raper, and a khelat and a horse from the doctor. The Rawol, on the departure of them, presented some trays of jewels and fine cloth, of which a Serpuhand and a Kulgee were accepted by Mr. Raper, and a necklace each by the doctor and the ladies, and a tray each by the children of Mr. Raper, after which Mr. Raper gave 70 rupees to the singers, and they returned to their respective houses.—*Ibid.*

Sylhet.—Lieutenant Colonel Innes had commenced an attack on the hill stockade at Telayn, but finding his artillery insufficient for effecting a complete breach, deemed it prudent to return to Jattrapore, and wait the arrival of the reinforcements, which were shortly expected.—*Gov. Gaz. July 19.*

It is to be lamented that of late very considerable epidemic sickness has prevailed in Calcutta. The complaint is a severe fever, apparently produced by the sudden succession of extraordinary heat and chilling dampness in the weather. Few families have entirely escaped; but happily the fever is generally of a simple form, and seldom, we understand, exceeds in duration three or four days.—*Ibid.*

Public Institutions.—We are glad to find that the history, design, and present state of the religious, benevolent, and charitable institutions, founded by the British in Calcutta, is preparing for publication.

The inhabitants of this city have long been celebrated for their liberality and munificence, and for the various associations which they have from time to time formed and established for the public good; but no record of them exists within reach, excepting the brief notices contained in the Annual Directories. The present work promises to afford ample and important details, intimately mixed up with the credit and character of our countrymen in the east, and therefore it cannot fail to be generally interesting.—*Ibid.*

The commissariat boats which left Gowhattie on the 2nd or 3rd June, had not arrived at Kalliabur on the 27th; and our troops quartered at the latter place had only another week's supply with

them. The country, it is said, cannot produce enough for their support, and in the course of a few weeks the country is expected to be knee deep in water. The cholera has left the camp, but there are 130 men of the 23rd in hospital. The Burmans are said to be at Moora Mookh and Rungpore, and their conduct is said to be very cruel and cowardly. They left Gowhattie the night before our troops entered it, after murdering 40 persons, and setting fire to the stockade. Roopa is the next place in which they are stockaded, and thither our troops are bound. There are reports that the *Mane* (Query? *Mon*, or the people of Pegu?) are coming into Assam via Sylhet.—*W. Mess.* July 25.

The rains at Dinapore are said to fall very heavily, and the weather is very close and oppressive. The river rises fast. Troops are passing every day. The indigo planters are all bustle and activity. The country looks delightful, being covered with a sheet of green; vegetation makes rapid progress, and the station continues very healthy.

Letters from Bundelcund state the probability of a war with the powerful nation of the Sikhs to be far from improbable. Runjeet Singh is said to have recalled his Vakeel in high dudgeon from Delhi, and the Commissariat Agent at Bundelcund has received orders from the Deputy Commissary General at Cawnpore to send in an account of all the Bungarra bullocks which could be mustered in that district, in case of an emergency.

The 24th annual examination of the students of the College of Fort William was held on Wednesday in the Government house. The rewards adjudged to the students qualified for the public service were distributed by the Governor General, who afterwards addressed to the gentlemen of the College of Fort William, a discourse connected with the objects and views of the institution of the College.—*Ibid.*

Bombay, July 4, 1824.—Although Bombay has been visited by a few inconsiderable showers, during the last ten days, we are concerned to state, that as yet there is little appearance of the regular monsoon. We have strong south west breezes, it is true, which serve to allay the excessive heat of the season; but a supply of rain, the great requisite,

is still wanting. Accounts from the Deccan state that in many places, serious alarm of approaching drought and famine prevails among the inhabitants, and that the cattle are dying in great numbers. In Bombay, although the native inhabitants have suffered some inconvenience for several weeks past, on account of the wells on the east side of the island having partially failed, yet we are glad to state, that nothing approaching to distress has been felt from want of water; the supply, although distant in some cases, had hitherto been sufficient for the consumption.

We learn that the field force lately employed in the Bengal territory under the command of Colonel Kemp, was broken up on the 11th May, the services of the troops having been attended with so much success, that their presence, in such numbers, was no longer required against the Meenah chiefs, who have been punished, and expelled from the Sirowi frontier.

To secure the advantages thus gained, it appears that a detachment under Captain Gordon, who commanded the 2d Batt. 1st Regt. Native Infantry on the late service, has been left, for the present, on the Sirowi frontier.—*Ibid.*

Court of Holkar.—Rattenchund represented to the court, that Rowshunlal and Moteelal, officers confined in the gaol for their misconduct, agreed to pay a fine of 13,000 rupees, if they should be released from imprisonment. The court bestowed on him a competent power to do what he deems proper for the prisoners.—*Shams-ul Ukbar, July 16.*

Cashmere.—We learn from the Ukbars, that troops detached by the governor of Cashmere, after establishing a Thana in the Kurachee village, were ordered to despatch the whole property of the Zemindars who mutinied against the government (amounting to 80,000 rupees) to Cashmere. The Zemindars having procured a large body of warlike people of four or five villages adjacent to them, are prepared to attack the detachment.

The court was also informed by a messenger, that a Fuqueer, just arrived from the hills, predicts that Cashmere will be dangerously exposed to the troops of a foreign government, at the expiration of five or six months.

Lightning.—On the 11th June, as a Brahmin of Goopteeparah was going on a boat to Santypore with his son, accompanied with a party invited on the occasion, a storm of rain and thunder came on at the very moment they were crossing the river, when the lightning fell on the mast of the boat, and afterwards pierced through the poor Manglee or boatman, who died immediately. The people on board of the boat avoided the danger by throwing themselves in the river, and they were fortunate enough to gain the shore by the immediate assistance of the ferry.—*Ibid.*

The Epidemic.—The epidemic fever which we adverted to lately continues to prevail throughout Calcutta; and it is supposed that already about three-fourths of the population, both European and native, have been affected by it. The disease is attended with intense headache, violent pains in the limbs, and red inflammatory patches all over the body. When these symptoms, which generally last three or four days, are removed, extreme languor and debility remain for some time. Whole families are suffering under the complaint together, and in many houses scarcely a servant is left to wait upon the sick. Fortunately no fatal cases have occurred, at least not one has come within our knowledge. Nearly three-fourths of our press establishment are laid up with the same disease; and a few days ago, in one public office in town, only three assistants out of forty-five, were able to attend to their duty.—*Govt. Gaz. July 26.*

The visit of the Raja and Rane of Cheduba at Government House, on Wednesday last, was, we find, expressly to Lady Amberst, and not to the Governor General. The two strangers, who had earnestly solicited the interview, were, we understand, highly gratified by the condescension of her Ladyship in receiving them.—*Ibid.*

Official.—The following copy of a despatch received from Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. & K. C. T. Sr. Commanding the British Forces at Rangoon, is published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.
Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,
Since I had the honour of addressing

you on the 16th ult. we have had several partial affairs with the enemy, except in one solitary instance, invariably sought for on our part, and all ending in the same brilliant manner, that has hitherto marked the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops under my command. About the end of last month, it was stated to me by some prisoners of war, and corroborated by a few Rangoon people, who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese chief had received positive orders from court to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended: large bodies of troops were for two successive days, seen crossing the river above Kemendine from the Dallah to the Rangoon side; and I felt the more inclined to give credit to the report, from being well aware, that had any such order been received by the Burman general, certain disgrace, or even decapitation, would be the inevitable consequence of his disobeying it. On the morning of the 1st instant, every doubt on the subject was removed. Three columns of the enemy, estimated at one thousand men each, were seen crossing the front of our position, moving towards our right: and the jungle in front of the Great Dagon Pagoda, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force; but on this side, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to ascertain either the disposition or strength of the enemy. The columns moving on our right soon came in contact with the piquets of the 7th and 22nd Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, which received the attack with the greatest steadiness, none of them yielding one inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our piquets, and took post on a hill about four hundred yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some jingals and swivels. I instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and howitzer from the Bengal Artillery, and three companies of Native Infantry, viz. one company of the 7th and two of the 22d Regiment, the whole under the command of Captain Jones of the latter corps. After a short, but well-directed fire from the artillery, I ordered Captain Jones to advance with his three companies, and

drive the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet : and I had the satisfaction of seeing my orders carried into effect in the most cool and gallant style ; the enemy flying in every direction towards their favourite haunt, and only place of safety, the jungle. During the firing on our right, parties of the enemy left the piquets along our line to the left, but never appeared in any force, and retired on the first fire from our advanced posts. Thus ended the mighty attack that was to have driven us into the sea : defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of sepoys, and two pieces of artillery ; although such an enemy might be well appalled at the appearance of the whole British line under arms.*

From some prisoners who were taken, I am informed that 12,000 men were marched to the attack : the left columns were ordered to engage with vigour, and as soon as they had succeeded in penetrating our line, the attack was then to have become general. Such were the orders issued, but nothing more contemptible than the conduct of the enemy on that day was ever witnessed ! They paid for their folly, leaving at least one hundred men dead on the field. We had not one man either killed or wounded.

Before daylight on the following morning, some hundred men of the Dallah force entered the town of Dallah, firing in the direction of our post. Captain Saack of the 8th Madras Native Infantry, commanding, pushed forward with a few men, and was, I regret to say, unfortunately shot ; the Burmese mutilating his body with the most savage brutality, during the few minutes it remained in their power.

While the enemy abstained from converting their town to the purpose of annoying us, I also respected and afforded it every protection, although uninhabited by one individual ; but when they thought proper to make it a mighty scene of savage warfare, I rased it to the ground.

Numerous reinforcements daily joined the enemy's army in our front, a thing much to be desired, as tending to increase the distress and discontent already prevailing in their lines ; and having observed a disposition to recross part of their force to the Dallah side of the river, I determined, on the eighth instant, to make as general an attack as the very woody and inundated state of the country would possibly admit of.

For that purpose I formed the force to be employed into two columns of attack ; one proceeding by land, under the command of that excellent and indefatigable officer Brigadier General McBean, for the purpose of surrounding the enemy on the land side, while I with the other proceeded by water to attack their stockaded position along the banks of the river in front. To this post the enemy appeared to attach the greatest importance, and the stockades were so constructed as to afford mutual support, presenting difficulties apparently not to be overcome without a great sacrifice of lives. I therefore resolved to try the effect of shelling, and consulted with Captain Marryat upon the employment of such armed vessels as he might select to breach, in the event of our mortar practice not succeeding. The shells were thrown at too great distance to produce the desired effect, and the swampy state of the country would not admit of any advance. The armed vessels, viz. the Satellite transport, (lately in his Majesty's service,) the Honourable Company's cruizers Teignmouth and Thetis, commanded by Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Green, and the Penang Government yacht, the Jessie, Captain Poynton, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Frazer of his Majesty's ship Larne, now took their stations according to a disposition made by Captain Marryatt, and opened a fire, which soon silenced that of fourteen pieces of artillery swivels and musketry from the stockades, and in one hour the preconcerted signal of 'breach practicable' was displayed at the mainmast head. The troops, as previously arranged, entered their boats on the signal being made, consisting of a detail of the 3d, 10th, and 17th Native Infantry, commanded by Major Wahab of the latter corps, ordered to lead the attack, and supported by Lieut. Col. Godwin, with two hundred and sixty men of his Majesty's 41st Regiment, and one company from the Honourable Company's Madras European Regiment. The assault was made in the best order and hand-somest style : Major Wahab with the Native Infantry, landed, and immediately attacked the breach, while Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, almost at the same instant, pushed ashore a little higher up, and entered the work by escalade : the enemy kept up a sharp, but ill-directed fire while the troops were landing, but as usual fled on our making a lodgment

in the place, I now ordered Colonel Godwin to re-embark with the detachment of the 41st Regiment, and attack the second stockade, which was immediately carried in the same style. The third stockade was evacuated by the enemy.

The cool and gallant conduct of both European and native troops on this occasion was to me a most gratifying sight. To the officers and men of the breaching vessels every praise is due; and I much regret that severe indisposition prevented Captain Marryatt from being present to witness the result of his arrangements.

The inundated state of the country did not admit of any communication with Brigadier General MacBean from the shipping, nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing could be more brilliant and successful; he took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation: and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brigadier General assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brigadier MacCreagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith of his Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, led the troops under their respective command.

Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy in one day, and upwards of (800) eight hundred of his best troops were left dead on the ground: 38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets, were also captured—a loss of no small importance, where fire arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column.

Our loss has been comparatively small—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain and 35 Rank and File wounded.

To Brigadier General MacBean my particular thanks are due, upon this and on all occasions. To Lieutenant Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, and to my personal Staff, I feel very much indebted for their indefatigable exertions in carrying on the duties of the

service, occasionally under every disadvantage; and I also beg leave to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Snow, Deputy Adjutant General to the Madras Division, whose ability, zeal, and activity I have often had occasion to remark.

I cannot conclude without again adverting to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise, and their intrepidity and valour whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-quarters, Rangoon, July 11, 1824.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops composing the expedition under the command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from the 16th of June to the 12th of July, 1824.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 12, 1824.

21st June—Madras European Regiment—wounded: two rank and file.

24th June—2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry—killed: one subadar.

1st July—His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—wounded: two rank and file.

Ditto—His Majesty's 38th Foot—wounded: one serjeant, and two rank and file—one rank and file missing.

Ditto 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry—wounded: one rank and file.

3d July—His Majesty's 41st Foot—wounded: one serjeant and three rank and file.

Ditto—2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry—killed: one Captain. Wounded: one rank and file.

Ditto—1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry—wounded: three rank and file.

5th July.—Engineer's Department—killed: one rank and file.

Ditto.—His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—wounded: one Captain, one Serjeant, and 15 rank and file. Killed: one rank and file.

Ditto.—His Majesty's 89th Regiment—killed: one rank and file. Wounded: two rank and file.

Ditto.—Madras European Regiment—killed: one rank and file. Wounded: two rank and file.

Ditto.—1st Battalion Pioneers—wounded: four rank and file.

8th July.—His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—wounded: one Captain, two corporals, five rank and file, and one lascar. Killed: two serjeants.

Ditto.—His Majesty's 38th Foot—killed: two rank and file. Wounded: one serjeant, one corporal, and 13 rank and file.

Ditto.—His Majesty's 41st Foot—wounded: five rank and file.

Ditto.—His Majesty's 89th Regiment—wounded: three rank and file.

Ditto.—1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry—wounded: one rank and file.

Ditto.—1st Battalion Pioneers—wounded: two rank and file.

Total.—Killed: one Captain, one Subadar, one serjeant, and six rank and file. Wounded: two Captains, four serjeants, three corporals, sixty-six rank and file, and one lascar. Missing: one rank and file.

2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry—name of officer killed: Captain G. H. Isaack.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—name of officers wounded: Brevet Captain Knox Barrett, severely, arm amputated; and Captain Johnson, severely and dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, Lt. Col. D. A. G.

By Command of the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.
Gov. Gaz. 29th July.

The Trade of Singapore.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following statement, shewing the resort of European and native shipping to the port of Singapore, for the purposes of trade or refreshment, from the end of December 1822 to the beginning of January 1824.

The number of port clearances granted to European vessels during this period amounted to 208. Of these 47 cleared out for Hindostan—42 for Malacca and Penang—48 for China—9 for Great Britain—4 for Manilla—3 for Siam—4 for Tringanu and Kalantan—5 for Borneo—29 for Java—6 for Sumatra—11 for Borneo, and 1 for New South Wales. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to upwards of 73,000 tons; but, as must be evident enough from the nature and situation of the place, many of the vessels put in for the convenience of wooding and watering only—others

again traded to a small extent—some took in a large portion of their cargoes, and a few the whole amount of the lading. The place indeed is so conveniently situated, from the facility of ingress and egress, that almost every ship that passes through the Straits of Malacca, touches, if for no other view than to obtain information. Indeed out of 424 vessels that passed and repassed the Straits of Malacca during the year 1823, we think that not more than six or seven passed on without touching, and these were chiefly Dutch men of war.

The next most important branch of trade is probably that of the Chinese junks of Canton and Fokien. In 1823 these amounted to six in number, in all about 3000 tons. These junks import and export complete cargoes to and from Singapore only.

The native trade from Siam amounted in 1823 to 34 junks, which may be considered equal to 12,000 tons. The greater number of these import full cargoes, and carry away an equivalent. A few have traded previously at the ports of Java and Penang, and touch at Singapore to make up their cargoes.

The native trade with Cochin China during the same period amounted to 27 junks, and to about 4000 tons. The whole of these also (with the exception of a very few to Malacca and Penang) trade direct with Singapore alone.

The trade of the Indian islanders with Singapore may be divided into the following classes:—That of the Bugis—of the Borneans—the Sumatrans—and that of the Malaysians in our immediate neighbourhood. The whole of the port clearances throughout the year on account of all these amounted to 1445; and in this enumeration, the same vessels are of necessity frequently included. Between the port and every place within the Straits of Malacca, frequent intercourse is kept up throughout the year; and there, is for example, a class of vessels—the Prahū Pukat—which often make three voyages a month between Singapore and the Dutch settlement of Rhio, about 60 miles distant. The most important branch of the trade of the Indian Archipelago is that of the Bugis, who from their distance and the nature of the monsoons, make but one voyage throughout the year. In 1823 the Bugis prahus of the different countries they inhabit, which trade to Singapore, were not less than 80 in number, amounting to nearly 3000 tons. The trade with

he state of Borneo Proper is another considerable branch of the island trade which is worth particularizing. It may amount to about 25 large prahus, or to a tonnage of about 1500 tons. The whole of the native trade of the Archipelago to Singapore taken together, (exclusive of the ephemeral trade of our immediate vicinity and of the Straits of Malacca, which is scarcely capable of any estimate which would not mislead,) may be reckoned at 4500 tons annually.

The result of these different data show, that the whole amount of shipping and vessels of all descriptions touching at Singapore for the purpose of trade, or for the convenience of wooding, watering, and refreshing, during the year 1823, amounted to but little short of 100,000 tons.

Our distant readers may be interested to know, that the spot which at present affords these advantages was, down to the year 1818, a haunt of pirates, that no European or native vessels ever visited it, and that as late as the year 1810, the boats of his Majesty's frigate Greyhound cut out, and recaptured from one of the most secure spots of the present harbour, an European vessel which had fallen into the hands of the pirates in question!—*Singapore Chronicle*, June 10.

Rangoon.—The gallant affairs contained in the official despatches must have inspired the troops with fresh spirits, which had begun to droop a little from provisions not being over plenty. This scarcity, however, must have disappeared in a great measure, as the Virginia, the Prince of Wales' cruizer, the Malabar, the Asia, and H. M.'s ship Alligator, had arrived previous to the sailing of the despatches.

A few days after these successful actions, the Burmans made an attack on our shipping, by sending among them 40 or 50 fire rafts; and at the same time they made an attack on our land forces, in which they were defeated, while the rafts did no damage whatever.

General MacBean's force took and destroyed ten pieces of very superior cannon, some of which were brass. On the 9th, it was reported at Rangoon, that a deputation had arrived from Ava to negotiate with the British; but the Burmans are represented as not likely to submit, until they have again felt the force of our arms. None of the letters speak of advancing up the Irawaddy, and by some people it is thought to be im-

practicable. The sailing in Calcutta had been experienced at Rangoon; few had escaped it, and there were very few deaths occasioned by it. The Carron, Heroine, and General Wood, were the only ships talked of for Calcutta.

Mr. Gibson, the late ambassador to Cochin China from the government of Ava, returned to Rangoon on the Virginia from Penang. He is well acquainted with the country, its geography, topography, and resources, and has lately executed a map of it. He affirms, that in the dry season, there is an excellent road all the way to Ava; and from the circumstances before mentioned, he is expected to be of very great assistance in our future operations. The Virginia has also brought some native artificers, some boats, and Malays to man them.

The above particulars are collected from all the accounts, official and otherwise, which have been made public; but the last paragraph of the official despatch must be peculiarly pleasing to every one who feels as he ought to do on the subject. It is as follows:—"I cannot conclude without again adverting to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise; and their intrepidity and valour, whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled."—*W. Mess. Aug. 1.*

Formidable bands of dacoits are said to exist between Dacca and the Presidency. On the 11th inst. when off Duckenbury, the leading *Pulvar* of the 2nd division of gun-boats under Mr. Owen, was seized by not less than 60 men, who were proceeding to plunder her, but were deterred by the flotilla coming in sight, on which they made off, and were pursued some distance inland. The dacoits subsequently attacked some of the boats in the rear, but made off on the sepoys being brought against them. Five of the party who attacked the *Pulvar* were taken, and carried on to Dacca.

Lieut. Col. Clarke, with the right wing of the 7th N. I. arrived at Dacca on the 21st ultimo, and the left wing under Captain Moody reached Benares on the 12th, in progress to the same destination.

A *Nawab*, named Ahmed Bukhsh, had been invited by Sir D. Ochterlony to spend a few days with him at Delhi. One night as he was asleep, a man gained admission to his room, and gave him a tremendous blow on the head, in repeating which his sword broke. The assassin escaped. The blow opened the *Nawab's* skull, but he is fortunately recovering. The assassin was so absurd as to keep his broken sword about him; and the circumstance having gained publicity, he was discovered by this means, and the piece broken from his sword was found exactly to correspond. He admitted his crime, but alleged that he had been hired to do so by a Raja who was inimical to the *Nawab*. The native papers state, that the assassin not being subject to the jurisdiction of the court of Delhi, Sir D. Ochterlony had resolved upon investigating the matter himself, and acting accordingly.

Letters of the 23d ultimo from Chittagong state, that the *Meriton Torch*, *Planet*, and *Cecilia*, sailed the day before with troops for *Cheduba*, and that the *Meriton*, having on board the state prisoner (the brother-in-law of the Raja of Tipperah,) is to proceed from thence to Calcutta. It was rumoured that the Burmans meditated an attack on the island. Lieut. Hotham proceeds in charge of the guns. Capt. Webb and Lieut. Brown proceed to *Cheduba* on sick certificate, and from thence will return to Calcutta on the *Cecilia*. The *Research* returns to Chittagong, surveying the coast as she proceeds, and the other vessels remain at *Cheduba*.

Letters from Chittagong, of the 25th ult. state, that all is quiet in that quarter, but that hill fortification is going on rapidly. Every thing also is quiet in Sylhet.—*W. Mess. Aug. 1.*

A letter from Nelloor, 16th July, states the loss of the brig *Sarah*, Capt. Cunningham, in Medda river. She had had a long passage of 40 days, and been exposed to storms of every description. Part of her cargo is saved, but is much damaged.—*Ibid.*

Supreme Court.—The court met on Monday last, but in consequence of the illness of Sir A. Buller, and the general bad state of health, was adjourned until Monday next, (to-morrow.)—*Ibid.*

Bombay.—We are happy to learn, that the cholera has almost entirely disap-

peared among Europeans at this Presidency. The cases which now occur are chiefly those of natives, and the number of deaths has very materially decreased by the last weekly returns.

By the arrival of the *Kullaylee* from Mocha, June 22d, the following information relative to the present state of Arabia and Upper Egypt has come to hand.

The communication between Mocha and Sena still continued to be blocked up by the *Kabiles*, the Imam (of Muscat?) refusing to comply with their demands. This was extremely detrimental to trade, the exports and imports being thus almost entirely prevented.

The Turkish troops had been successful in their attempt upon Asseer; and upon coming to terms with the refractory chief, the main body returned to Medina: upon this the insurrection renewed, and the Turkish force was again assembling at Camfida, where considerable magazines of provisions and ammunition had arrived from Judda.

Since February, the country in the vicinity of Kosseir had been in a state of rebellion, in consequence of the tyranny of the Pacha of Egypt. The rebellion had been quelled, but the banditti rendered travelling very insecure, and it was feared would continue to do so for some time.

It was feared some time ago that Mocha would be taken by the Turks. This fear had in a great measure subsided, but still the event was not considered as at all improbable.

It was expected that the Greek war would be entirely entrusted to the Pacha of Egypt, and that 15,000 of his disciplined troops would embark for the Morea at Alexandria, under Ibrahim Pacha.

The insurrection in Upper Egypt appears to have been occasioned as follows:—In March last, the followers of a deposed Sheikh of a village near Tches collected about 500 followers, and raised the standard of revolt at a place called Karbac. He possessed considerable influence, and was looked upon as a kind of prophet, in consequence of which he was joined by about 15,000 men, armed with pikes, old muskets, swords, and clubs. The Turkish force in the neighbourhood, which only consisted of about 400 men, being unable to make head against them, retreated to Genneh,

where they had depots, and having garrisoned it with 800 men, entrenched the town. The insurgents, in the mean time, over-run the country, and in a few days, 150 miles of country on the banks of the Nile was in their possession. Osman Bey was at this time marching with 2000 disciplined Arabs to Sewnaar, and on hearing of the revolt, marched back against them to Esneh. On the 4th April, they had an engagement at Ermentes, where the Bey's troops defeated their opponents, and killed about 1000 of them. The Sheikh fled, and rejoined his forces at Gennah, where he made a stand, and gave himself out as a vizier appointed by the Sultan, whose seal he used. The Pacha offered his weight in gold for his apprehension, and promised pardon to his followers, if they would return home. Osman Bey sent information of his success to Ahmed Pacha, who had under him 1500 Turkish cavalry, 2000 infantry, and 30 gun-boats. The two chiefs attacked the rebels together on the 6th April, and killed 2000 of them, while many were drowned in the river. The remainder fled to the desert, where the greater number of them perished. Ahmed Pacha afterwards marched over the country, and restored tranquillity.

During the insurrection, the communication across the desert to Kossier was stopped, the Bedouins having joined the rebels.

During the last week, a considerable quantity of rain has fallen; and from the general appearance of the weather, it may be pronounced that the regular monsoon has set in.

The England, Capt. Reay, from this port, put into Table Bay with loss of rudder, &c. and having been repaired, was to sail for England on the 22nd April.—*Ibid.*

Court of Runjeet Sing.—It is ascertained from the Ukhbars of the 27th June, that Runjeet Sing left Vizirabad on the 21st ultimo, after granting a Khelat of five pieces to the governor of Vizirabad district, and arrived at Lahore Fort on the 24th, under the usual salute of guns from the ramparts. The following morning, after perusing the Peshawar newspaper, he despatched orders to the commander of Fort Attuck and Khayrabad. The troops to be detached to Peshawar, according to the proposal of Yarmahomed Khan, for the reinforce-

ment of his army. The battalions under the command of Messrs. Jones and Walker were reviewed on the 26th, to the great satisfaction of Runjeet Sing, who, after viewing their military science, returned to the court, where he learnt from the Mooltan papers, that the cavalry, accompanied with Baboo Tajsing, succeeded in plundering one of the villages belonging to the estates of the Juttee tribe, and snatched a large flock of cattle from them.—*Jami Jahan Numa*, July 8.

Delhi.—It was learnt from Delhi papers, that the person who stabbed Nawab Ahmed Bux Khan, and who escaped after wounding the Nawab, was apprehended at Alwor, where he was reported on the 1st July to Shalamar, where the Thanadar of Cashmere gate attended to take the deposition of the prisoner; but he could not effect it, as General Ochterlony stated, that as the prisoner was not concerned with the criminal court of Delhi, it will be tried by himself on the 6th July. General O. arrived in the house of Mr. Alexander from the Garden of Shalamar, under the usual salute.—*Ibid.*

Gowalear.—There was an alarming earthquake in Gowalear, which continued for about 30 minutes, to the great confusion of the people, but without causing any damage. The heavy fall of rain of this weather seems very injurious for that country.—*Ibid.*

Suttee.—A letter received from Pooree states, that a woman destroyed herself in the burning pile of her husband at Pooree, going round it only once, instead of thrice, which is the usual custom of that country. The deceased husband of the woman was a respectable talookdar, and had considerable landed property in the district of Cuttack: he was about 70 years old, and had been confined to his sick-bed for two years; but two or three months previous to his death, he arrived at Pooree purposely to die, and his wife, about 60 years old, accompanied him to the spot. The usual custom of women burning at Pooree differs very much from that of Bengal. They dig a cave in the ground, half of which they fill with pile upon pile, upon which they lay down the corpse, and set fire to it. When the pile begins to burn, the woman goes round it three times, after which she throws herself into the burning pile. As soon as she is found consumed and dead, the attendants lose

No time to put out the fire, and take out both corpses from the cave, and burn them separately on the different piles, provided close to the cave for the occasion. The son of the deceased preserves the remaining pieces of the bones of the deceased, which he throws in the river Ganges when convenient. The curious custom of these natives exists only in Pooree in burning the woman, and not in any other country in India.—*Sumachar Durpun, July 24.*

Lightning.—On the 10th July, at Khurdub, during a storm and rain, the lightning fell on the head of a stranger standing under a tree on the side of the road, where he was found dead. The Thanadar could not ascertain, on strict search, who the poor man was, and from whence he came.—*Ibid.*

Fever.—The violent fever afflicts very much the inhabitants of Calcutta and the villages adjacent to it, especially the natives of Kidderpore, who are generally exposed to this epidemic, which has not been heard of to such a prevailing degree for a long time; but we are happy to announce, that no lives are endangered by the disease, which afflicts the people very severely only for two or three days.—*Ibid.*

Robbery.—It is heard, that a merchant was going up to Moorshedabad on a boat laden with copper and brass articles. He unfortunately stopped the boat at Balpokhera ghaut, where the guard-boat of the police approached, and terrified the owner by enquiring about the articles very strictly, and endeavoured to obtain the usual present. As the owner refused to pay the present they asked for, they entered the boat, and having looked over the whole articles, they went off about their business; but at night, a band of robbers embarked on a boat rowed up to the merchant's, and having wounded the crew and the owner, carried away all the articles; but on their departure, one of the merchant's boatmen marked the villains' boat by the blow of a chopper, which facilitated the Thanadar on the following morning in finding out the guard-boat to be the bearer of the villains, in consequence of which he reported the police men of the guard-boat to the magistrate; but we did not hear what sentence was passed against the perpetrators of this crime.—*Sambad Cawmudy, July 20.*

Madras.—On Saturday the 3rd of July, the Honourable the Governor visited the college, for the purpose of addressing the gentlemen who had been examined at the close of the last half yearly term. On his arrival at the college, he was received by the Board of Superintendence, and by them conducted to the College Hall, where all the students attached to the institution, and several gentlemen holding high official situations, were assembled. The Honourable the Governor addressed the junior civil servants present in nearly the following words:—

GENTLEMEN,

It gave me great pleasure to observe, by the Report of the College Committee, that the last examination has been creditable to the institution. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Fraser and Babington, have entitled themselves to the honorary reward, and are ready to enter upon the public service. Three other gentlemen have obtained the second increase; two have obtained the first, and the remaining gentlemen who have been examined without obtaining the reward, acquitted themselves with great credit, and will, I have no doubt, by perseverance, obtain in time the highest honours of the college.

The junior civil servants of the Company have a noble field before them. No men in the world have more powerful motives for studying with diligence; for there are none who have the prospect of a greater reward, and whose success depends so entirely upon themselves. The object of all your studies here is one of the most important that can be imagined. It is, that you may become qualified to execute with benefit to the state the part which may hereafter fall to your lot in the administration of the affairs of the country. Language is but the means—the good government of the people is the great end: and in promoting the attainment of this end, every civil servant has a share more or less considerable. For there is no office, however subordinate, in which the conduct of the person holding it has not some influence on the comfort of the people, and the reputation of the Government.

The advantage of knowing the country language is not merely that it will enable you to carry on the public business with greater facility, but that by rendering you more intimately acquainted with the people, it will dispose you to think more favourably of them—to re-

linquish some of those prejudices which we are all at first liable to feel respecting them. The more you feel an anxious concern in their prosperity, the more likely you will be to discharge your duty towards them with zeal and efficiency, and the more likely they will be to return the benefit with gratitude and attachment.

In every situation, it is best to think well of the people placed under our authority. There is no danger that this feeling will be carried too far; and even if it should, error on this side is safer than on the other. It is a strong argument in favour of the general good qualities of the natives, that those who have lived longest amongst them, have usually thought the most highly of them. I trust that you will all hereafter see the justice of this opinion, and the propriety of acting upon it; for in almost every country, but more particularly in this, the good will of the people is the strongest support of the Government.

Public Department.—The Honourable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following extracts from the Report of the Board of Superintendence on the half yearly general examination lately held at the College.

Extract from a Report of the Board of Superintendence for the College, dated 29th June, 1824.

Mr. Fraser's translation of a difficult Telugoo paper into English is a highly creditable performance. The very few errors it contains occur in passages of complicated construction, and are not material to the sense of the original. His translation from English into Telugoo, which is the more difficult task, and a chief test of the student's acquirements, evinces a superior knowledge of the language, an extensive acquaintance with its words, and an excellent understanding of its idiom and construction. Mr. Fraser speaks extremely well, and reads official letters with a good understanding of their meaning.

Mr. Babington's translation from Telugoo into English is nearly as well executed as that of Mr. Fraser, and his translation from English into Telugoo proves him to possess a well grounded knowledge of the language.

He speaks it with considerable fluency, but being unwell on the day of examination, did not attempt to read an official paper.

Mr. Fraser translated a difficult Hindoostanee paper into English with perfect correctness.

His version into Hindoostanee was also remarkably well performed; the style is easy and idiomatic, and many of the sentences are marked by a judicious choice of words. He read off hand, and translated with facility, a Hindoostanee paper of moderate difficulty, and conversed with fluency, and correctness of pronunciation.

Mr. Babington translated a paper of considerable difficulty from Persian into English, without a single omission or error, and with the greatest facility. His translation from English into Persian was perfectly idiomatic throughout, and gave the full sense of the original, which contained several difficult passages. He reads and converses with fluency, and his pronunciation is very correct.

We consider Mr. Fraser and Mr. Babington to be fully qualified to enter on the duties of the public service, and to have respectively established their claims to the honorary reward of 3500 rupees, which we recommend may be conferred upon them.

We are of opinion, that Mr. Neave, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Walker, have established their claims to the highest rate of college allowances, which we accordingly beg to recommend may be granted to them.

Fort St. George, 6th July, 1824.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. M. MACLEOD, Sec. to Govt.

Govt. Gazette Extra, July 15.

The following anecdote is curious, inasmuch as it shews the ignorance of the Burmans in matters connected with European warfare. A wounded Burman was taken prisoner in one of the recent affairs with the enemy, whose leg was so shattered, that it was deemed necessary to amputate it. The operation was accordingly performed, and upon its completion, he asked the surgeon when his other leg and his arms were to be cut off, thinking, no doubt, that his leg had been cut off in pursuance of the mode in which the English are in the habit of treating their prisoners. It is supposed that an impression of this kind has been encouraged by the Burman government, and has caused the desertion of the villages in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, as well as of that town itself.

A dreadful example of self murder took place at Pooree, on the 2d July. The widow of a Brahmin, who had died the same day, burned herself with her deceased husband. He was about 40 years old, and she about 35, and their residence was about four coss from Pooree, whither they had gone to attend the Rath Jatra. The man had a father living, aged about 80 years, a daughter about 18, and a son about 16, on the last of whom devolved the horrid task of setting fire to the pile on which his living mother was to be consumed! A pit was dug about six feet deep, of a circular form, and its diameter was equal to its depth. The wood was brought on the heads of male and female coolies, who were charged by Mr. Hampton and two other European gentlemen with being accessory to the murder; to which they replied, "that they worked for money, and did this as they did other work, because they were paid for it." The pit being finished, some water of a dark colour was sprinkled on the edge of the pit, and to about one-third of its depth. Some pieces of wood were now arranged in the pit, and soon afterwards the dead man was brought on a bier made of bamboos, wrapped up in a quilt and a mat, and carried by four Brahmins, preceded by a fifth, who carried the fire for igniting the pile. The man was placed in a sitting posture, resting with his back against the side. The three gentlemen who were present used every exertion to prevent the woman from sacrificing herself, but in vain. Arguments and entreaties were addressed to her, and she was assured of a sufficient competence for life, if she would refrain from the self murder she contemplated. But arguments, entreaties, and promises were equally ineffectual; she asserted that she did not want money, and laughing at the arguments made use of, proceeded to circumambulate the pile, with as firm a step as any one who accompanied her. Having completed the circle, she waved her hand, and without hurry or hesitation jumped into the fire, which had previously been kindled.

The drums beat, a loud shout rent the air, and all was confusion, while a dense smoke intermingled with flame burst from the pit. When the fire cleared itself, she was discovered kneeling down, and sitting on her heels, sometimes moving her body gently backwards and forwards. At length she partially rose, but fell forward with

her head against the side of the pit: the motion of her head in this new position indicated pain, and she continued to live only about two or three minutes longer. The bodies were taken out of the pit before they were quite consumed, by putting ropes round their necks, and were then totally consumed on separate piles.—*W. Mess. Aug. 8.*

Accounts have been received of Mr. Moorcroft, dated from Peshawur the 15th April. He had been detained for some time in Cashmere by Runjeet Singh, but left that country in August 1823. In passing through the Khuttuk country, an attempt was made to cut him off by the chief of that quarter, at the head of 700 Afghans. Mr. Moorcroft succeeded in putting them to flight, and arrived safely at Peshawur. Here he was well received, and gained some information relative to a breed of horses, which it is supposed might be introduced with success into the Company's stud. Preparations were being made to enable him to proceed in a week or two to Cabul.—*Ibid.*

Supreme Court.—On the opening of the court on Monday morning, John Pearson, Esq. was sworn in as Advocate General, and C. Prinsep, Esq. as a Barrister in the Supreme Court, and took their seats accordingly. Afterwards the court again adjourned for another fortnight.—*Ibid.*

Madras.—Capt. F. Mountford, Deputy Surveyor General of India, died on the 11th July. He entered the service without having one friend upon whose interest he could rely for advancement; and by a rare merit, and a diligent and undeviating discharge of his public duties, he raised himself to the important station which he held at his death. In his short career through the service, he invariably acquired the esteem and friendship of his associates, and the approbation of his superiors. He was Secretary to the Literary and School-Book Societies, both of which situations he filled in the most creditable manner, and obtained their repeated thanks for the zeal invariably displayed by him for the advancement of both institutions. It will be difficult to supply his place in those and other charitable institutions, in which he took an active part.

Bombay.—A letter from Kaira of the 1st July, mentions, "that whilst one part

of the cantonments at that place have been severely visited by sickness, the other has hitherto comparatively, entirely escaped. The old camp, in which was a troop of horse artillery, a native regiment, detachment, and staff, has had no illness of moment in it, while in the cantonment of H. M.'s 4th Dragoons, several officers have died and been unwell, while the hospital has been very full, thus affording a convincing proof of the low and unhealthy situation of the dragoon lines at Ruttonpore. The indisposition which now exists is attributable to the absence of a good heavy fall of rain. The heat in April and May was lessened by southerly winds, and the hot season was altogether cooler than usual. The monsoon commenced on the 4th June, but the absence of rain has left the atmosphere more like what is usually felt in October than in June, and the return of the monsoon is anxiously expected, as with it is expected the return of salubrity.

Letters from Surat state, that the cholera had visited that city with much severity for a few days, and that in one day 120 natives died of it within the walls. A fall of rain, however, arrested its progress, and it has now almost entirely disappeared.

There has been a considerable fall of rain in Candeish, and in many parts of the Deccan, which has been of great service to the operations of husbandry in those quarters.

It is finally arranged, that Mhow and Asseerglur are to be occupied by Bombay troops, and Sholapore by those of Madras, and the exchange is to take place towards the end of the year.—*W. Mess. Aug. 15.*

Calcutta.—Nothing of any importance has transpired from Rangoon since our last, and very little from any part of the eastern frontier. It appears, however, that the situation occupied by the force under Col. Innes at Jattrapore, having proved to be very unhealthy, it had dropped down the river, and taken up a higher and more healthy position for the remainder of the rains in the vicinity of Budderpore. The first division of gun-boats under Mr. Keymer had joined the Colonel's force, and the enemy of late had not left the hills; nor gone on marauding parties so frequently as heretofore. Our troops are in high spirits, and complain of no privation, except that of being kept from the enemy by the heavy rains and the state of the country. The num-

ber of the enemy in and about Talaoy is said to be nearly 8000.

With regard to the Chittagong frontier, it appears from the report of some natives, that the Burmans have evacuated Ramoo and Rutnapulling. The Government Gazette gives the following account of this circumstance:—Eighteen natives having reached the Bukhalee river, met with a Mug woman, who on being asked why no Burmans were about the place, replied, that they had all fled from Ramoo. The party crossed in a boat, and went into the fort, where they found the fires burning, and the food ready dressed, but did not see a single man. They entered several houses, which were all deserted. Two of the party went to the southward towards Rutnapulling, to look after some of their Mussulman ryots, but they saw no one. They went to the eastward, and on returning, reported that the Burmans must have retired by the road over the Sonachary or Muglutumy hill. There were many broken dhows and digging tools scattered about the fort, but no other weapons. These particulars are corroborated by other persons, who had also visited the stockade at Ramoo.

The most probable cause of the evacuation of Ramoo by the Burmans is the alarm excited at the court of Ava by the failure of the grand attempt to drive our army into the sea on the 1st July, and the overthrow of the Burman troops on the 8th. On the receipt of these accounts, nothing is more likely than that an immediate order for the recall of the Burman force from Ramoo and Arracan would be issued, for the purpose of their proceeding to the assistance of the armies opposed to us at Rangoon. We know that the Burman force at Rangoon were badly armed, and that the force at Ramoo was more efficient in that respect.

Such is the account given in the Government Gazette, and the following additional particulars are extracted from private letters on the same subject. The Burman force at Ramoo originally consisted of 14,000 men, which number was latterly reduced to 7 or 8000. From information received from the Mug woman before referred to, it seems that on the 2d Aug. in the evening, the Ramoo force received orders from the Bandoolah to proceed instantly to defend their capital. At the dawn of the following day they set out, leaving every thing in the situation before described.

Two Mussulmans were found murdered, and about 700 maunds of grain were left in the stockade. It is reported that Gnujinal has also been evacuated.

A report was in circulation on Friday, that his Burman Majesty had been beheaded, but little reliance can be placed on it.—*W. Mess. Aug. 14.*

Letters from Bhopalpoore mention, that a spirited action took place on the 24th ultimo between a detachment under Capt. Dewal of the 60th N. I. and the adherents of Hoo-kur Chyn Singh, the ex-chief of Nursinghur, who was killed, together with 80 of his followers, while on our side only a subadar, a havildar, and six sepoy were wounded.

Mr. Muspratt has succeeded the late Sir T. Reid in the direction. The numbers were as follow. Mr. Muspratt, 752; Mr. Tucker, 684; Sir R. Farquhar, 398. Mr. Elphinstone, the director, was likewise dead.

A treaty has been concluded between the English Government and that of Holland, by which the former agrees to cede to the latter all her possessions in Bencoolen, and she is in return to receive from the Dutch all their continental possessions in India. A copy of the treaty is said to have reached Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

Ramoo.—The following particulars respecting the stockades at Ramoo have been received from a party from the Vestal cruiser, who visited it on the 10th instant.

The stockades, three in number, are very strongly built, and about one mile square. In the centre is a high mound, erected as a place of look out, and for the Burmese officers to retire to, as they had not spared any trouble to make themselves comfortable.—There are sufficient barracks within each stockade for the accommodation of 10,000 men; but from the horrid stench inside, it would be impossible for any of our troops to remain there during the rains. The houses are perfectly dry, and very well built. They could not have had less than 20,000 men, to have built the three stockades and houses in so short a time. They appear to have gone away in a great hurry, leaving their shoes behind them, and a great quantity of rice and paddy. A golden chatta also was found by one of the party, and is now in his possession.

An account of the retreat of the Burmese has been obtained from a Mûg,

who was a prisoner in their camp, and contrived to make his escape, in the neighbourhood of Tek Naaf. He states, that the Rajah of Arracan, and two Sirdars from Ava, evacuated their respective stockades, and proceeded without halting, by Rutna Pullung to the sea beach, as far as Burdeel, near Tek Naaf. The Mûg, although in fetters, with a collar of iron round his neck, contrived to get away while the Burmese were asleep. He heard them say that their retreat was in consequence of an order from the king, the English having taken Rangoon, and attacked other parts of the country.—*Gov. Gaz. Aug. 16.*

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the grant of furloughs to New South Wales, to officers who may desire to proceed thither, in preference to making a voyage to Europe. Any individual availing himself of this indulgence, and failing to return to Bengal within the period of three years, (computed from the date of the pilot's quitting the vessel on which he may proceed,) is to be considered as having relinquished the service. Our above named friends will of course perceive, that it will be necessary for officers accepting this alternative to request that the Presidency Paymaster may be authorised to pay their furlough allowances to their agents in Calcutta. This intelligence must, we think, needs please all who now for the first time receive it, and who are concerned in the new and liberal arrangement which it makes known.

We understand that Sir W. Congreve has printed a pamphlet with the following long title: "An Appeal from Sir William Congreve, Bart. to the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, respecting the employment of an officer ['a Captain Parlbby,'] in the manufacture of the Congreve rockets in India, without any arrangement with Sir W. Congreve, and contrary to the decision on that subject in 1817, and to the orders of the Government in India at the time; on the faith of which Sir W. Congreve was induced to establish Rocket Works, at a very considerable expense, for the supply of the East India Company from this country." This appeal contains a variety of documents, statements, and calculations, to prove the extraordinary powers of the rocket, as compared with artillery, as well as its economy and durability; shewing also,

that supplies may be transmitted from England at a much less expense than they can be prepared in India.

Mr. Fullerton, the new Governor of Penang, proceeds from Madras on the H. C. S. *Fairlie*. This ship lost her mizen mast, main top mast, and fore top gallant mast in a squall off the Cape of Trinidad, she fell in with three frigates, calling themselves Portuguese, who, without ceremony, fired at her. The shot struck one of the mizen chain plates, and lodged in the side. They then ran up, and hailed her, and sent an officer on board to apologise, saying that orders had been given not to shoot the gun.

Chittagong—Our last letter from Chittagong mentions, "that Lieutenant Guy, Commander of the Honourable Company's cruiser *Vestal*, had detached a party from his ship, under a European officer, to ascertain the truth of the report of the Burmese having retreated from Ramoo. Every account received by the party after landing being confirmatory of the report, they proceeded on to Ramoo, and found that the whole of the enemy's stockades had been evacuated. In the great stockade few articles of any value remained, but some of the minor ones on the neighbouring hill contained a considerable quantity of rice, paddy, &c. The party likewise succeeded in finding the carriages of the two six-pounders captured by the enemy in the action with the late Capt. Norton's detachment, but had not discovered the two guns in their first search. From a native who had been carried off by the enemy, but contrived to make his escape during the confusion, consequent on their crossing the Naaf, it was ascertained, that after the receipt of a communication from the Bundoola, orders were issued for the immediate return of the detachment to their own country, and that the enemy did not halt even for a moment until they reached the banks of the Naaf"—*W. Mess Aug 23.*

Suttee.—A few days ago, Durgadoss Mookerjee, the grandson of Dewan Gokulchund Ghosal, died at Kadderpore. He was 30 years of age. His widow destroyed herself on the burning pile of the deceased, without the least hesitation.—*Sumbad Channudy, 7th August.*

Multan—The Ukhbars state, that Bahoo Taj Sing, the Governor of Multan, on hearing of the oppressive conduct of

the cavalry of the Jutee tribe, who had plundered the property of the natives subject to the Multan Government, detached a battalion with 500 cavalry, breech guns, and 100 jinfals against the plunderers.

Peshawar.—Yar Mahomed Khan, the governor of Peshawar, on the 5th July, at night, attacked the governor of the valley Chowpanee, who, after fighting a hard battle, retreated from the field with 200 of his cavalry. Yar Mahomed succeeded in getting possession of the suburbs of the valley, and settled with the zemindars of that country. It is a public report, that the governor of the valley proceeded towards the court of Nawab Purdil Khan.—*Ibid.*

Rangoon—Intelligence from Rangoon of the 25th July, on which we can depend, states, that the prince of Lanawuddy had arrived at Denadoo with about 20,000 men, and was raising the country *en masse* to attack us. He had ordered his arrival to be kept a profound secret, lest the terror of his name should induce us to run away. A general attack on our lines was said to be firmly resolved on. The Woongee, who had been opposed to us, was returning to live in disgrace; and on his endeavouring to dissuade the prince from undertaking operations until after the rains, he was loaded with irons, and placed in the most rigorous confinement. The king of Ava, it was said, had left his capital, and taken the command of a camp formed in the upper provinces. The Burmese are represented, by some prisoners, to be in the greatest distress for provisions, and the utmost reluctance prevails amongst them to encounter our troops.

We understand that Major Canning is coming back to Bengal, on account of indisposition.—*Govt Gaz. Aug. 23.*

Cheduba—The *Research*, *Torch*, *Cecilid*, *Henry Meriton*, and *Planet*, had safely arrived at Cheduba, with the detachment of European Artillery, two six-pounders, and two five and half inch howitzers, and three companies of the 40th Regiment, together with Commissariat supplies from Chittagong.

From letters of the early part of the present month, it appears that a body of Burmese, amounting to seven or eight hundred men, had collected on the neighbouring island of Mander, where

they were observed constructing a stockade, and establishing fortified chokeys along the shore immediately opposite the north-east point of Cheduba. It was understood, that the object of this force was to seize a favourable opportunity of landing on Cheduba, and carrying off the inhabitants. But the vigilance of the commanding officer was too much for them. The H. C. frigate *Hastings* lost no time in proceeding to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and a few broadsides soon demolished the stockade, and dispersed the Burmese force in all directions. The result is said to have restored confidence among the natives, and the villagers are now occupied in cultivating their grounds, contented and happy.

The following copies of despatches from Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. Commanding the British Forces at Rangoon, are published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secy. to Govt. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I am now enabled to inform you, from information received from deserters, and through other sources which can be relied on, that the loss of the enemy in the action of the 8th instant was much more severe, and its consequences much more fatal and disastrous, than I could at the time have formed any idea of. The number of killed very much exceeds that stated in my despatch of the 11th instant, and great numbers have since died of their wounds in the jungle. All accounts agree, and I have no longer a doubt of the fact, that Soomba Woonghee, (third minister of the empire,) a Woondock, and two other chiefs of the first class, were among the slain; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, have either dispersed, or fled in confusion to the rear, there to await the arrival of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, said to be advancing with seventy thousand men.

The only body of the enemy I could hear of in this neighbourhood, was a small force of three thousand men assembled at a place called Keytloe, about twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon; and measures were adopted for immediately attacking them. On the morning

of the 19th instant, I ordered 12 hundred men to proceed by land direct to the spot, proceeding myself with six hundred more up the Pucendown creek, running in its whole course nearly parallel to, and at no great distance from the road upon which the land column was directed to advance.

The inundated state of the country precluded all possibility of proceeding to any great distance with the troops by land; and having advanced rapidly up the creek in the *Diana* steam-boat, I did not hear of the impassable state of the country, and consequent return of the land column to their quarters till the following day, when I had reached the point, where I intended to co-operate, or act in concert, as circumstances might require. In our progress up, some small parties of the enemy were seen flying towards the jungles, in evident dread and consternation, without firing a shot at us, or we at them; we also passed several villages visited for the first time by our troops, from each of which I had the pleasure of restoring to their homes some Rangoon families found in the extreme of wretchedness and misery: we could distinctly observe there were some armed men in the villages, who apparently connived at their escape, and who, it may be presumed, will remain in arms only until an opportunity offers of providing for the safety of their wives and families. It was not to be expected that a people unacquainted with the customs and manners of the civilized nations of Europe, should on our first approach; have placed unlimited confidence in us. At all the villages the greater part of the inhabitants fled from their houses to the fields, where they remained as spectators; but at each we found a few men left to converse with us, and receive every assurance I could give them of safety and protection, if they remained quietly at their homes. On our return yesterday to quarters, I had the satisfaction of seeing some of these villages thickly inhabited, the people quite at their ease, and saluting us as we passed.

Although this expedition, upon which I was out for three days, has terminated differently from what I intended, I feel confident much good will result from it. The favourable impression made shall be cultivated to the very utmost of my power, and happy indeed will I be to sheath the sword, as often as the object

in view can be attained by kindness and mercy.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head Quarters, Rangoon, }
22nd July, 1824.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secy. to Govt. Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

Being informed that the governor of Syriam had assembled a force on the banks of the Pegue, or Syriam river, and had ordered the whole conscription of the district to repair without delay to the place of rendezvous, for the purpose of finishing and defending a large field work, which was to command the river and protect the surrounding country; although aware that few had obeyed the summons, I determined upon dislodging the enemy, and for that purpose I yesterday morning proceeded up the Syriam river with three hundred Europeans, and an equal number of Native Infantry, the whole under the command of acting Brigadier Smelt. Upon approaching the landing-place leading to the Town Pagoda of Syriam, I observed the old Portuguese Fort, long concealed from view by trees and overgrown brushwood, cleared and scraped, where the old wall had fallen down, and from fifteen to twenty feet high: upon this the enemy had raised a parapet, and suspended huge logs of wood on the outside, intended to be cut away during the assault, and to carry the assailants before them in the descent.

The troops landed under the fire of the Penang Government brig Jesse, and the Powerful sloop employed as a mortar vessel; and the advanced party moved on until stopped by a deep, impassable Nulla, the bridge over which had been destroyed, and threatened to check our progress; but the difficulty was speedily removed, and a very tolerable bridge constructed, by Captain Marryat and part of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship Larne. The enemy's fire from musquetry and artillery was even unusually feeble and contemptible, and they abandoned the place with the utmost precipitation when the troops moved forward to the attack, leaving behind them eight pieces of good artillery.

I next directed Lieutenant Colonel Kelly of the Madras European Regiment, to proceed with part of the force to the Syriam Pagoda, which I was informed was also occupied by about three hundred men. The Lieutenant Colonel, on arriving at the Pagoda, found the enemy inclined to dispute the possession of their almost impregnable post; but they lost confidence while the troops were ascending the long flight of steps leading up to the Pagoda, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving four pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of powder.

Although in these affairs the enemy afforded little opportunity for displaying the discipline and gallantry of the troops, their usual feeling and ardour were by no means less conspicuous; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Brigadier Smelt and Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, in conducting the different attacks.

From Captain Marryat and the officers of his Majesty's navy, I ever receive the most prompt and cordial co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, }
5th August, 1824.

By Command of the Right Honorable
the Governor General in Council,
GEO. SWINTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 9th June, at the house of J. O'B. Tandy, Esq. Mrs. Gabb, relict of the late Captain Gabb, 34th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th June, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son.

At his house in Chowringhee, on the 13th June, the lady of S. Fraser, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Almorah, on the 4th March last, the lady of Brevet Captain J. Manson, of a son.

At Dum Dum, on the 25th June, the lady of Lieutenant Vanrenen, of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th June, the lady of G. Mackillop, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th June, the lady of J. J. Hogg, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st June, Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June, Mrs. James Patton, of Barripore, of a son.

On the 21st June, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 17th June, the lady of Benjamin Fergusson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Mrs. R. George, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th June, Mrs. J. G. Phillips, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 23d June, at the house of John Drew, Esq. the lady of Captain H. L. White, Brigade Major at Chittagong, of a son.

At Agra, on the 5th June, the lady of Captain Joseph Taylor, of Engineers, of a daughter.

At Kamptee, near Nagpore, on the 22d June, Mrs. A. Donald, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. civil service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th June, Mrs. John Vandenberg, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d June, the wife of Mr. Robert Hand, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d June, Mrs. Robert Manly, of a son.

At Neemutch, on the 2d June, the lady of Capt. G. W. Moseley, 2d in command of Baddely's Horse, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Mrs. C. Francis, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, the lady of M. Gishorne, Esq. of a son.

On the 27th of June, the lady of Colonel P. Vans Agnew, C. B. commanding the troops of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Mrs. F. Crane, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 8th July, the lady of C. Stuart, Esq. firm of Davidson and Co. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, Mrs. H. Clarke, of a daughter.

At Dum Dum, on the 17th July, the lady of Captain Parlbay, of Artillery, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mrs. William Soubise, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th July, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, of the 68th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mrs. T. Ward, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 13th July, the lady of Captain D. Orichton, of the 31st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 10th July, the lady of George King, Esq. of the H. C.'s Medical Establishment, of a son.

At Khetla, on the 7th July, the lady of Lieut. P. Hawkins, Adj. 38th Regt. of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 23d July, the lady of Captain Maddock, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, the wife of Mr. Robert Arrowsmith, of the H. C.'s Marine, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, Mrs. T. Bason, of a son.

At Ballygunge, on the 22d July, the lady of Captain R. H. Sneyd, commanding Governor General's Body Guard, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 17th July, Mrs. H. Forth, wife of Mr. Apothecary T. Forth, attached to H. M.'s 44th Regt. of Foot, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mrs. W. Ward, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 21st July, Mrs. M. Siret, of a son and heir.

At Sylhet, on the 17th July, Mrs. James Blechynden, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's civil service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 2d August, Mrs. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 21st July, Mrs. Robert Martindell, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 25th July, the wife of Mr. James Roberts, of the Inland Custom House, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, the lady of the Reverend James Hill, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 29th July, the lady of Mr. A. B. Fraser, of a son.

At Nattore, on the 21st July, Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 2d August, Mrs. S. Sakes, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, Mrs. Dow, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, at the house of Mrs. Croll, the wife of Captain S. Cale, commanding the brig Caroline, of a son.

At Hyderabad, on the 14th July, Mrs. C. Britain, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, the wife of Mr. Edward Leggatt, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 18th August, Mrs. Joseph Edward Roch, of a daughter.

At Dum Dum, on the 20th August, Mrs. Beddy, wife of Serjeant Major Beddy of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Mrs. Gilbert Scott, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Mrs. C. C. Aratoon, of a son.

At Serampore, on the 5th August, Mrs. J. Mendies, of a son.

At Sylhet, on the 2d August, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

At Ghazcepoore, on the 6th August, the lady of Henry Smith, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, Mrs. A. M. Ingels, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mrs. Robert Hollow, of a daughter.

At Gyah, Behar, on the 11th August, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 13th August, the lady of John Mackay, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th August, in Clive Street, the lady of John F. Sandys, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th July, the Lady of Captain Thomas C. Watson, Fort Adjutant, at his quarters in Fort William, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 17th June, the lady of Major Hackett, of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Bankeepoor, on the 2d July, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa, of a son.

At Vepery, on the 23th June, the wife of Conductor Hamilton, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 23d June, Mrs. Smith, of a daughter.

At Penang, on the 1st June, Mrs. J. A. Nail, of a son.

At Bolaurum, on the 20th June, the lady of Captain Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers, of a daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 25th of June, the lady of Captain C. Smith, of the 12th Regiment Infantry, late of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment N. I.

At Trichinopoly, on the 29th June, the lady of Ensign James Macgregor, H. M. Royal Regiment, of a son.

On the 24th July, Mrs. G. T. Gibson, of the firm of Robert Gibson and Co. of a daughter.

At Sylhet, on the 13th July, at the house of her father, William Terraneau, Esq. the lady of Lieutenant Thomas Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 10th July, the lady of James Fraser, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cooley Bazar, on Thursday the 19th August, the wife of Serjeant John Coxon, of the Quarter Master General's Department, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Mrs. E. D'Rozario, of son.

At Agra, on the 28th July, the lady of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. Collector of Saiddabad, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, the lady of J. R. Cook, Esq. of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 21st July, the Honourable Mrs. Elphinstone, of a son.

At Surat, on the 27th June, the lady of John Vibart, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Hurnee, on the 24th June, the lady of the Rev. John Stevenson, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 3d July, the lady of the Rev. T. Carr, of a son.

At Colabah, on the 4th July, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Walter, the lady of Lieut. Schooff, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Madras, on Saturday the 3d July, the lady of Cornet Boddam, of the 2d Light Cavalry, of a son.

At Vellore, on the 3d July, the lady of Captain Cox, A. C. General, of a son.

At Trinchinopoly, on the 10th July, the lady of A. B. Peppin, Esq. Acting Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, the lady of Captain N. Campbell, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 26th July, Mrs. Lee, of a son.

On Thursday, the 29th July, the lady of Thomas Boulton, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, the lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq. of a daughter.

At Serampore, on the 23d July, Mrs. L. D'Souza, of a daughter.

At Futtighur, on the 11th June, Mrs. R. Blake, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 20th July, the lady of Major Biggs, of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 28th June, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, of a daughter.

At Asseerghur, on the 8th July, the lady of Captain J. L. Earle, Fort Adjutant, of a son.

At Chouringhee, on the 24th August, Mrs. Nyss, of a daughter.

At Malda, on the 16th July, Mrs. William Chambers, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 17th August, the lady of Brevet Captain A. Dickson, Adjutant Dacca Provincial Battalion, of a son.

At Patna, on the 14th August, the lady of R. M. Tilghman, Esq. secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, of a daughter.

On the 14th August, at Hameerpore, in Bundelcund, at the house of Montague Ainslie, Esq. the lady of Lieut. William Bignell, 63d Regt. of a daughter.

At the residency of Gwalior, on the 29th July, the lady of Captain Josiah Stewart, of a son.

At Purneah, on the 19th August, Mrs. Serjeant-major Ball, Purneah Provincial Battalion, of a daughter.

On the 27th August, at Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Betts, of His Highness the Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Allahabad, on the 4th June, Frederick Corbyn, Esq. Bengal medical establishment, to Miss Fisher, niece to the Rev. H. Fisher, Meerut.

At Calcutta, on the 15th June, at the principal Catholic Church, A. L. De-Abreo, Esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Ferrao, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 25th June, Bailie Golding, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's civil service, to Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Sealy.

At Calcutta, on the 19th June, Mr. F. Valentine, to Miss Johannah Roberts, the eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Roberts, of Calcutta, Armourer.

At Bauleah, on the 16th June, G. G. Macpherson, Esq. assistant surgeon of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Maria Dawney.

At Nagpore, on the 1st of May, Lieut. G. Stewart, of the H. C.'s European Regiment, to Mrs. Ann Corbett.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Robert Saunders, Esq. of the H. C.'s service, to Mrs. Eliza Wallace Chase.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Edward Hughes, Esq. a Captain in the country sea service, to Mrs. Susan Lumley.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, M. John Breen Marquard, to Miss Clementina Eliza Mills.

At Bankipore, on the 19th June, at the house of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Augustus Claye Watson, commanding 44th Regiment N. I. to Anne, third daughter of the late Charles Weston, Esq.

At Dinapore, on the 16th June, Mr. Anthony D'Cruz, Assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, to Miss Sarah Moore.

At Dinapore, on the 23d June, J. P. Maillard, Esq. Indigo Planter, Tirhoot, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Humphreys, of the Bengal commissariat department.

At Bareilly, on the 23d April last, S. Hampton, Esq. of the Bengal Army, to Miss Ellen Hall, eldest daughter of Major T. Hall, Commanding Bareilly Provincial Battalion.

At Calcutta, on the 5th August, Mr. Samuel Sweeting, to Miss Anna Maria, the only daughter of the late Benjamin Pratt, of Madras.

At Meerut, on the 26th July, Lieutenant Wm. Beckett, 9th Regiment N. I. to Ann, second daughter of Major R. Durie, H. M.'s 11th Dragoons.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, J. M. Deverinne, Esq. eldest son of the late C. J. Deverinne, Esq. to Ann Frances Wallis.

At Agra, on the 21st July, by the Reverend J. Irving, Robert Brown, Esq. Surgeon, 33d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Selina Dickson, niece to Capt. Chadwick, Commissary of Ordnance.

At Cuttack, on the 4th August, by the officiating Judge and Magistrate C. J. Middleton, Esq. Mr. Edward Cooper, to Miss Joanna Cooper.

At Mhow, on the 21st July, Serjeant Patrick Ryan, of the 2d Troop H. B. to Charlotte Allen, daughter of John Allen, Esq.

At Nagpoor, on the 29th July, at the house of Captain H. A. Montgomerie, by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Captain D. Bruce, Assistant Commissary General, Bengal Army, to Margaret, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid Lothian.

At the same time and place, by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, John Wylie, Esq. M. D. Madras Army, Surgeon in the service of his Highness the Rajah, to Susan, sixth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan of Mid Lothian.

At Muttra, on the 2d August, by the Rev. John Irving, Lieutenant Edward Macleod Blair, of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Miss Susanna Kennedy, second daughter of Major Kennedy, commanding that Regiment.

On the 17th July, at St John's Cathedral, Mr. Mabert, to Miss Ann Wilson.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, Samuel Knight, Bazar Serjt. of Fort William, to Mrs. Mary Ann Orsband.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mr. John Sakes, to Miss Nancy Myers.

In Fort William, on the 23d July, by the Rev. Dr. Parish, Mr. F. N. Twiss, Sub-Conductor Army Commissariat, to Miss Sarah Devlyn.

On the 9th August, by the Rev. J. Irving, at the house of William Morton,

Esq. Futtighur, Major William Dimlop, 52d Regiment, to Miss Morton, only daughter of, Thomas Morton, Esq. of Fangbourn, Berkshire.

At Dacca, on the 16th August, by the Rev. W. Parish, Lieut. F. Graigie of the 38th Regiment, to Mrs. Gilbert, second daughter of the late S. Oliver, Esq. of Castle Oliver, county Limerick.

At Surat, on the 28th June, G. Grant, Esq. of Hon. Company's civil service, to Mary, the third daughter of the late William Ironside, Esq. of Houghton Le Spring, in the county of Durham.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th July, Thomas Moore Lane, Esq. Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, to Eliza, daughter of William Thompson, Esq. M. D. Wexford, Ireland.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 22d July, Mr. J. P. Shiells, H. C. Marine, to Miss Amelia Flack.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Lieut. Edward Rushworth, Honourable Company's 2d European Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Charter Conyers, daughter of Mr. Conyers, of this settlement.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, Mr. John Paul, to Miss Mary Ann D'Lamess.

On the 2d August, at the Cathedral, William Moore, Esq. to Miss Jane Adams.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Lieut. L. Hobson, in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, to Mrs. S. Thompson.

At Patna, on the 29th August, at the house of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart. by the Rev. Thomas Welby Northmore, Christopher Webb Smith, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Ghazepore, to Anne Jessie Mackenzie, fourth daughter of the late D. Mackenzie, Esq. of Hartfield, Ross-shire.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 14th June, Mr. William Wrainch, Keeper of the Calcutta Jail, aged 35 years 3 months and 6 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, Mr. Bernard Hart, Interpreter of the Court of Requests, aged 59 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday evening the 11th June, at the house of E. Coulon, Esq. her son-in-law, Madame Francoise Julie Morancy St. Quantin, aged 52 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 15th

June, Charlotte, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Butler, aged 4 months and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 17th of June, Mr. John Bowers, senior, at the age of 77 years and 7 months.

At Cawnpore, on the 3d June, Mrs. Mary Duhan, wife of Mr. James Duhan, merchant, aged 39 years.

At Nagpore, on the 1st June, Elizabeth Charlotte, seventh and only remaining child of Captain Charles Corner Smith, Honourable Company B. European Regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 17th June, after a short illness of a week, Mrs. J. D'Silva, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 20th June, Mrs. Mary Melickneaux, aged 42 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d June, Mr. Leigh Trattle Jacob, of the firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Co. aged 24 years.

At the residence of Mr. Thacker, at Ballygunge, on the afternoon of Thursday the 1st July 1824, Geo. M' Cowan, Esq. aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th June, Mr. Charles Simon, aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 22d June, Mr. John Adolphus Williams, head assistant to the Marine Paymaster, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, Miss Elizabeth Leather, aged 40 years.

Drowned on the night of the 28th June, Richardson Thomson, Esq. Surgeon of the ship Princess Charlotte.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 30th June, Mr. Thomas Andrew, senior, aged 48 years, 9 months, and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Master Solomon Boileau, the infant son of Simon Henry Boileau, Esq. aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 29th June, Edward Robert Walden Hudson, the second son of Nathaniel Hudson, Esq. aged 4 years 9 months.

At Kishoregunge, on the 22d June, Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wyatt, late doing duty with the 57th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Chittagong, on Saturday the 26th June, Mrs. Resin Hitchens, the relict of the late Captain William Hitchens, sincerely regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mr. Joseph Simpson, of the firm of Simpson and Co. aged 64 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Mr. John Williams, senior, aged 46 years and 15 days.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 10th July, Mr. James Gates, aged 16 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, Henrietta Caroline, daughter of R. T. W. Betts, Esq. aged 8 months and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 9th July, Sarah Julia, the infant daughter of Mr. Gent. Avjet, junior, aged 2 years.

At Serampore, on the 12th July, Mr. Francis Victor, aged 26 years.

At Allahabad, on the 26th June, Agnes Margaret, the infant daughter of Captain Vetch, 54th Regiment N. I.

At Allahabad, on the 25th June, the lady of Lieutenant J. R. Talbot, 59th Regt. N. I. aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, the infant daughter of Henry Cooke, junior, Esq. aged 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 13th July, after a very short illness, Mr. William Henry Paine, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th July, Mr. Wilkinson, Purser of the ship Barossa.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Mr. W. H. Morris.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Savigny.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mr. John Golledge, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, the infant son of Mr. W. H. Bolst, aged 6 months and 18 days.

At Pertaubghur, (Oude,) on the 29th June, Alfred, the infant son of Captain Samuel Swinhoe, aged 7 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Mrs. Hasanah Gregory Seth, aged 35 years.

At Secrole, on the morning of the 2nd July, W. Henry, eldest son of Capt. Henry Bruin Armstrong, Adjutant of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, Juliana Maria Fitzgerald, daughter of T. C. Fitzgerald, Esq. of the General Department, aged 17 months and 6 days.

At Kidderpore School, on the 30th June, William Edmonds, the eldest son of Mr. David Shearman, Head Master, aged 6 years.

At Agra, on the 23d June, after a malignant fever of two and a half days, to the extreme grief of those who knew him, Fr. Zonobio Maria de Florença, Catholic Bishop of Tibet.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Mr. Edward Pote, aged 47 years.

On the 3d August, at Diamond Harbour, Mr. Edward Steel, deputy agent for loading and unloading H. C. ships at Kedgeret, aged 35 years.

Drowned on the 28th July, Mr. Samuel Austin, aged 26 years; late a foreman in the dock-yard of Messrs. Kyds and Co.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Theodore Boudret, jun. Esq. aged 25 years, 2 months and 1 day.

At Singapore, on the 20th July, Peniston Lamb, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, aged about 23 years.

On the river near Allahabad, on the 19th July, Henry Lechmere, the infant son of Lieutenant Worrall.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Mun-go, the infant son of John Smith, Esq. of the firm of Fergusson and Co. aged 11 months and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 29th July, the infant son of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. civil service.

At Diamond Harbour, on the 30th July, Mr. William Howrigan, of the H. C.'s Marine, aged 21 years.

At Serampore, on the 24th July, the infant daughter of Mr. John Rodrigues, Court Messenger of that place, aged 2 years and 7 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, John Parsons, Esq. aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Mr. Lewis Greenock, Custom House tide-waiter, aged 65 years.

At Chinsurah, on 31st July, the lady of Rev. G. Mundy.

At Chinsurah, on the 1st Aug. Lieut. C. Smidt, late in the Honourable Danish Company's service.

At Rangoon, on the 30th July, of wounds received in action, Lieutenant George Mitchell, of his Majesty's 38th Foot.

On board the Albion, on the 29th January, 10 days after quitting the pilot, Lieut. William Douglas Stewart, of the 19th Regt. N. I. much lamented.

At Rangoon, on the 23rd June last, of the cholera, Mr. Robert Croll, late of the firm of Croll and Collier.

At Jessore, on the 1st August, the infant son of D. Johnson, Esq.

At Kietah, on the 15th July, Mary, the lady of Lieutenant F. Hawkins, Adjutant 38th Regiment, aged 17 years; deeply mourned by her sorely afflicted husband and parents.

At Benares, on the 29th July, Lieutenant C. H. Penrose, Interpreter and

Quarter Master of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, much lamented.

At Chowringhee, on the 2d August, the infant son of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, aged 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Miss Harriett M'Kenney, aged 12 years and 11 months.

At Barrackpore, on the 3d August, Miss Eliza Helen Innes, aged 17 years, 5 months and 18 days, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Innes, C. B. 39th Regt. N. I.

At Fort William, on the 10th August, Serjt. Brady, of the Army Commissariat Department.

At Calcutta, on the 2d August, Henry Moore, infant son of Mr. J. Harwood, of the Military Board office, Commissariat Department, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Mr. Henry Butler, aged 38 years.

At the Sand Heads, on board the H. C. ship Macqueen, Lient. Colonel J. W. Taylor, 20th Regt. Native Infantry, and late officiating Judge Advocate General.

At Lucknow, on the 29th July, Harry Hearsey, the infant son of Capt. Salmon, aged 3 years.

At Allahabad, on the 26th June, the lady of Lieutenant Talbot, sincerely regretted.

At Berhampore, on the 6th August, Emma, second daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Gibbs, of the 42d Regiment N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Mr. Augustin Hope, aged 18 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 24th July, Richard, the infant son of Mr. C. M'Carthy, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Calcutta, on the 9th Aug. Mr. William McLeish, late of the firm of Pauling and McLeish, tailors and habit makers, aged 31 years.

On the 9th May 1824, on board the ship Mantland, Mr. Benjamin Jackman, late a constable in the Conservancy Department, Calcutta.

At Allypore, on the 1st August, in the 41st year of his age, Mr. C. S. Parrock, acting jailor of Allypore Jail, and head constable of the Calcutta Suburb Court.

At Garden Reach, on Saturday last, the 7th August, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 11 days.

At Dum Dum, on the evening of Wednesday the 11th August, Richard Henry, fourth son of Captain S. Parby, of the Artillery.

At Benares, on the 2d August, after an illness of a few hours, Leonara Emma, eldest daughter of C. D. Russell, Esq. aged 4 years and 2 months.

At Delhi, on the 25th June, aged 19 years and a day, Mrs. Jane, wife of Garrison Serjt. Mr. Thos. Bates.

At the General Hospital, on the 18th July, of a fever, Mr. Alphonso le Pecq, a native of France, aged 18 years.

On the 31st July, much regretted by his small circle of acquaintances, Mr. John Mackenzie, a native of Ross-shire. He was proceeding by boat to Jessore, and on the evening stated, while sitting on the poop, the track-rope gave way, and he was thrown overboard—alas! never to rise agin.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Etienne Auguste Roussac, Esq. merchant, aged 54 years and 4 months.

At Berhampore, after a short illness, on the 10th August, aged 13 years and 4 months, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stevens, Provost Marshal with the army at Rangoon.

At Chowringhee, on the night of the 18th August, after a short but severe illness, William Paton, Esq. aged 44 years, of the H. C. civil service, and second member of the Board of Revenue, universally and justly regretted.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 15th August, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Roza Da Castro.

At Patna, on the 9th August, George Abel, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 9 days, son of George King, Esq. civil surgeon.

At Dinapore, on the 10th August, Capt. John Wilkie, of the 49th Regiment N. I.

At Dacca, on the 16th August, W. W. Blyth, of the 44th Regiment N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Da Cruz, relict of the late John Da Cruz, Esq. aged 44 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, Master Edward Henry Lowrie, son of Mr. E. W. Lowrie, aged 7 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Mr. John Rebeiro, aged 68 years.

At Koerypoor, near Juanpore, on the 4th July, Mr. Joseph Richmond.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mr. George Rowland, assistant in the Marine Registry office, aged 27 years, 3 months, and 2 days.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, James Draper, Esq. aged 50 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Charlotte Louise Watts, the infant daughter of Captain Skitter, of the ship *Eliza*, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mr. C. M. Desplannes, aged 30 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Eliza Helen, the infant daughter of F. Paschoud, Esq. aged 8 months and 26 days, most bitterly lamented.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, after a short but painful illness, Master Charles Rostan, aged 14 years, 6 months, and 4 days, second son of Mr. James Rostan.

At Calcutta, at the Free School, on the 20th July, Mr. William Miller, aged 53 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, after a fever of 4 days, Mr. Kavork Hacob, aged 41 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, at the residence of his brother John Turner, Esq. Edward Cumine Butler Turner, son of the late Benjamin Turner, Esq. Solicitor, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 17 days, deeply, and deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Mymensing, on the 16th July, Julia, the lady of C. Smith, Esq. of the civil service.

On the night of the 13th July, Mr. Wm. Henry Paine, Assistant to Messrs. Willis and Earle, merchants, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Mr. W. H. Morris.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Mrs. Hasanah Gregory Seth, aged 35 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

At Secrole, on the morning of the 2d July, William Henry, eldest son of Captain Henry Bruin Armstrong, Adjutant of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

At Bangalore, on the 24th June, Captain Henry Thomas Rudyerd, Agent of the gun carriage manufactory at Seringapatam.

At Cuddalore, on the 23d June, of a bilious fever, Conductor J. Leonard, after serving the Honourable Company for the space of 33 years.

At Madras, at Black Town, on the 29th June, the infant daughter of Mr. N. Currie, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Penang, on the 23d June, at the house of the Honorable John Macalister, Esq. Member of Council, Miss Priscilla M'Gachen, aged 31 years.

At Negapatam, on the 16th June, Captain R. Bower, 4th N. V. Battalion, aged 39 years and 11 months.

At his brother's residence at Kilpauk, on the 20th June, Lewis Alfred Devienne, Esq. aged 19 years.

At Cannanore, on the 26th June, Lieutenant David Bruce, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 21 years.

At Salem, on the 26th June, Robert J. Hunter, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

At Vepery, on the 30th June, Mr. Thomas Daniel Thompson, aged 20 years.

At Mr. Binny's Gardens, Madras, on the 1st July, George Webster, Esq.

At Madras, on the night of the 1st July, at the age of 21 years, Miss Eliza Marlay, second daughter of the late Colonel Marlay.

At Madras, on the evening of the 3d July, of a malignant fever, Serjeant Instructor Richard Hicks, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.

On the 18th July, Mr. Archibald Dyson, aged 23 years, 2 months, and 1 day.

On the 19th July, the infant child of Mr. William Barrett, aged 3 days.

On Tuesday, the 20th July, John Aaron Seymour, the third son of Mr. Seymour, aged 3 years and 11 months.

On the 21st July, Mrs. Felecianda Da Roza, aged 55 years.

At Fort William, on the 23d July, Lieutenant Crauford, of H. M. 14th foot.

On the 24th July, Mr. John Botelho, aged 50 years.

On Saturday the 24th July, aged 11 months and 6 days, Susan, the infant daughter of Captain W. R. C. Costley, Barrack Master, Fort William.

On the 25th July, Mr. Robert Samuel Cantopher, aged 12 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Miss Emelia Joanna D'Lema, aged 19 years and 24 days.

At Ghazeepore, on the 22d June, George, the infant son of Lieutenant Richard Irving, H. M. 87th Regiment.

On the river, near Barn, on the 15th July, Mary Ann, the wife of Lieutenant Richard Irving, H. M. 87th Regiment.

At Madras, on the 20th June last, Thomas Gellibrand, Esq. Sheriff of Madras, much and justly regretted.

On the 19th August, the infant son of Mr. John Sinclair, aged 3 months and 7 days.

At Berhampore, on the 17th August, Captain Nicholas Clifford, of his Majesty's 87th Regiment, much and most deservedly lamented by his brother officers.

At the Mauritius, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Captain W. G. Walcott, of the Artillery Regiment, and Commissary of Ordnance.

At Entally, on Monday the 23d August, Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 65 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th August, John Bathie, the infant son of Paul and Eliza Newman, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 19 days.

On the 10th August, on board the Honourable Company's pilot vessel *Eliza*, Mr. George Ramsay Campbell, volunteer, Honourable Company's Marine.

At Dacca, on the evening of the 18th August, the infant son of Brevet Captain Dickson.

At Pooree, suddenly, on the 15th of August, Mr. Thomas Beecher, in the 23d year of his age, much and deservedly lamented.

"Died on the 11th July, Captain F. Mountford, Deputy Surveyor General of India.

The death of Captain Mountford will be felt as well by the public, as by his private friends; for he was equally distinguished by his public and private virtues. Captain Mountford entered the service without having one friend upon whose interest he could rely for advancement; and by a rare merit, and a diligent and undeviating discharge of his public duties, he raised himself to the important situation which he held at his death. But although thus distinguished as a public officer, it was in the quiet walk of domestic life that the amiable qualities of his heart were most conspicuous; and it is in that circle where his loss will be most felt, and his death most deplored.

He was a most sincere Christian, and unwearied in the service of his Great Master. His piety was fervent, but unobtrusive; for he loved rather to give the example, than urge the precept of a pure and exalted devotion. The whole tenor of his life was the best commentary on the purity of his creed; and the mode of his death afforded the happiest and most triumphant illustration of the manner in which a Christian can die.

In his short career through the service, he invariably acquired the esteem

and friendship of his associates, and the approbation of his superiors.

He was Secretary to the Literary and to the School-Book Societies, both of which situations he filled in the most creditable manner, and obtained their repeated thanks for the zeal invariably displayed by him for the advancement of both institutions.

It will be difficult to supply his place in those and other charitable and benevolent institutions in which he took an active part.—*Govt. Gazette, July 20.*

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Lieutenant Adam Davidson, late of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant Benjamin Roebuck, late of 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Assistant Surgeon John Halkerton, late of the Honourable East India Company's service, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant General Sir J. Macdonald, late a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in his Majesty's service in the East Indies, and also on the Bengal senior list of the Honourable Company's army, deceased—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B. and Major William Gould Patrickson.

John Holford Morrell, Esq. late of Woolhally, in the district of Krishnaghur, and province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, deceased—Edward Brightman, Esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, Bond Creditor.

Mr. John Allen, deceased—Mrs. Winifred Mary Brown, of Delhi.

Mr. James Wilson Taylor, late of Kidderpore, deceased—Mrs. Maria Taylor of Calcutta, widow.

Mr. Joze Mathews, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Mrs. Isabel De Silva, of Calcutta, widow.

Richard Doveton, Esq. late of Regent Street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and of the Honourable Company's Bengal establishment, deceased—William Ainslie, Esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin and Company, Agents, as the Constituted Attorney, and for the use of Gabriel Doveton, Esq. of London, the brother of the said deceased.

Colonel George Macpherson, late of the Honourable Company's Bengal es-

establishment, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin and Company.

Behee Zenut, late of the town of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. Robert Kerr, of Colingah, in the said town of Calcutta.

John James Pemberton, Esq. late of Calcutta, Barrister at Law, deceased—Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Esq. of Calcutta, a Barrister at Law.

Brevet Captain Edward Fell, late of Nagpore, of the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bengal establishment, deceased—Lieutenant Thomas Robert Fell, of Nagpore.

Major John Owen, late of the Honourable Company's Invalid establishment, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Stephen Caldwell, Esq. late of Lucknow, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. John Bowers, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Joanna Bowers, and Mr. Joseph Bowers, the lawful widow and son of the said deceased.

Mr. William Rauken, late of Calcutta, Taylor and Habit-maker, deceased—Mr. John Hastie, of the town of Calcutta, Coach-maker.

Mr. John Adolphus Williams, late of the town of Calcutta, deceased—Anna Williams, of Bow-Bazar, Calcutta.

Mr. William Wrainch, late of Calcutta, Jailer, deceased—James Hunter, of Cossitollah, in the town of Calcutta, Undertaker.

George Dandridge, Esq. late of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester—James Cullen, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, as the constituted Attornies of Jane Dandridge, widow, of Leamington, in the county of Warwick, and kingdom of great Britain.

Mr. Mariano Marcos, late of Calcutta, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Major James Ferris, late of the Honourable Company's Bengal establishment, deceased—Lieutenant Charles Marshall, of the same establishment.

Lieutenant Thomas Moodie, late of the Honourable Company's Bengal Military establishment, deceased—Lieutenant Malcolm Nicolson, of the same establishment.

Mr. Thomas Andrews, late of Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, inhabitant, deceased—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs.

Alexander and Company, of Calcutta, Agents.

Mr. William Shearman, heretofore of Calcutta deceased—Mrs. Hannah Maria Shearman, the lawful widow.

Mr. Rowland Scott, late of Dinapore, deceased—Mr. Stephen Rolt, of Bankipore, in the province of Behar, merchant, and Mr. John Macdonald of Dinapore.

Major-General William Kirkpatrick, of the Hon'ble Company's Bengal establishment, deceased—William Prinsep, Esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Company, as one of the constituted Attornies, for the use of Henry Trail, of London, a member of the firm of Messrs. Paxton, Cockrell, Trail, and Company, of London.

Sergeant Major Samuel Mackin, late in his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, deceased—William Prinsep, Esq. of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Company, and the constituted Attorney, and for the use of John Palmer, Esq. also a member of the said firm.

Mr. Leigh Trattle Jacob, late of the town of Calcutta, Merchant and Warehouse-keeper, of the firm of Sheppard and Company of Calcutta deceased—Jane Jacob, of Calcutta, lawful widow.

Surgeon George MacCowan, late of Calcutta, deceased—William Thacker, of the same place, Bookseller.

Master Robert Hamilton Nicholson, an infant son of the late Robert Nicholson, of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson, of Calcutta, widow, as the lawful mother.

Mr. Hans Carl Broeager, late of Hooghly, in the province of Bengal, gentleman, deceased—Johannes Von Zandyk, of Chinsurah.

Mr. George Minor, late of the Honourable Company's Marine, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. William Friend, late of Calcutta, deceased; left unadministered by Mr. Peter Watson, his executor deceased, to be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being (J. W. Hogg, Esq.)

Mr. Joseph Richmond, late superintendent Koerypore Indigo Factory, in the Zillah of Jannpore, deceased—Mrs. Helen Richmond, the lawful widow.

Mr. Robert Croll, late of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—Mrs. Anne Croll, of the town of Calcutta, widow.

Mr. William Henry Paine, late of Calcutta, an Assistant in the office of

Messrs. Willis and Earle, and a member of the firm of Messrs. T. Payne and Co. deceased—Mrs. Mary Ann Paine, widow.

Mrs. Mariana David, late of the town of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Louisa Carrow, of King Cooper's Lane, in Calcutta.

Mr. Forest Hamilton, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Mr. George Collier, of the town of Calcutta.

Mr. Joseph Simpson, late of Cossitollah in the town of Calcutta, Undertaker, Stone Mason, and Coach-maker, deceased—Mr. Robert Middleton, of the town of Calcutta, Jeweller, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Company.

ARRIVALS.

PER SCHOONER FREAK, from Batavia.—Miss Nahnys, Col. Nahnys, and Mr. Graham, mariner.

PER SHIP HEROINE, Captain James Neish, from Rangoon.—Major James Walker, 3d M. L. I.; Captain H. Miller, 8th M. N. I.; Lieutenant James Black, 7th D. C. L. I.; Ensign Reid, H. M. 41st; Captain Harris, of the ship Mermaid. Mr. Arthur, country service, Mr. Reeves, surgeon; Messrs. W. B. Wolfe, C. F. Bins, and Davis, Clerks.

PER CASTLE FORBES, from the Isle of France:—Mr. J. Jackson, surgeon, H. C. service; and Mr. James Young, mariner.

PER LARKINS, H. R. Wilkinson, from London 23d March, Madeira 8th April, Johanna 19th June, and Madras 15th July. From London:—Mrs. Pearson; Miss Pearson; Miss Purvey; Miss Yeld; Miss Caseiment; Master Pearson; Mr. Pearson, Advocate General; Mr. Truscott, civil service; Captain Woodruff, artillery; Messrs. Milner, Huish, Brady, Mathews, McKay, Vibart, and Rand, cadets; Mr. Prinsep, barrister; and Mr. Johnson.

PER CATHERINE, from London:—Mrs. Shedden; Mrs. Nind; W. P. Shed-

den, Esq. Captain P. Nind; A. Miller, Esq. J. Sym; Messrs. Hope, Johnson, Graham, Duncan, and Shakespear, cadets.

From Madras.—Mrs. Jordain; Capt. Jordain, and Ensign Hulten.

PER EAST INDIAN:—Lieutenant Tinning, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Lieut. Buchanan and Lieut. O'Halloran, H. M. 38th Regiment; Captain Skitter, country service; and Mr. Anderson.

PER HUNGERFORD, C. Farquharson, from England:—Mr. Kier; Captain G. Baker; Messrs. Farquharson, Hopkins, Harvey, Hill, Smith, Blackburn, Beecher, Ferris, Hogg, Fleming, and Wilson. Landed at the Isle of France:—Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn; Miss E. Blackburn; Miss C. Blackburn; Miss G. Blackburn; Miss Southcote; Master H. Blackburn, and Master E. Blackburn.

At Madras:—Sir Francis Bailey; Mr. Burrard; Mr. Dick; Mr. Lewis; Mr. Cuppage, and Mr. Ripper.

PER CECILIA:—Captain Webb, Artillery; Lieut. Brown, H. M. 44th Regiment; Lieut. Gordon, 27th N. I. and Mr. J. F. Twisden, Master Pilot.

PER HYDERY:—Major Canning, Political Agent to the Governor General; Lieut. Malim, H. M. 13th L. I.; Ensign Wilson, H. M. 13th L. I.; Dr. Grierson, Surgeon to the Political Agent; Mr. Moran, Clerk to ditto; and 13 sepoy, of the 20th N. I.

DEPARTURES.

PER H. C. SHIP MACQUEEN, Capt. Walker, to China:—Lieut. Col. Taylor; Mrs. Colonel Taylor; Mr. Ammidon; Mr. Williams, Attorney; Mr. Seth; Mr. Carrapet; Miss Carrapet, and Miss E. Carrapet, Armenians.

PER SHIP BARROSA, Capt. Hutchinson:—Mrs. Tod and G. Tod, Esq. H. C. civil service; Miss Saviel; W. Saunders, Esq. and—Mangles, Esq. H. C. civil service; Captain C. H. Bean, country service; Captain Alexander Brown, of the ship Bengal Merchant.

Quarterly Register OF OCCURRENCES IN, THE EAST.

[HISTORICAL SKETCH continued in our next.]

MISCELLANEOUS ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued.]

NEW MAHOMMEDAN COLLEGE.

On Thursday last, the fifteenth day of July, the foundation stone of the New Madrissa was laid with the usual imposing ceremonies of Masonry. The necessary preparations having been made at the spot, the different Lodges of Calcutta assembled at the Grand Lodge, No. 38, Park-street, where they were marshalled by the Grand Marshall, and whence they proceeded to the ground in the following order, the Junior Lodge leading. —

Music—the band of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

Grand Marshall—Brother Paton.

LODGES.

Lodge Courage with Humanity.
Aurora.

Marine Lodge.

Humility with Fortitude.

True Friendship.

Industry and Perseverance.

Star in the East.

Each Lodge was preceded by its Tyler and Banner.

Superintendent of the Building,
with the Plan.

(PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.)

Tyler.

Inscription Plate,
Carried by a Brother.

Golden Mallet, Do.
Three silver Cups with
Wine, Oil and Corn,—carried by three
Brothers.

Golden Compasses,
Square,—Level,—Plumb.

Grand Secretary—Brother Henderson,
Grand Treasurer—Brother Barlow,
carrying Phials.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Holy Bible, Square and Compass, carried by a Brother.

P. G. Chaplain, Br. Rev. Dr. Bryce.

Senr. Grand Deacon—Junr. Grand Deacon.

Sen. Grand Warden, Br. Birch—Junr. Grand Warden, Br. Vaughan.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER, Br. J. P. LARKINS, with

Deputy Provl. Grand Master, Br. W.

C. Blacquiere.

Two Grand Stewards—Bis. Duhois de Beauchesne, and Jessop.

The procession entered on the north side of the ground, and passed to the east of the stone, the music filing off to the west, while the different Lodges formed three sides of a square to the east, south, and west, the fourth side being occupied by a raised platform enclosed, in which were J. H. Harrington, Esq. President, and several of the Members of the Committee of Instruction, and a few ladies. The area around was occupied by carriages containing many of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and by an immense number of the Natives of Calcutta and the neighbourhood, chiefly of the Mahomedan religion.

The throne of the Grand Master was placed about ten feet east of the stone—and on the provincial Grand Lodge reaching it, the Provincial Grand Master took his seat; having the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Grand Chaplain and Senior Deacon on his right, and the Provincial Grand Warden and other Grand Officers on the left.

The cups, square, &c. were then placed on a table; and the Bible, &c. on the pedestal in front of the seat of the Provincial Grand Master.

The plan of the building was then presented by the Superintendent to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who handed it up to the Grand Master, who, having inspected it, returned it to the

Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and desired him to lay the cement, and fix the inscription plate.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master thereupon proceeded with the Provincial Grand Chaplain, supported by the Grand Stewards, who crossed their staves over him, to the east side of the stone, where the Provincial Grand Chaplain delivered the following prayer.—

“ALMIGHTY and EVER BLESSED God! Parent of the Universe, Creator and Protector of all things! Thou alone art the true and the living God: and besides Thee there is none else. Thy throne is established in heaven—and the earth is Thy footstool; Thou ridest on the whirlwind, and directest the storm. Thou measurest the waters of the ocean in the hollow of thy hand; Thou weighest the hills, as in a balance, and takest up the isles as a very little thing. Great art Thou,—and greatly to be adored and had in reverence by us, the children of men.

“Fountain of all wisdom and knowledge, in whose hands alone are the destinies of men, and the issues of all things! It pleaseth Thee to permit the clouds of ignorance to gather around the heads of Thy rational offspring, and darkness and night visit the intellectual habitations of the children of men. It pleaseth Thee to call forth the Sun of Truth and Knowledge, and light re-illuminates the mental regions of the universe.

“We would this day bless and adore Thy name, that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the rulers of this land, to diffuse the blessings of Education over the realms in which they bear sway. We would this day thank Thee, that Thou hast inspired the benevolent of all creeds and confessions, to unite in the labour of diffusing the happiness, that flows from knowledge, over the face of this populous country.—Vouchsafe to visit with Thy blessing the Institution, on which we now humbly implore Thee to look with favour and protection. May Masters and Scholars be taught of Thee—May the Structure, whose foundation we are this day to lay, be rendered eminently instrumental in promoting useful Learning and Science among those to whose service it is devoted: and may it long remain a monument of the protecting care, with which the Government of this country watches over its best interests. We would implore a blessing on the head of our most Gracious Lord the King—Give him long to live in health

and wealth, and graciously bless the Members of his Family. We offer unto thee our prayers for the Representative of our Sovereign in this land; and for those who sit in council with him—May they enjoy the reward of their public measures, in beholding the daily increasing knowledge and happiness of their subjects. Bless the Magistrates of the land, and may they prove a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well. Go forth, we entreat thee, with our Fleets and Armies, in the day of battle. Cover the heads of our Sailors and Soldiers with thy protecting shield, and restore again to us the blessings of an honourable and a lasting peace.

“We implore Thy blessing on all that are now before Thee—May the venerable and ancient Order, to which we belong, manifest its principles to the world by the charity and benevolence of its acts, and under his rule who is placed by thy providence at its head in this corner of the heathen world, may we prove ourselves in time coming, as in time past, eager and ready to work for the diffusion of whatever is good and praiseworthy among men—that Thy glory may be advanced, and the good of mankind more and more promoted.

Hear us in heaven, Thy dwelling place.”

“AMEN.”

The phials containing the usual coins were then deposited in the recesses prepared for them,—after which the Deputy Provincial Grand Master read aloud the inscription on the silver plate.

BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

In the Reign
of His Most Gracious Majesty George
the Fourth, under the Auspices of the
Right Honourable

WILLIAM PITT AMHERST,
Governor General
of the

British Possessions
in India,

JOHN PASCAL LARKIN, Esquire,
Provincial Grand Master of the Fraternity
of Free Masons in
Bengal,
Laid

The Foundation Stone of this Edifice,
The Mahommedan College of
Calcutta,

Amidst the Acclamations of a vast
Concourse of the Native Population
of this City,
In the presence

of a numerous Assembly of the Fraternity, and

of the President and Members of the Committee of General Instruction, On the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1824, and of the era of

Masonry 5824.

Planned and Constructed

by

William Burn, James Mackintosh, and William Kemp.

وضع حجر اساس المدرسة
رئيس ارباب الشورى معهم
مستر لارکين بحضور اصحاب
کميت المدارس في بلدة کلکتہ
ایام سلطنة السلطان الاعظم
الجارح الرابع وعهد حكومة
الامير الكبير النواب المستطاب
لارڈ امهرست گورنر جنرل
بھادرسنہ ۱۸۲۲ مسیحیہ
مطابق لسنہ ۱۲۳۹ ہجریہ

ور زبان عدالت بنیان شاہ
قلک بارگاہ جارح چہارم
وورعہد حکومت امیرکبیر کیوان
رفت لارڈ امهرست گورنر
جنرل بھادرسنہ کلکتہ رئیس
ارباب شوری مسٹر لارکین
باتفاق اصحاب شورہ بحضور
صاحبان کمیت مدارس

سنہ ۱۸۲۲ عیسوی مطابق
سنہ ۱۲۳۹ ہجری سنک
بنایش نہاد

بادشاہ والا جاہ جارح چہارم
کی عہد سلطنت اور امیر عادل
فیض کسٹرنواب لارڈ امهرست
گورنر جنرل بھادرسنہ ریاست
میں شہر کلکتہ کے بیچ مسٹر
لارکین نے جو سردار صاحبان
شوریکا ہی ساتھ اصحاب
شورہ کے ہو کر بروی
صاحبان کمیت مدارس کے
پتھر بنائی مدرسی کا رکھا
سنہ ۱۸۲۲ عیسوی مطابق
سنہ ۱۲۳۹ ہجری

Having finished—the Deputy Provincial Grand Master proceeded to the north side of the stone, and, having placed the silver plate in the square over the phials, and covered it with a sheet of copper, laid the cement. Having reported the same, the Provincial Grand Master rose from his seat, and approached the stone on the east side, supported by the Grand Officers. He then ordered the stone to be lowered, by three regular stops, into its place; which was done in accordance with rules and ceremonies observed on similar occasions.

The Provincial Grand Wardens, who stood on the west side of the stone,

then successively handed the square, level, and plumb to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who gave them to the Provincial Grand Master, who, having tried the stone by them, returned them to the Deputy.

The golden mallet was then handed to the Provincial Grand Master, who, giving therewith three knocks on the stone, said, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this stone, which we have now laid, and by his providence enable us to finish this and every other work undertaken for the benefit of mankind, or embellishment of this city."

SOLEMN MUSIC.

The silver cups were then delivered to the Wardens, and by them to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and by him to the Provincial Grand Master, who having poured the corn, wine, and oil contained therein upon the stone, said "May the All Bounteous Author of Nature bless this City with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and with all the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life, and may the same Almighty Power preserve this City from decay to latest posterity."

MUSIC.

The Provincial Grand Master returned to his throne, and took his seat, while the music continued: on its concluding he arose, and thus addressed the spectators.

Gentlemen of Calcutta, and of the Native Community;

"During the period I have had the honour of presiding over the Masonic Institutions on this side of India, I have frequently been called upon to officiate on such occasions as the present, and I have on each occasion had good reason to congratulate not only myself, but those who have been associated with me, in these most interesting undertakings; and I shall, I assure you, consider the part I have had to perform in these ceremonies, as amongst some of the most pleasing recollections of my life.

"A few months only have elapsed, since my brethren and myself had the honour of meeting you for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a College dedicated to the moral and intellectual improvement of that portion of our native subjects, who are devoted to the religion of Brahma: and we are now assembled to perform a similar ceremony,

for the same purposes, and under the same consideration, for the professors of the Mahomedan faith. Although it would certainly be more gratifying to us to see the great object of instruction in the fundamental principles of the Moral and Physical Sciences carried on under one roof, without distinction as to religious opinions, yet as such a consummation, however devoutly to be desired, cannot, under existing circumstances, be expected, you will still rejoice with me in the prospect afforded us of beholding the steady march of instruction among the Native population, and their approach to that state of amelioration, to which the efforts now making for their improvement must necessarily lead.

"It is the fashion among certain classes in our own country to stigmatize the Native inhabitants of this, as a degraded and oppressed people. In both cases, in relation to the Government and its European subjects, is not, I would ask, the ceremony in which we are now, and have on former occasions been, engaged, perfecting, as it does, a system for the elevation in the moral scale of that population, and supported, as it is, by the active and benevolent aid of the Government, a palpable refutation of the foolish charge? When was there ever an instance known of the oppressor enlightening the minds of the oppressed? Could he take a more effectual method to destroy his power, particularly when that power wholly derives its superiority from the moral and scientific attainments of its possessors?

"You will, I am persuaded, agree with me, that the charge is altogether at variance with truth; and that so far from the native inhabitants being oppressed, either by the Government or its European subjects, that nothing is nearer the heart and anxious desire of both, than that they may be raised from the state of moral degradation into which the greater mass of the people confessedly are sunk; and that, being so raised, they may be enabled to judge of, and duly to appreciate the advantages which, under a just, free, and enlightened Government, it is their privilege to enjoy in common with ourselves.

But not further to dwell on that subject, I shall proceed, as it may reasonably be expected of me, to say something of the origin, progress, and present state of the Institution to which the ceremony of this evening has been exclusively directed.

“ The Mahomedan Madrisa was founded by Warren Hastings in the year 1781, principally, but not exclusively, for the instruction of young students in Mahomedan law,—and it would appear, from the documents to which I have had access, that it was for a considerable time entirely supported at the expense of, and superintended by, that distinguished individual. Before, however, Mr. Hastings left India, the Government, approving highly of the object and principles of the establishment, relieved Mr. Hastings of this burthen upon his private means; and, adopting the Madrisa as a Government Institution, set aside an endowment of lands in a neighbouring Pergunnah, exclusively for its support.

“ While Mr. Hastings was in India, this object of his benevolence, ‘ this child,’ I may say, of his adoption, had the benefit of his fostering care and superintendence; but when he retired from the country and from the government, that superintendence must have ceased, and the usual consequences of neglect ensued; for by a report made in 1791 by a gentleman especially deputed to visit the Institution, it was found to be in a state of complete disorganization. In consequence of this report, a series of regulations for the good order and better government of the College was framed, and a Committee of Superintendence was nominated to give effect to them. The Committee, however, was composed of gentlemen who, with all the desire and inclination in the world to promote the interests of the Institution, were without the means and the leisure to obtain the information necessary to enable them to exercise an efficient control over its proceedings, and in consequence it continued, as it had long been, under the superintendence of the Native Head Preceptor, until 1818, when a further enquiry into the objects and proceedings of the establishment took place, which led in the following year to the introduction of an improved system of management, by the appointment of a Secretary to the Committee, with authority to exercise a personal control over the details of the Madrisa.

“ From this period, not only was the system of management changed, but the sphere of duty and course of study importantly enlarged.—The consequences to the Institution have been most beneficial, and in nothing more so than in its having diffused an improved spirit both

among the professors and the students:—and here gentlemen, I gladly seize the opportunity afforded me of saying, that the Institution is not more indebted to the advantages to which I have just alluded, viz. the introduction of an improved system, than to the persevering exertions, the eminent ability, the extensive acquirements, and conciliatory manners, of its learned Superintendent, Dr. Lumsden.

“ Among the many acts which distinguished that part of Mr. Hastings’ invaluable life which was passed in the service of his country in India, none perhaps exceeded in wisdom of conception and benevolence of design, the establishment of the Mahomedan Madrisa; for as the decline of learning had accompanied that of the Mogul empire in India, Mr. Hastings saw the necessity of making some effort for the revival of literature; and of endeavouring, not only to promote, by such an Institution as this, the growth and extension of liberal knowledge, but to rear up a successive stock of men possessing respectable acquirements in the science of jurisprudence, and higher qualifications than those at that time employed in the civil and criminal courts of the country.

“ That wealth and knowledge have long been on the decline, amongst the Mahomedan subjects of the British Government, cannot have escaped the observation of any one, in the slightest degree acquainted with the history of our dominion in this country; and to their ignorance and extreme poverty must be ascribed, the want of public schools, and the absence, I may say, of the means of private tuition. If this be a correct statement of the present condition of the Mahomedans, are not we, who may be said to have been instrumental in reducing them to it,—are not we, who boast of our wealth, our energies, and our numerous benevolent institutions, and who boast, moreover, of having conferred so many benefits on, and done so much for other countries, in duty bound to do a common act of justice, to discharge a debt of gratitude to the inhabitants of this? And if we acknowledge, as a favoured nation, pre-eminent obligations to the Almighty Architect of the universe,—if we acknowledge, as a favoured people, an accumulation of earthly blessings, which none, I may say, have enjoyed in the same degree,—if we acknowledge *all* this, let the sincerity of our acknow-

ledgments manifest itself in our 'as freely giving, as we have freely received.'

"No part of the world perhaps has been so stationary in morals as Asia:—there have been repeated revolutions in its various governments, repeated changes in its political relations, but no actual ones in the moral condition of its numerous population, nothing to mark their advancement or decline in the scale of civilization.

"But, thanks to the founders and supporters of this and similar institutions, the dawn of a brighter day has burst upon the benighted nations of India. Sensible of the advantages which we experience from the diffusion of knowledge, we are at length exerting ourselves, in every possible way, to spread its light and influence among those who have become subject to us, either by the fortune of war, or the accession of a willing allegiance: and if the government of India has been committed to us in trust for the benefit of the governed, let us not abuse the trust. Let us neither suppose, nor act in any way to favour such a supposition, that the natives of India were suffered to fall into their present condition, that we might neglect and despise them."

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Committee of Public Instruction:*

"Having so recently addressed you, and on a similar occasion, must be my apology for having so little to say to you on the present. It has been peculiarly gratifying to my Brethren and myself to have assisted at, and witnessed, the ceremony of this evening; and sincerely do we hope, that on the foundation stone which has just been laid, an edifice may rise in order, harmony, and beauty—may it be ornamental to the metropolis, and beneficial to those, and not to those only, who may receive instruction within its walls; and may the Institution, gentlemen, as we are persuaded it will, while it has the advantage of your superintendence, fulfil the sanguine hopes of the Community, the benevolent intentions of the local Government, and the just expectations of the Legislature."

"*Right Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren:*

"I persuaded myself, from the flattering attention with which you have heard me, and the becoming seriousness with which you regarded the ceremony, that you view the occasion as one of more than ordinary interest. We have had the

gratification of adding this evening another stone to the grand arch of Moral Improvement—and as endeavours, which we pray may be blessed in the end, should be commenced with appeals for the same blessing—let us implore the Almighty Architect of the universe to bless the structure which is about to be raised for the diffusion of knowledge. Let us implore his blessing also on the Government, which thus does its part in promoting the happiness of the millions subject to its rule—on the Committee of Public Instruction, and on those whose duty it may be, or is, to afford instruction to those under them, in this and all other seminaries of useful learning—on the people for whose benefit all this is intended, and lastly, on the fraternity which has thus afforded its glad concurrence in this interesting ceremony."

At the close of this address, which was delivered with much feeling, and during which the Provincial Grand Master was evidently labouring under great inconvenience from the strong breeze which was the precursor of a north-wester,—J. H. Harrington, Esq. President of the Committee of Public Instruction, addressed the Provincial Grand Master as follows:—

"*Right Worshipful Grand Master:*

"The Committee of Public Instruction desire me to express to you, and to the gentlemen who have assisted you in laying the foundation of a new edifice for the Calcutta Madrisa, their cordial thanks for your attendance, and for the satisfactory manner in which you have performed this solemnity.

"They further desire me to inform you, that they will have great pleasure in communicating to the Right Honourable the Governor General your very able discharge of the trust committed to you by his Lordship on this interesting occasion.

"It cannot be necessary to offer any lengthened remarks upon the nature and objects of the Madrisa, in addition to what you have so fully stated in your discourse; but as, on a recent similar occurrence, it was, I believe, expected that I should say something on the part of the Committee, whom I have the honour to represent, exclusive of the acknowledgment to which I then confined myself, I feel it incumbent on me to occupy your time for a few moments.

"The existing Moosulman College was, as you have mentioned, founded

by Mr. Hastings above forty years since. Its primary object (as explained in a public minute recorded by the founder) was to provide the means of liberal education for the sons of respectable Mahommedans, who under the political revolutions that had taken place in the government of India, might want the resources which they formerly enjoyed for the maintenance and tuition of their families. Another object, and perhaps the first in importance, was to furnish the requisite instruction to a certain number of Moulavies, or learned Mahommedans, who might fill the station of law officers in the local courts of judicature.

"Both these objects have been obtained in a considerable degree, if not to the fullest extent anticipated. Several young men, who received their education in this College, have subsequently distinguished themselves as public officers, especially in the law department; and if there have been obstacles, from unforeseen circumstances, which for a time impeded the success of the institution, these are now removed. Experience has taught the best mode of conducting the affairs and studies of the Madrissa, partly under native, partly under European superintendence; and the reforms which have been introduced by the present learned Superintendant, Dr. Lunsden, promise to be attended with the most beneficial results.

"The late public examination, which shewed a considerable advancement in every branch of ordinary study, and a very creditable commencement in mathematics, has indeed already evinced a material improvement in the College; and the measures in contemplation, when the building, of which you have now laid the foundation, shall be completed, for adding an elementary school, or class, with a view to provide more effectually against existing defects in the means of education for the young men of the Mahommedan persuasion, will, it is hoped, render the instruction given to students in the Madrissa more efficient than it has ever yet been, or could be, in the building hitherto appropriated to it.

"I will only add, that arrangements have been sanctioned for enabling such of the students as may desire it, to acquire a conversance with the English language,—that a native translator, capable of translating English books into Arabic, and Persian, has been at-

tached to the College; and that it is proposed by the Committee of Public Instruction, in accordance with the benignant desire of Government to promote the diffusion of European knowledge among the whole of its native subjects, to adopt all practicable means of introducing amongst the teachers and students of the Madrissa, a taste for English science and literature."

The national anthem of God save the King concluded the ceremony, after which the Lodges retired in reverse order, the Grand Lodge leading.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

July 21, 1824.—The Right Hon'ble William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor General, and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Wednesday the 21st July, for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged to the several students, reported qualified for the public service during the past year, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Officers of his Excellency's suit, many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, together with several of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Lady and Miss Amherst, Mrs. Heber, and several other ladies, honoured the ceremony with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Right Honourable the Visitor, attended by the Officers of his staff, entered the hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, a declamation in the Arabic language was delivered by Mr. R. W. Barlow, on the following subject—"A short Sketch of the Manners and Language of the Arabs."

When the declamation was concluded, J. H. Harington, Esq. President of the College Council, presented to the Right Hon'ble the Visitor the several students of the College, who were entitled to receive medals of merit or other honorary rewards adjudged to them at the public examinations held in June, and read the certificate granted by the Council of the College to each student about to leave the Institution.

The Visitor then presented to Mr. R. W. Barlow, entitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma, inscribed

on vellum, expressing at the same time the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The medals which had been awarded to the several students having been distributed to them respectively, the Right Hon'ble the Visitor delivered the following discourse :—

“ Gentlemen of the College of Fort William ;

“ Although the short period of my residence among you does not enable me to speak of the affairs of the College of Fort William with that entire confidence which a longer experience, and more accurate personal knowledge could alone justify ; yet, assisted by the experience, and guided by the judgment and testimony of the gentlemen who superintend its general management, I have, in conformity with the usual course of proceeding, distributed the prizes and honours assigned during the past year to good conduct and to talents successfully applied ; and I now proceed, according to the reports and information before me, to review the operations of this Institution during the period referred to, discriminating the respective merits of the students, who have been pronounced qualified to enter upon the public service.

“ Considering the small number of students attached to the College, the results of the annual, half yearly, and intermediate examinations of 1823 24, compared with those of former years, since the system of permitting the students to quit the College whenever they may be pronounced competent to enter on the public service, was adopted, appear very favourable ; and the reports which I have received of the conduct of the students, their diligence, and general attention to the rules of the Institution, are highly satisfactory. The Visitor's discourse in July last, noticed the removal of three students, who had neglected to prosecute their studies in the College ; and a fourth removal on the same account was directed by Government, at the recommendation of the College Council, in the succeeding month. But with these exceptions, not one instance of irregularity or misconduct, such as to have called forth the admonition of the Council of the College, appears to have occurred within the period now under review.

“ It is with particular satisfaction I am further enabled to state on this occasion, that of the four students who in pursuance of the sixth chapter of the College statutes, were removed from the Insti-

tution, and from the Presidency in July and August 1823, three have since qualified themselves for the public service in two languages, and the fourth has been reported qualified in one language.

“ No stronger proof could be given of the beneficial effect of the statute to which I have adverted. But it may be added, as another important result to which it has contributed, that of the twelve students, who were left in the College at the close of the late annual examination, one only was attached to it at the time of the preceding yearly examination in June 1823. Of the remaining eleven, three entered the College in October and November 1823, and the rest have been admitted in May and June of the present year.

Eleven students have been reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, during the past year.

Mr. Barlow was admitted in October 1823, and at the half yearly examination in December of the same year, was not only reported qualified for the service in Persian and Hindoostanee ; but in addition, he was distinguished by holding the first place in both languages ; receiving a prize of 800 rupees, and a medal of merit for the rapidity with which he had acquired a competent knowledge of the latter. At the annual June examination, he received a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency in the Arabic language, evincing on that occasion an ability to read with fluency and to translate with accuracy, various passages in works of acknowledged difficulty. The usual written exercises were also performed in the most satisfactory manner ; and when it is remembered that he brought with him from Hertford an elementary knowledge only of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic, the nature and extent of his acquirements, particularly in the last mentioned language, must be considered as highly creditable to his talents and industry.

Mr. Harvey was admitted in October 1823, and in the following December was reported qualified in Hindoostanee, and in February of the present year, in Persian : he received a medal for rapid and considerable proficiency in each of these languages, having attained the 2d place in the first class in Hindoostanee, and the 2d place in the second Persian class. Mr. Harvey was in consequence

permitted to enter on the public service in February last; but if he had continued to pursue his studies in the College until the June examination, it is reasonable to conclude that he would have stood high in the first ranks of distinction.

Mr. De Lancy was admitted in October 1823. He was reported to have made the requisite proficiency in Hindoostanee in March last; and in Persian at the annual examination in June, when he held the second place in the first class in that language.

Mr. Tierney commenced his studies in January 1823, and was reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of both Persian and Hindoostanee, at the half yearly examinations held in December of the same year, when he was adjudged the second place in the former and the fourth in the latter language.

Mr. Gouldsbury was admitted at the same time as Mr. Tierney; and he also effected his emancipation at the same examinations; when he was classed third in Persian, and third in Hindoostanee.

Mr. Cathcart was admitted in October 1822: passed in Persian at a private examination in February last; and was reported qualified for the public service at the recent annual June examination, when he was adjudged the first place in the first class of the Hindoostanee.

Mr. Golding entered the College in August 1822, and not having made the necessary progress, as appeared by the reports on the examinations of June 1822, he was removed to the interior: subsequent application, however, enabled him to pass very creditably to himself in Persian at a private examination in April last, when he was in consequence re-admitted to the College; and by continued diligence he was found qualified in Hindoostanee at the late annual examination, when he was declared entitled to the second place in the first class of that language.

Mr. Clarke was admitted to the benefits of the Institution in August 1822; passed in Bengalee at the half yearly examination held in December 1823; and in Persian at the public examination, when he was reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. Gough commenced his academic pursuits in June 1822, passed in Hindoostanee in June 1823, and in Persian in December of the same year.

Mr. Palmer, who was admitted to the College in November 1821, passed in

Persian at the public examination held in June 1823, and in September of the same year he was reported qualified in Hindoostanee.

Mr. Brown was also admitted in November 1821, succeeded in Persian at the examination of June 1823, was declared qualified for the service in the Hindoostanee at a private examination in September 1823, on which occasion he obtained a prize of 800 Rs. for high proficiency in that language. The period of Mr. Brown's studies would probably have been very considerably shortened, had not the state of his health compelled him at an early period of collegiate pursuits to seek for a better climate in the Western Provinces, where he was deprived of the benefits of the College, and of the facilities in study which it affords.

In addition to the eleven students who have been mentioned, as qualified for the public service, during the year 1823-4, I have the pleasure of naming Mr. Fraser and Mr. Harding, who, as already adverted to, were removed from the College to the interior in the months of July and August last; but have since passed a creditable examination in both the Persian and Hindoostanee languages at Benares, and have been declared by Messrs. Brooke and Macleod, the gentlemen who superintended the examination, to be duly qualified for the public service.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing my deep regret at the loss which the Institution has sustained in the untimely death of Mr. James Hare, whose early virtues, having already secured to him the warm esteem of his fellow students, and the entire approbation of the officers of the College, gave fair promise of future distinction in the service.

Mr. Lushington was admitted to the College on the 26th May last, and his attainments in Oriental languages brought from the College of Hertford, or made during the voyage to India, are highly creditable to his talents and exertions. At the examinations in the following month of June, Mr. Lushington held the first place in Persian, and in the short space of another month he was reported by the examiners to have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language as, combined with his extensive acquaintance with the Persian, duly qualified him to enter on the public service.

With reference to the date on which Mr. Lushington quitted the College of Fort William, this notice of his acquirements would be more properly included in the report for the ensuing year 1824-5 ; but I cannot deny myself the gratification of thus recording the approbation with which I have viewed his honourable and successful exertions to qualify himself for the early discharge of his public duties.

I observe with regret, that notwithstanding what was stated at the last annual meeting, as well as on former occasions, regarding the great utility of the vernacular dialect of Bengal to those who have to transact any part of the public business in that province, one student only (Mr. Clarke) appears to have qualified himself in that language during the elapsed year.

In the address delivered from this chair by my immediate predecessor, the condition and progress of other collegiate Institutions established under the protection and patronage of the Government were adverted to ; and it was intimated, that more extensive measures for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and for the better education of the Natives, were under the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

In furtherance of that important object, a General Committee of Public Instruction was nominated on the 31st of July last, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public education under the Presidency of Fort William, and of considering, and from time to time suggesting to Government such measures as might appear expedient for the better instruction of the people, and the improvement of their moral character.

The first attention of the Committee was accordingly directed to the acquisition of information with regard to the existing sources of popular education, the wants of the country, and the means of supplying them. With this view a circular letter was addressed to the local agents at the different stations, containing a series of questions calculated to elicit the desired information. The replies have been yet but partially received ; but enough have been collected to shew, that native education is in a very defective condition, that in none of the towns or villages the means of obtaining more than merely elementary tuition exist ; and that in many even this limited advantage is wanting ; that individuals are in general unable or unwilling to incur any

expense for the education of their children ; and that few public endowments of real utility have survived the political changes of Hindoostan. The inference irresistibly drawn from the enquiries of the Committee is, that the provinces under the Presidency of Fort William are dependant upon the liberality of the Government for instruction, to an extent that was not anticipated.

The incompleteness of this branch of the Committee's labours has prevented their yet recommending any general plan for the improvement of education throughout the provinces. A college has, however, been established at Agra for the instruction of both Mohammedan and Hindu youths in Persian and Hindi, chiefly, with provision for more advanced studies in Arabic and Sanscrit. This institution, the funds for which are derived from two public endowments in land granted by the former Government in the districts of Agra and Allighur, has been placed in the charge of a local committee, under whose superintendence the actual operations of the college have commenced. The full development of the plan must necessarily be the work of time.

As I believe that this is the first occasion on which the Agra College has been publicly mentioned, and as it differs materially in its constitution and design from the other collegiate establishments maintained by Government under this Presidency, I shall direct, that an extract from the letter of the Committee of Instruction which suggested the plan approved by the Governor General in Council in the month of November last, be annexed to this address.

Considerations sufficiently obvious rendered Calcutta the immediate scene of the most important proceedings of the Committee of Public Instruction, and here accordingly they have been actively employed. In the prosecution of measures previously sanctioned, but which remained to be carried into effect, they have established one new institution, the Government Sanskrit College, and improved and extended another, the Mohammedan College, or Mudrussa.

The construction of the edifice intended for the Government Sanskrit College, of which the foundation was laid with Masonic solemnities in February last, is in a state of forwardness. The non-completion of that edifice, however, has not been suffered to retard the progress of the institution. The business

of instruction began with the present year in a building hired temporarily for the purpose. Several of the classes were provided with teachers, and pupils were admitted.

It was originally proposed to limit the number of the latter upon the foundation (from which they derive a small pecuniary allowance) to fifty. But it has been found necessary to increase the number to a hundred; the proposed limitation being (to use the words of a report from the Committee) "very disproportionate to the demands upon the establishment." The formation of a Sanskrit library has also been commenced, and a valuable collection of Hindu literature is likely to be provided for a class of students better able to appreciate its character and extent, than any yet reared by the ill-organized systems in force amongst the natives themselves.

The chief improvement of the *Madrassa*, or Mohammedan College, consists in the countenance given by the Committee to the enforcement of the reforms, introduced by its learned Superintendent Dr. Lumsden, in consequence of which the students of the College have manifested at a recent examination both meritorious zeal, and eminent proficiency. The most remarkable result of these reforms is the introduction of mathematics, and the study of Euclid, in which several of the students have made considerable progress. Upon the recommendation of the Committee, a native translator, capable of translating English works into Persian and Arabic, has also been attached to the *Madrassa*. An arrangement is contemplated for enabling such of the students themselves as may desire it, to obtain a knowledge of the English language; and the plan of an elementary school, or class for the preparatory education of future students on improved principles, has received the sanction of the Government. It has likewise been found necessary to provide more appropriately and conveniently for the accommodation of the professor and scholars; and a handsome and commodious edifice, of which the first stone was laid with Masonic solemnities on the 15th instant, will thus be added to the public buildings of this city.

The only remaining public establishments devoted exclusively to the education of the natives, which it appears necessary to mention on the present occasion, are the Sanskrit College of Benares, and the schools maintained at the

expense of Government in the neighbourhood of Chinsurah. The progress of the former institution has received some check by the death of its late Superintendent Captain Fell, who was essentially instrumental to its flourishing condition. But it is to be hoped that the check will be temporary, and that the example of the good effects of his zealous superintendence will not be lost on his successor.

The introduction of improved methods and objects of tuition has not been neglected by the Committee of General Instruction; but it cannot be expected that much will be thus effected, until the Natives of India shall be sensible of their importance, and concur in their promotion. Improved modes of teaching, however, are, to a great extent, introduced into both the Hindu Colleges, as well as into the Mohammedan College already noticed, and are in action in the schools in the vicinity of Chinsurah, which continue to maintain their popular and useful character. The impulse given to mathematical investigation in the *Madrassa* was before adverted to; and it may here be added, that a scientific Professor has been attached, at the charge of Government, to the *Vidyalay*, or Calcutta Hindu College, established in 1816, with a view to impart to the students who are conversant with the English language, an acquaintance with the physical and experimental sciences of Europe.

The diffusion of sound knowledge amongst the inhabitants of this vast empire is recognized by me as one of the most sacred and important duties of the British Government in India. I view it as the most effectual instrument for promoting the real happiness of the people, for facilitating the successful administration of just laws, for removing prejudices, and for gradually diminishing, and finally suppressing, those cruel and superstitious practices, the prevalence of which we so deeply lament. With these feelings and impressions, I shall give my cordial encouragement to the measures referred to, and shall watch their success, as well as with a confident expectation that our hopes will not ultimately be disappointed. Upon you, Gentlemen of the College of Fort William, will greatly depend the full realization of these hopes.

Let it be your aim and honourable ambition, in your progress through the service, so to discharge your duties in the

important offices which will devolve upon you, as to conciliate the confidence, the good will, and the esteem of those who may be placed under your control. To do this effectually, you must not be content with qualifying yourselves to communicate with the Natives in their own languages. You must not rest satisfied with the cold and formal discharge of prescribed duties, but must conduct yourselves towards the Natives with uniform temper, kindness, and moderation, and must prove, both in your private and public intercourse with them, that you are really anxious to promote their true welfare and happiness.

When these dispositions are wanting, splendid talents will not secure that influence, without which your efforts for the improvement of Native habits and institutions will be weak and unavailing.

The principles with which you have been imbued in early youth, render it unnecessary in this place to appeal to higher motives and more sacred sanctions; but I may remark, as no trifling incentive to laudable exertions, that the honour and interests of your country in India may be deeply affected by the character you may individually hold in the estimation of our Native subjects.

It was justly remarked by the Founder of this institution, that the Civil Servants of the English East India Company were not to be considered as the Agents of commercial concerns, but as the Ministers and Officers of a powerful Sovereign, required to discharge the functions of Magistrates, Judges, Ambassadors, and Governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts, and under circumstances which enhanced the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravated the difficulty of every public charge.

It was under this feeling that the enlarged mind of the Marquess Wellesley originally established this institution, upon principles calculated to secure, as far as possible, the attainment of those habits and qualifications which might best fit the Junior Civil Servants for the future discharge of their duties, with credit to themselves, and with advantage to the public.

The system proposed by that distinguished statesman was not indeed carried into full effect in India; but the same principles were recognized and sanctioned in the institution of the College at Hertford. They have continued in

operation in the College of Fort William; and I am happy to state my conscientious conviction, founded as well on the recorded opinion of patrons of this institution as on the judgment of those best qualified to pronounce on the question, that the benefits and blessings it was intended to diffuse have been realized, and that its usefulness will continue to increase, in proportion to the growing exigencies of the state.

To the Gentlemen of the College Council I beg to return my personal thanks, for the careful superintendence they have exercised over the concerns of the College during the past year. I have also to express the just sense which I entertain of the able and satisfactory manner in which the Professors and Officers of the College generally, have discharged their several duties.

The College has during the past year been deprived of two of its oldest and ablest Members, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Professor in the Hindoostanee department, and Captain Lockett, the Secretary of the College Council. I cannot do justice to the merits and services of these gentlemen in a more satisfactory manner, than by citing the testimonials of those, who from their situation, were most competent to appreciate them. The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Council of the College, under date the 13th Dec. 1823.

“Lieutenant Colonel Taylor having in consequence of his promotion become incapacitated, under the General Orders of Government, dated the 23d May last, from continuing to hold the office of Professor of Hindoostanee in the College, Captain Price, one of the Public Examiners, has been appointed to the vacant Professorship. On this occasion it is incumbent on the College Council to notice, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that Lieutenant Colonel Taylor has executed the duties of Professor of the Hindoostanee language in the College since the 22d February 1808, with great zeal and ability; and that his exertions in this particular department have been highly beneficial to the Institution.”

In a letter from the College Council to the Government, dated 24th February 1824, after noticing Captain Lockett's removal to Lucknow, they observed: “We cannot permit Captain Lockett to quit the station which he has held during

a period of sixteen years, and the duties of which he has satisfactorily performed in the College under our superintendence, without bearing testimony to his eminent talents, learning, and zeal, from which the Institution has derived essential benefit, as has indeed been repeatedly acknowledged by the Visitor at the annual disputation."

The regret which must be felt at the departure from the College of two officers so eminently qualified as those above mentioned, is in some degree lessened by the reflection, that their places have fortunately been supplied by other distinguished members of the same Institution, who had each of them previously held the office of Public Examiner.

The literary works which have issued from the press since the last annual examination, or which are now in course of preparation, will be specified in an appendix to this address.

To the students who remain attached to the College, I beg to address a few words. I would urge upon them with parental earnestness the importance of an assiduous and regular attention to their studies, and the absolute necessity, as they value their own independence, reputation, and comfort in life, of abstaining from habits which may lead them to contract debt. I also think it necessary to repeat, what has before been frequently announced from the chair, that claims to promotion and favour in their public career will be regulated by advertence to the period when they shall have been pronounced competent to enter the public service, and to the character which they may establish whilst attached to the College; and that a reputation for good conduct and distinguished success in the acquisition of the native languages, will be considered in preference to length of residence in the country, or to superior rank in the list of gradation. It will indeed generally be found, that the honourable distinctions, obtained in earlier years, accompany their possessor in after life, and that the progress of the student in the College may ordinarily be regarded as a safe criterion of his future exertion and success in public life.

APPENDIX.

** Works patronized by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, and lately published, or now preparing for publication.*

Hujuti Sata, a Dictionary of the Persian language, compiled by the learned

natives attached to the office of the Professor of Arabic and Persian, arranged according to the plan adopted in the *Burhani Katu*, but containing many new words and phrases, both ancient and modern, not included in that useful and valuable work. Selected from the *Seraj-ool-Lozhut*, *Behari Anjurn*, *Waurustu-i Lahori*, *Sirooree Juhunge-ree* and others, in which the orthography, etymology, and significations of the words are exhibited and exemplified, by quotations taken from the best authors; words of Syriac, Grecian, or other foreign tongues, the precise derivation and correct meanings of which could not be ascertained, are rejected; and some Arabic words and technical terms are introduced, explained, and exemplified, from the *Kanoos*, *Thofa*, *Daubistani Mazahib*, &c. the whole comprehending the substance of the best Persian Lexicons now extant in this country.

The following selections in the *Hindoostanee* and *Brij Bhakha* or *Khurree Bolee* languages, edited under the superintendence of Captain Price, Professor of *Hindoostanee* in the College of Fort William, will shortly be published.

Two volumes of selections from various works in the *Hindoostanee* language, chiefly designed for the junior officers of the Bengal army, such volume to contain about 400 quarto pages, by Tarinee Churn Mitter, head Moonshee in the *Hindoostanee* department of the College.

The selections consist as follows:

- 1st. A short practical *Brij Bhakha* and *Hindoostanee* Grammar.
- 2nd. *Hindoostanee* Numerals, Fractional parts, &c.
- 3rd. Days of the Week.
- 4th. *Hindoo* and *Mahomedan* Months.
- 5th. Military Terms made use of by the *Sepoys*.
- 6th. Original Dialogues on a variety of Military Subjects.
- 7th. Selections from the *Buetal Pucheesee*.
- 8th. Do. from the *Singhausun Buteesee*.
- 9th. A portion of the *Madhonal*.
- 10th. A portion of the *Sukoatula Natuk*.
- 11th. A selection of *Thcenth Hindoo* Stories.

Volume 2d to consist chiefly of selections in the *Oordoo* dialect, in the Persian character, and to contain,

- 1st. Extracts of the *Baugh of Bahar*.
- 2nd. Of the *Gooli Bukawulee*.

3rd. Araishi Muhfil and Ikhwanooos Suffa.

4th. Gilchrist's translation of the Articles of War, in the Persian and English characters.

5th. Dialogues on a Variety of Subjects in Oordoo.

6th. Fables, Stories, and amusing Anecdotes.

7th. Choice practical extracts from Souda, Joorut, Meer Tukee, and others.

8th. Some popular Mussulman Songs.

Also by the same editor, and for the same purpose, a new edition of Prem Sangor, having annexed a vocabulary, in which every word contained in that difficult work will be accurately explained, so as to prevent the necessity of referring to any other dictionary. The whole to be comprised in two volumes, corresponding in size with the two above mentioned, and for convenience of the student, the words will be given in both the Roman and Nagree characters.—The Prem Sangor is a translation of the tenth section of the Bhagwat, containing the history of Krishen.

Lately published, under the superintendence of H. H. Wilson, Esq. a large octavo volume of Persian and Hindoostanee Proverbs.

The compilation of this work was commenced several years ago by Dr. Hunter, then Secretary to the College: it was interrupted by his departure to Java, and

subsequent death there: it was then continued by the Deputy Secretary and Examiner, the late Captain Roebuck; but that officer did not live to complete his labours, and although he finished the collection and arrangement of the Proverbs, he left a considerable portion of them untranslated. The translation has only been completed in course of this year by Mr. Wilson.

The work is divided into two parts, the first comprehending the Persian, the second the Hindoostanee Proverbs—there are 2722 of the former, and 2704 of the latter. Each part is divided into two sections, and the Proverbs in each section arranged alphabetically. A great body of the phraseology of both languages, peculiarly difficult from its concise and obscure construction, or from its local allusions and restricted application, is thus placed within the ready access of the student. In addition to the translations of the Proverbs, many of them are further illustrated by a comparison with the analogous proverbial phrases of the West, and by an explanation of their tendency, or the circumstances on which they are founded. The work occupies one large octavo volume, containing 828 pages. An introduction is prefixed by the last contributor to this work, giving an account of the labours of his predecessors, and a biographical notice of the late Capt. Roebuck.

College of Fort William, JUNE 14, 1824.

TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION, HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1824.

PERSIAN.		Date of admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attendance on the Persian Lectures.	
FIRST CLASS.				Months.	Weeks.
1.—Lushington,	.. ..	May 1824	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2.—De Lancrey,	.. ..	Oct. 1823	36	7	0
3.—Deedes,	.. ..	May 1823	37	10	2
4.—Clarke,	.. ..	Aug. 1822	30	18	1
SECOND CLASS.					
5.—Paul,	.. ..	Nov. 1823	16	5	1
6.—Grant,	.. ..	Oct. 1823	12	6	0
7.—Hathorn,	.. ..	Oct. 1823	33	6	2
Separately Examined.					
1.—Barlow,	.. ..	Oct. 1823	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

HINDOOSTANEE.				Date of admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attendance on the Hindoostanee Lectures.	
FIRST CLASS.						Months.	Weeks.
<i>Cathcart,</i>	..	..	..	Oct. 1822	21	16	2
<i>Golding,</i>	..	..	..	Aug. 1822	9	1	0
<i>Hathorn,</i>	..	..	..	Oct. 1824	40	6	1
SECOND CLASS.							
<i>Deedes,</i>	..	..	..	May 1823	38	10	2
<i>Paul,</i>	..	..	..	Nov. 1823	21	5	1
<i>Grant,</i>	..	..	..	Oct. 1823	12	6	1
ARABIC.				Date of admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attendance on the Arabic Lectures.	
						Months.	Weeks.
1. <i>Barlow,</i>	..	Degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency, and 1600 Rs.		Oct. 1823	16	6	2

By Order of the Council of the College,

D. RUDDELL, *Secretary C. C.*

Extracts from a Journal by Mr. Wade, an American Missionary at Rangoon.

Jan. 19, 1824.—Having heard that the Burman governor at the frontiers, near Chittagong, had offered some apologies for the encroachments of his people upon the English possessions in that place, and that the Supreme Government had consequently withdrawn their troops, we concluded there was very little prospect of war; but to-day we have received intelligence by a boat directly from *Ava*, that the king has raised an army of twenty thousand men, and that they marched several days since to Chittagong. Also the report was confirmed, that his Burman Majesty was very much enraged at the communications lately received from the Government of Bengal.—If these things are so, war will doubtless succeed. How eventful to this mission is the present period!

22d.—Received a line from Mr. Judson, which states, that the king's army

is now on its way down the river. The number of men he does not know, or what is the place of their destination.—All the blacksmiths in town are employed by government, in repairing old guns, and other weapons of war.—Fortifications are also undergoing a repair. Every thing at present seems to predict war. Who shall preserve us in the day of the calamity which threatens us? Thou, O Lord, art the refuge to which we flee. Under the shadow of thy wings there is safety.—Can it be, that God has brought us to this place, under the peculiar direction of his providence, for no other reason, than that he might destroy us? Surely he is a God who hideth himself; but we will wait patiently, until we see what he will do. I know that he will ordain peace for his children.

24th.—The prospects of war increase daily. An order has arrived from the king to suffer no English vessel, or English gentleman, to leave this port.—This is no more than we had reason to expect; but it seems to say, this is the beginning of sorrows.—In case of war,

our only hope of life is, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Even the heart of kings is in his hands."

28th.—Of late, the fermentation of public affairs has gradually abated. The preparations for war, which had been commenced, are left unfinished. Letters have been received by government, said to be official, stating, that all misunderstanding between the Burman and Bengal governments is amicably settled.

May 10.—A few weeks since, a small brig arrived from Bengal, but she afforded us no information with regard to the state of public affairs.—She brought letters; but the commander, from mercenary, or other motives, suffered them not to come to the knowledge, either of Burmans or Europeans.—Yesterday all was quiet, and seemed likely to remain so. To-day all is bustle and confusion. Doubt, anxiety, and fear, are visible in almost every countenance. The reason of all this change is, there is a report, that there are about 30 ships arrived at the mouth of Rangoon river; and the Burmans naturally infer, if this report be true, they come with no peaceable intentions. The Europeans had consecrated the day to pleasure, and were to dine in the garden of Mr. Lamsago. They were just seated at table, and began to apply themselves to a dish of soup, when about fifty armed men, deputed by the Yawhoon (at this time viceroy) approached, who without much ceremony put an end to the merriment of the party, by announcing the orders of the Yawhoon, viz. to seize and imprison every person, who was accustomed to wear a hat.—Information of the whole was soon brought to the mission-house.—We immediately sent servants into the town, to learn more particularly what had been done, and what was likely to be done.—They confirmed all that we had heard. We were not, however, molested for several hours, which led us to infer, they designed to make a distinction between us and the other foreigners, on account of our being Americans, sustaining only the character of teachers of religion. But these hopes were without good foundation. It was in vain to look for respect to our religious character, in those who were destitute even of the common feelings of humanity. Mr. Hough and myself were accustomed to wear hats, and were therefore included in the royal order. One of the king's linguists was sent to call us: we expostulated,

asked why we were called, seeing we were teachers of religion, and had never intermeddled with political affairs, &c., &c. He said it was their custom in similar cases to examine all foreigners. We were called only for the sake of formality; no evil was intended against us, nor should we be detained more than two or three hours. But we had forebodings of a severer fate; we parted with our families, under the apprehension of meeting them no more in this world.—The prison was a large brick building, consisting of four apartments, one of which was open in front like a verandah; in this we found the Europeans previously mentioned, surrounded by several thousand Burmans, regaling themselves with old Bacchus, seemingly indifferent to the fate, awful as it was, which threatened them.—Mr. H. spoke to the Tykeso concerning himself and me, alledging that we were Americans, and teachers of religion, and that we had done nothing worthy of bonds.—He said it was not in his power to release us, though he was well aware of the truth of Mr. H.'s assertions; but promised to represent us to the Yawhoon, on whose will depended life and death. In the mean time, one of the sons of Vulcan entered the prison walls, loaded with chains, hammers, &c. His appearance seemed to foretell our approaching fate. We saw our companions in affliction led forward one after another to the avil, and from thence to the door of an inner apartment, where they were thrust into close confinement. We were allowed to remain unmolested, until the pleasure of the Yawhoon concerning us should be more fully expressed.—All around us was hurry and confusion, and every possible preparation was making for the expected attack. The guns were drawn to the battery, muskets collected and examined, together with spears, large knives, ammunition, &c. which were piled together around the spot where we lay.—In the course of the evening, we heard the Burmans had seized an unfortunate European, who had been sent from the general with messages to the governor of Rangoon. We could not learn his fate, but he was in all probability sent to Ava.—While we were waiting to hear the decision of the Yawhoon concerning us, we received a chit from Mrs. H. and Mrs. W., requesting to know whether there was any hope of our release.

We gave them some encouragement, though we felt but little in our own minds.—At length a Burman came in, who after casting a scowling glance towards us, asked who we were? “The American teachers,” answered a bystander. “Put them with the other prisoners,” returned he; which was no sooner said than done. Still, however, we were not put in irons, and therefore yet cherished the fond hope of release. But our prospects were constantly becoming darker. Our legs were bound together with rope, and eight or ten Burmans, armed with spears, battle-axes, &c. were placed over us as a guard. An hour or two afterwards, the blacksmith came in a second time, bringing a rough, heavy chain. It consisted of three links, each about four inches in length, and pounded together so close as to completely prevent it from bending any more than a straight bar of iron. The parts designed to go round the ankles were bars of iron about two thirds of an inch thick, partially rounded, and bent together so as just to admit the ankle. This was designed for Mr. H. and myself. He was first seated, his leg laid upon a block, the ring placed upon the ankle, and then pounded down close with heavy blows. The other ring was put upon my ankle in the same manner. Our situation afforded no convenience for lying down; and of course allowed us no sleep, or even rest.—In the course of the night, the keys of our rooms, trunks, &c. were demanded, from which we naturally inferred an intention to pillage our houses. They also enquired very particularly, if we had any muskets or spears, and how many? We did not fear the loss of property, but trembled at the idea of Mrs. W. and H. being exposed to the brutal insults and cruelties of unprincipled robbers. Mrs. W. and H. like ourselves, were unable to get any rest, though they were not particularly molested by the Burmans. Maung-shwa ba, one of the native Christians, spent the night with them, and very much encouraged them by his prayers and pious conversation. None of the other Burman Christians staid by them.

11th.—The night was long and tiresome, but at length morning arrived. Mrs. W. and H. sent us breakfast by the servants, accompanied by a chit, requesting to know the very worst of our circumstances. There was but one hope left; it was that of addressing a

petition to Mr. Sarkies, an officer of considerable rank and influence among the Burmans, but a foreigner: this therefore we advised them to do. To this petition Mr. Sarkies answered, that he had already done all that lay in his power in our behalf; but so far from being able to give us any assistance, he expected every moment to share a like fate.—The fleet very early in the morning had got under weigh, and was rapidly advancing upon the town. About three or four thousand armed Burmans were collected together in front of the town, along the shore, to repel any attack which might be made by the approaching enemy. The women and children, as if foreseeing the events of the day, left the town, and fled to the jungles, carrying with them as large a portion of their little property as they were able. When it was announced that the fleet was within a few miles of the town, two other Englishmen chained together, with a Greek and an Armenian, chained in the same manner, were added to our miserable number. Our guard was considerably strengthened, and enjoined strictly to keep us close: all communication with our servants, and things without, was cut off. One faithful old servant belonging to Captain Trench, seized an opportunity, when our door was partly opened, of slipping into the room unperceived. Seeing the situation of his master, and of us all, he wept like a child; and not only wept, but taking a large turban from his head, and tearing it into long strips, bound them round our ankles, to prevent our chains from galling; which we afterwards found of essential service to us. Shortly after, orders from the Yawhoon were communicated to our guard, through the grates of the prison, viz. that the instant the shipping should open a fire upon the town, they were to massacre all the prisoners without hesitation. This blasted all our hopes. The guards immediately began sharpening their instruments of death with bricks, and brandishing them about our heads, to show with how much dexterity and pleasure they would execute their fatal orders. Upon the place which they intended for the scene of butchery, a large quantity of sand was spread to receive the blood. Among the prisoners reigned the gloom and silence of death—the vast ocean of eternity seemed but a step before us. Mr. H. and myself threw ourselves down upon a mattress, expecting never

to rise again, and calmly waited to hear the first gun that should be fired upon the town, as the signal for our certain death.—In the mean time, an account of our real situation, which he had used various means to conceal, reached the ears of Mrs. W. and H. Their feelings can be better conceived than expressed. Who can tell with what agony of soul they listened to hear the first gun, the messenger which would relate a tale, more sad and awful than death itself could relate.—At length the fleet arrived, and the attack commenced. The first ball thrown into the town came with a tremendous noise, directly over our heads.—Our guards, filled with consternation and amazement, seemingly unable to execute their murderous orders, slunk away into one corner of the prison, where they remained perfectly quiet, until a broadside from the *Liffey*, which made the prison shake and tremble to its very foundations, so effectually frightened them, that, like children, they cried out through fear, and openly declared their intention of breaking open the door. We used every argument to prevent their doing so, fearing, if the Burmans should find us deserted by the guard, they might be induced to despatch us at once, to prevent our making an escape. But they felt the force of no arguments, saying, “The building will certainly be down upon us: we must go.” They soon found means to break open the door which being done, they all went out, but took the precaution to secure the door again, by fastening it with rattans upon the outside.—We were now left alone. About this time the firing ceased upon both sides; and we began to cherish the fond hope of deliverance, inferring, from the circumstance just named, that the Burmans had either surrendered or fled, and that the English troops were already landing, who would shortly appear to deliver us from our dangerous situation.—Mrs. W. and H. heard the firing commence, under the impression, that at that moment the merciless Burmans were imbruing their hands in our blood! They also had much reason to fear, that a few moments more would bring them to the same fate. Monng-shwa-ba still remained with them, declaring that he would do all in his power to protect them and our property; which he did, even at the risk of his own life. He told them plainly, that the Burmans

would come in search of them, it being an invariable custom among them, when they put a man to death under our circumstances, to sacrifice also his wife, children, and all his relations, even to the sixth generation. Finding, therefore, that they could not remain in the house with the least prospect of escape, they secreted their most valuable articles of furniture, and having taken a few clothes, a pillow, and a Bible, sought refuge within the walls of a Portuguese church, a little distance off. They begged the priest to open the doors of the church to them; but the holy father would not suffer a place so sacred to be polluted by the unhallowed feet of heretics. He drove them from the church, from his own house, and even out of his verandah.—They then conceived the project of disguising themselves, as they were obliged to go out into the streets, which were completely filled with Burmans. For this purpose they obtained clothes of the servants who attended them, which they put on over their own, dressed their heads in Burman style, and lastly, blacked their hands and faces. In this disguise they mixed with the multitude, and passed along undiscovered, while they frequently heard Burmans enquiring for the teachers’ wives, which kept them in constant fear lest they should be known. After going some distance, they came to the house of a Portuguese woman, into which they entered, and begged protection; but the unfeeling wretch refused them, saying, if she gave them protection, she should endanger her own life. But being entirely exhausted with fatigue and distress of mind, they threw themselves down upon a mat, feeling that they were unable to go any further.—Here, therefore, we shall leave them for the present, and return to the prison, where all had remained quiet about the space of half an hour; but in a moment the whole scene changed. About fifty armed Burmans came rushing into the prison like madmen. We were instantly seized, dragged out of the prison, our clothes torn from our bodies, and our arms drawn behind us with cord, so tight that it was impossible to move them. I thought mine would have been cut entirely to the bone; indeed, we were treated just as they would treat criminals, whom they were about to lead to the place of execution. We were now put in front of several armed men,

whose duty it was to goad us along with the points of their spears; others had hold of the end of the cord which bound our arms: they would pull us first this way, then that, so that it was impossible for us to determine in what direction they would have us go. Sometimes we were impelled forward, then drawn backwards, and again our legs were so entangled with the chains as to quite throw us down: in short, they seemed to study methods of torturing us; but complaints were quite useless. After making an exhibition of us through almost every street in the town, we were at length brought to the Yongdau, or place where all causes are tried, and sentences pass; it was the seat of judgment, but not of justice. Here sat the dispenser of life and death, surrounded by other officers of the town. He ordered us to be placed before him in a kneeling posture, with our faces to the ground, to which we submitted in the most respectful manner. On one side of us was a noisy rabble, crying out altogether, "That dau, that dau," that is, Let them be put to death, let them be put to death. Between us and the Yawhoon were two linguists, kneeling, and with tears begging mercy for us. The cries of the multitude prevailed. The executioner, who stood on one side with a large knife in his hand, waiting the decision, was ordered to proceed; but just as he was lifting the knife to strike off the head of the prisoner nearest him, Mr. H. begged permission to make a proposal to the Yawhoon, who having beckoned to the executioner to desist a little, demanded what he had to say. The proposal was, that one or two of the prisoners should be sent on board the shipping, in which case he would at least promise that the firing upon the town should cease directly. But, said the Yawhoon, "Are you sure of this; will you positively engage to make peace?" At this moment a broadside from the Lifey occasioned great alarm. The Yawhoon and other officers instantly dispersing, sought refuge under the banks of a neighbouring tank. We were now permitted once more to stand upon our feet, which but a moment ago we never expected to do again. The firing increased, and the multitude began to flee with great precipitancy. Though our ankles were already miserably galled with our chains, the cords on our arms intolerably painful, and destitute of any clothes except pantaloon, urged along with spears, we

were obliged to keep pace with those whom fear impelled with hasty step. Having passed through the gate of the town, they kept close under the walls, to prevent being cut down by the cannon balls, which were falling in every direction around us: at length they bent their course towards the place of public execution, whither we supposed they intended carrying us. We passed directly by the Portuguese woman's house, where Mrs W. and H. had but a few moments before turned in to ask protection. They saw us as we passed. They knew they were driving us towards the place of execution, and said to each other, "That is the last time we shall ever behold our husbands." They thought till now we were already dead; it was therefore a little relief to know we were still living. Their first impression, as they have since told me, was to follow us, and share our fate; but a moment's reflection convinced them of the impropriety of such a step: it would make the parting intolerable, both to them and us, to be murdered before their eyes. Fortunately for us, we did not know that they saw us, until all was over.—We soon after found they did not design to carry us to the place of execution; for having passed by this spot, they proceeded in the direction of the Great Pagoda. Looking behind, we saw the Yawhoon and his officers following us upon horseback. When they had overtaken us, they alighted, and having seated themselves in a Zayat, ordered us to be placed before them a second time, but not in so degrading a posture as before; indeed their whole treatment of us seemed a little more mild. Our arms were untied, a little water was offered us to drink, also a few plantains and cheroots. After a few moments consultation upon the proposal made by Mr. H. it was assented to, and his chains were taken off: he asked to have me sent with him, but this was refused.—Mr. H. being gone, the remaining prisoners were committed to the charge of an inferior officer, with strict orders, that if Mr. H. did not succeed, to put us to death; which also was the substance of the message sent by the Yawhoon to the General by Mr. H. on whose success now hung all our hopes of life. The officer directed, that we should be deposited in a building standing upon the base of the Great Pagoda, and be treated hospitably until Mr. H.'s return.—Four of our number, being quite exhausted with fatigue,

and pain, occasioned by the galling of their chains, were unable to go any farther, which the officer perceiving, allowed them to remain in a building at the foot of the pagoda. The place in which we were now to be confined was a strong brick building, consisting of four apartments. The first of these was occupied by large images. The second was a kind of hall, and behind this were two small dungeons, or dark gloomy apartments, apparently designed as repositories for treasure.—We were first confined in the second of these apartments, but shortly after in one of the dungeons just mentioned. We found the place filled with Burman goods of almost every description; there were no windows, or any thing else comfortable, and they gave us nothing to eat or drink.—Mr. H. in his way to the shipping, met a company of troops which had just landed: he communicated his business to one of the officers, and related where and under what circumstances he had left us. They proceeded forward in search of us; but before they reached the spot, we had been removed, as before related; and the Yawhoon with his attendants, being informed that a company of troops was advancing upon him, fled to the jungles.—The same detachment, having received some information from Mr. H. of Mrs. H. and W. also made search for them. But they having been driven out of the house of the Portuguese woman, as stated above, had at length taken refuge in a small bamboo house, together with a number of other females, wives of foreigners, whose husbands were also prisoners. This place merely hid them from the eyes of the passing multitude, though they were in most imminent danger from cannon balls, which were every moment falling around them: and even here they were sought by the Burmans; but a young man who stood at the door told the inquirers the wives of the teachers were not there, and that he knew nothing of them. Here they remained in a state of great anxiety and danger, till at length they heard the sound of the bugle: assured by this that English troops must be near, they threw aside their Burman costume, and ran out to meet them; their hands and faces still black, and their whole appearance that of persons in great distress. Their first words to the kind officer* who took them under his protection, were, “Our hus-

bands, our husbands!” “Where are your husbands?” said the officer. They could only answer, that but a little while ago they saw us led by in chains, and almost naked, towards the place of execution. He immediately despatched two or three of his men to the spot, to see if our bodies could be found, not doubting but that we had been put to death: they returned without intelligence.—Mrs. W. and H. were then conducted into town, (it being unsafe to spend the night at the mission-house,) and placed under the protection of Mr. Sarkies, whose family was very kind, and used every possible exertion to accommodate and console them.—Mr. H. delivered his message from the Yawhoon to Sir Archibald Campbell, who said in answer, “If the Burmans shed a drop of white blood, we will lay the whole country in ruins, and give no quarter.” He returned without delay to the place where he had left the Yawhoon, for the purpose of delivering the General’s answer; but not finding him, he proceeded as far as the Great Pagoda, where he found many Burmans, of whom he enquired after the Yawhoon, and also for the prisoners; but being unable to gain any information of either, he returned back to town, where he found Mrs. H. and W. safely protected. It is very remarkable, that he performed this excursion without being molested by a single Burman.—It was now near eight o’clock, and the firing from the shipping still continuing, gave us reason to apprehend that Mr. H. had done little good by his message to the General. We, however, remained as quiet as possible, which was now our only hope of safety. Exhausted by hunger, and the fatigues of the day, we laid our naked bodies upon the ground in hopes of gaining a little rest; but our situation was too uncomfortable to admit of sleep.—Several times during the night our fears were greatly excited by the Burmans; for there were several hundreds around us; and it was almost impossible to stir without making a noise with our chains loud enough to be heard at a considerable distance.

12th.—Very early in the morning, a party of Burmans came, evidently with the design of putting us to death, or carrying us with them into the jungle, which to me seemed more terrible than death. Having entered that part of the building in which they had

* Major Sale.

probably seen us deposited on the preceding evening, and not finding us, they fell into a great rage, if we might judge from their language. This room being contiguous to the place where we were, and the door not shutting perfectly tight, they came to examine it, but finding it locked, were about to burst it open, when some person from the outside cried out that the English were coming, by which they were alarmed, and fled with great precipitancy. But a moment before, we said to ourselves, It is all over with us; death, or something worse, seemed inevitable: but now the most sanguine hopes had succeeded to fear. All the Burmans had fled, and the English troops were near: we even heard some of their voices distinctly; but were very soon again plunged from the pinnacle of hope into the depths of despair. The English troops passed by, and the Burmans again took possession of the Pagoda; and we frequently heard them in the adjoining room: thus "hope and fear alternate swayed our breast." At length the moment of deliverance came. Another party of troops, headed by Sir Archibald himself, advanced: the Burmans, seeing them at some distance, fired two guns, which they had planted upon the Pagoda, (which was the first intimation we had of their approach.) These guns were no sooner discharged, than all the Burmans took to their heels as fast as possible; and about ten minutes after, we had the opportunity and unspeakable pleasure of discovering to the troops the place of our confinement.—It was General Campbell, I believe, who burst open our door. We crawled out of our dungeon naked, dirty, and almost suffocated.—The General welcomed us to his protection, and ordered our chains immediately to be taken off; but they were so large and stiff, that all attempts were quite ineffectual; so that we were obliged to walk two miles into the town still in irons. Clothes, victuals, &c. were immediately given us. The prisoners who had been confined at the foot of the Pagoda, had been released, and returned to town early in the morning. Mrs. W. was informed that I was among the number; but how great the disappointment when she learned, that instead of being released, no information could be given concerning me, or those with me; all that they knew was, they had been separated from us the night before: and indeed, Mrs. W. had no intelli-

gence of me until I returned to the mission-house. I need not attempt to describe the feelings produced by meeting again, after we had passed through so many and so great dangers; but at length we found ourselves again all together, well, and beyond the power of barbarous and unmerciful Burmans. For my own part, I was rendered almost delirious by so sudden a transition from the deepest distress to the highest pitch of joy.—In reflecting upon those scenes of danger through which we all passed, and the narrow escapes which were afforded, when hope seemed entirely gone, I cannot help thinking, that our deliverance was almost miraculous. More than once, the danger which threatened us was so near, that I could only say, "Lord, save now, or we perish." God was my only hope; and this hope did not fail me, even in the greatest extremity. There was a secret confidence that God would after all, in some way or other, effect our deliverance, though every thing passing before us militated against such a hope. Oh how invaluable is the hope of the gospel, which, like an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast, enters into that which is within the veil! And, standing upon the very border of eternity, as we viewed ourselves, how insignificant appeared all the objects which so much attract us in this world; how vast the concerns of a never ending eternity; and how invaluable a well-grounded hope in the merits of Him, whose name is the only one given under heaven and among men whereby we must be saved!—*Baptist Missionary Herald, September.*

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,—AUGUST 19.

Batavia.—By the last accounts from this place, trade was very dull, caused by the want of purchasers for coffee, as well as by the heavy duties on the importation of foreign manufactures. At the government sales of produce, coffee was brought in at the upset price of 10½ dollars, no bidders appearing. Three American ships only had come to Batavia in the course of this season, and even these had passed on to China without doing any business. The coffee was still in the eastern districts, and a number of the colonial vessels were lying in the harbours without employment.

Macassar.—By the last accounts from Batavia we learn, that the Dutch have

undertaken a war against the Rajah of Boni, the most powerful chief of the Buggese nation, and the same with whom we ourselves waged a very unprofitable warfare, from the year 1814 down to the period that Macassar was delivered over to the Netherland authorities. The present sovereign is a woman, whose brother governs in her name. The cause of the war we understand is as follows. The Dutch Governor General, the Baron Van der Capellen, had arrived at Macassar, on his return from the Moluccas, and having signified his intention to receive a visit from the Rajah, or rather we presume her vicegerent, the latter took leave to correct him in the matter of etiquette, by informing him, that it was usual for governors to wait upon kings, and not the contrary. This message, in the relative position of the European and native power in Celebes, plainly intended as an affront and defiance, is resented by the Dutch government by a declaration of war. Several ships have been taken up as transports to convey troops from Batavia, and all the troops that can be spared from the Moluccas and other neighbouring settlements have been directed to assemble at Macassar, with the view of making a vigorous effort to terminate the war by the capture of the king's person.

We confess we have no sanguine hopes of success to any war conducted by Europeans against the natives of Celebes, who are certainly the bravest and even the most skilful warriors of the nations of the Archipelago. But it is not their skill or bravery that a European enemy has to apprehend, so much as their perseverance and their fierce independence, a virtue to which most of the other tribes are strangers. They know, too, perfectly well the art of tiring and harassing an European enemy. There is no tangible point on which to assail them; they will not meet a disciplined force in the field, in numbers sufficient to enable the latter to gain any signal and decisive advantage over them; they annoy them by a war of petty details, where victory or defeat is equally injurious. There is not a single fortress throughout the country, which is destitute of roads, intersected by frequent rivers, and either covered with woods, marsh, or rice fields, as impracticable as either. Even were the country nominally conquered, it could not be kept for a month without insurrection and rebellion, and even if finally kept it would not be worth its maintenance; for the people of Celebes

are not a tame, tax-yielding population, that can be subjected at will to any description of fiscal machinery that we are aware of. From this war, therefore, we anticipate nothing but additional embarrassment to the Dutch finances, and serious detriment to one of the most valuable branches of the commerce of this island, that of the Buggese prahus; for the interest of the Waju merchant must be more or less implicated in its results.

Sumatra.—The fanatics commonly called the Padrees, and usually by the Malays, Rencheh, beaten by the Dutch troops on the south-west coast of Sumatra, have begun to extend their conquests and depredations to the north coast, and have actually invaded the principality of Siac opposite to Malacca. In their incursions, these insensate and useless enthusiasts have committed the greatest excesses, putting the inoffensive peasantry of the country to the death, and plundering their property, and laying waste their fields, for no better reason that we have been able to learn, than because they refuse to wear a white dress, and to forego the use of betel and tobacco. Numbers of the Siac people have been compelled to take to their boats on their rivers; and we are further informed, that several overtures have been made to the local authority at this place by the chiefs of the interior of that country, for permission to settle and colonize permanently at Singapore, which we have little doubt will be gladly granted them.

Pirates.—The pirates have again made their appearance in our vicinity. Six of their proas from the islands of Sukanna and Timeang on the coast of Lingin have stationed themselves in the passage between the mainland and Pulo Pisang, where they waylay the small trading proas on their passage between this and Malacca. On the 10th inst. a small trading proa coming from Malacca was attacked by them off the river of Pontian. The crew threw themselves overboard to escape their cruelty, and three are said to have been drowned; among the passengers were three native Christians of Malacca, two of whom escaped by swimming, the third has been taken prisoner.

Buggese Proas.—The first proas from Celebes direct, arrived on the 14th. Two of these are from Macassar, and bring cargoes consisting of tortoise-shell, Buggese cloths, and coffee. These proas

touched at Palembang, and left the port of Macassar about a month ago. Two days before they quitted that place, the Dutch Governor General had arrived from the Moluccas, and according to their account, the note of war was heard from the instant he landed. Our readers will observe in the cargoes of the Buggese proas an article new to the imports from Celebes, viz. coffee. We are given to understand that this is the produce of Mandar, an extensive and fertile portion of the island of Celebes, to the north of Macassar, and at the southern entrance to the straits of this name.

The arrival of the *Alert*, which is noticed in our shipping list, has occasioned a small increase to the stock of fire-arms brought for sale into this market.

We believe this lot to be the same which was a short time ago put under seizure at Batavia, while on board a vessel bound to this port. With the precise nature of the original question, or of the grounds on which the confiscation had been defended, we are not acquainted; but we are pleased to find, that as no fraud could have been intended, the case has been met with a liberality not to be shackled by undue deference for obsolete statutes or harsh fiscal regulations, calculated only to entrap the unwary, and to defeat the claims of substantial justice.

Considerable supplies of fresh beer from Hodgson and Abbott have been imported on the *Caroline* and *Joseph*: both are of an excellent description; and we, who are great advocates for free

trade, in all its departments, are much gratified to find that the latter maintains an equality with the former, and meets the taste of a numerous class of consumers. This is as it ought to be, for monopoly of any sort or description is always injurious to the consumer and the public, and equally so in the end to the possessor himself. We mean no disparagement to Mr. Hodgson, and should be truly sorry if he brewed worse ale or a less quantity of it than he does at present, and which, to the unspeakable advantage and accommodation of Indian beer-drinkers, we understand amounts to 15,000 barrels a year.

A few days since, an affray of a serious nature took place in the street, between two Chinese (natives of Macao,) which, we are sorry to say, proved fatal to one of them, a respectable and industrious carpenter in the settlement. The parties had been loudly disputing about some money transaction for some time, and had come to high words, when the deceased challenged the other to box. A bystander at this moment warned deceased that his opponent had a knife in his possession, upon which deceased ran away, pursued by the other. At about 30 paces from the spot where the affray commenced, deceased stumbled and fell, and the villain, who was at that moment close behind him, plunged a large butcher's knife into his breast, and stabbed him to the heart. The unfortunate man died of the wound in a few minutes, and the murderer was immediately apprehended by the police, and lodged in confinement.

PRICE CURRENT.

SINGAPORE, 19th August, 1824.

Bees Wax, yellow, per picul, Sp. Drs.	.. .. .	n	41
Birds' Nests, No. 1, (scarce,)	.. .. .	30 a	33
Coffee, Malay,	.. .. .	a	10
Copper, Japan,	.. .. .	25 a	26
Gambier,	.. .. .	5 a	30
Gold Dust, Pahang, per Bungkal,	.. .. .		29
Gold Dust of other parts,	.. .. .	24 a	28
Opium, Patna, per chest,	.. .. .	1007	
Opium, Benares,	.. .. .	1000	
Opium, Mulwa,	.. .. .	620	
Iron, British, flat, per picul,	.. .. .	3 60	
Iron, Swedish, ditto,	.. .. .	
Lead, pig,	.. .. .	
Musquets, each,	.. .. .	5 a	6

Mother o' Pearl Shells,	Sp. Drs.	22	
Nutmegs,		70	
Oil, Coconut,			7
Pepper, per picul,	7 60 a	8	30
Rattans,		2	
Rice, coarse, per coyan,		70	
Raw Silk, Canton, per picul,	3 20 a	3	70
Saltpetre,		6	
Sago, Pearl,		6	
Sapan Wood,	30 a		40
Sticlac, Siam or Cochin China,	14 a		16
Sugar, Siam, fine white,	6 a		7
Sugar, Cochin China, 2d sort,	3 a		4
Tin, Banca,	23 a		24
Tin of other parts,	21		
Steel, Swedish, per cwt.	5 a		60
Tortoise-shell, per picul,	620 a		800

The currency of Singapore is the Spanish Dollar, divided into cents, represented by the copper money of Prince of Wales' Island. The common weight is the picul of 133 1-3lb. avoirdupoise, divided into 100 catties. Salt, rice, and coarse sago are sold by the koyan of 40 piculs nearly, and gold by the bunkal, which weighs two dollars, or is equivalent to about 742 grains.

In opium there have been no important transactions since our last; small sales of Patna continue to be made at rather better prices than our previous quotations, dependant in a great measure on the mode of payment.

Tin.—Some considerable parcels of tin have come in from Banca, and some sales have been made to the China ships at Drs. 24 for Banca, and 22 for Strait's tin.—In other metals there has not been much done.

Pepper.—This article of produce continues to arrive slowly,—for Malacca pepper, which is very light this season, few persons are disposed to give 8 Span. Drs. per picul.—Kalantau pepper of excellent quality has been sold at Drs. 8½ per picul.

Coffee.—Five small trading proas have imported 300 piculs of coffee, which has been bought at 9 to 10½ dollars per picul.

Tortoise Shell.—About 8 piculs of this article have been brought by the Bugese traders, who have sold it at the enormous price of 800 to 830 dollars per picul. We hear that there is a considerable quantity of this article shortly expected, and we may therefore anticipate a material decline from the present rates.

For Europe goods, we have had a continuance of the same want of demand which we have been obliged to notice for some time back. Some 7-8 and 9-8th chintzes of excellent patterns, and in every respect suitable for this market,

have been sold as low as Drs. 4-60 per piece.

Scarlet long ells have been sold at Drs. 10-60, and woollens 12 to 13 dollars per piece.

The arrival of the Joseph and Hope with a large quantity of gunpowder, has reduced the value of this article very much, and indeed it is scarcely saleable at any price. Musquets are equally dull, in consequence of the heavy arrivals since our last, and we could not then give quotations with any degree of correctness. The war in Macassar will in all probability cause a demand for arms in that quarter, and we trust will have a good effect on our market.

PENANG.

It is with extreme regret we have to record the death of his Excellency Commodore CHARLES GRANT, C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the India Seas.

This deplored event, which has cast a gloom over the society of this island, took place at midnight on Sunday the 25th instant, at the Government Bungalow on the Hill, to which place the Commodore was removed on the Wednesday previous, in hopes that the bracing atmosphere at that elevation might enable him to gather strength to resist an attack of dysentery, the first symptoms of which, we understand, were felt on the evening of the 12th.

It is needless here to refer to the high professional character of the late Com-

modore. His Majesty's election of an officer of his rank, for so important a trust as the naval command in India, where the distance from authorities at home involves great responsibility, is a sufficient testimony of the high estimation in which he has been held as a public servant.—His private virtues, his generosity of disposition, unaffected simplicity of manners, liberality of sentiment, and goodness of heart, have deservedly rendered him an object of general esteem, both in the service to which he was an ornament, and in the society in which he moved in private life. By the officers and men who were under his command, his loss must be most severely felt. •

Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments, Chouringhee, on Monday evening the 6th instant.—J. H. Harington, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Lieutenant Gordon was elected a member of the Society at this meeting.

The Babylonian Brick, mentioned in our former report, as having been transmitted by the Honorable Captain Keppel, for the Museum, was submitted to the meeting.

A *Lusus Naturæ* was presented by F. P. Strong, Esq. together with several images of Boodh from Rangoon.

Two large Boudha images, also from Rangoon, were presented by Dr. Thomas, through Mr. Gibbon.

A copy of the *Bhagavat-Gita*, printed in the original Sanscrit at Bonn, with a Latin translation, by A. W. Schlegel, was presented to the Society by the author. •

Copies of the Prospectus for publishing the text and translation of the *Ramayana*, and the 4th number of the *Indische Bibliothek*, were presented by the same gentleman.

Two Pamphlets on the Zodiac of Dendera, were presented by Mons. de Paravey, of Paris, with a note from the author, suggesting to the Society to transmit a Chinese work, the *Thou-chou-men-ky*, to Europe, as a work not to be found in the libraries of London or Paris, and of great historical value, containing a complete chronological list of the ancient sovereigns of China. It was accordingly resolved, that enquiry should be made for the work in question.

The 2d part of the 5th volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society; the report of the Garden-Committee;

and a list of the members, were presented by that Society.

The 2d volume of the *Archæological Researches* for 1823; the 2d part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1823; and the 41st volume of the Transactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Sciences, &c. were presented by the respective Societies.

A Letter was read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. forwarding a supply of books for the Society's library.

A volume of Drawings by a native artist, under the superintendence of Mons. Casanova, from the models of native implements constructed by the late Miss Tytler, was submitted to the meeting by the Secretary.

An analytical summary of the contents of the Vishnu Purana, by the Secretary, was read by him at this meeting. The collective works, called the Puranas, hold an eminent place in the religion and literature of the Hindoos, inferior in sanctity only to the Vedas; and like them possessing the credit of an inspired origin, they exercise a much more practical influence upon the Hindoo community, regulate their ritual, direct their faith, and supply, in popular legendary tales, materials for their credulity. To European scholars they are recommended on other accounts, and have been reputed to contain, not only the picturesque and mythological part of the superstitions of India, but to preserve extensive and valuable remains of history, whose data approaches at least closely to the era of the deluge.

The Puranas are of two classes—principal and subordinate. There are eighteen in each line; the latter, or Upa Puranas, are variously enumerated, and are very little known. The former are all attributed to the Sage Krishna Dwai-payana, the twenty-eighth Vyasa, or compiler of them, and of the Vedas. The eighteen great Puranas are said to contain 400,000 Slokas, which in our mode of computing verse would be 1,600,000 miles.

The actual operation of these works upon the minds of a vast portion of mankind, and the reputation they bear of high antiquity and historical wealth, entitle them to a full and candid investigation. A plan has been accordingly devised for submitting the whole of them to analysis; and the result of the process, as applied to one of the most famous of the number, was submitted to the meeting. The Vishnu Purana, it

appears from this account, is a work of a sectarial character, inculcating the preferential adoration of Vishnu. The legendary portion, although considerable, is less extensive and extravagant than in most of the Puranas, and the genealogical and historical sections contain much curious and valuable matter. Mr. Wilson does not consider this Purana to be older than the middle of the 10th century; but it is avowedly compiled from older materials, and refers the historical portion to ancient, and apparently traditional memorials. Upon the whole, it is considered to be perhaps the most rational and valuable of the class of works to which it appertains.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

FORT WILLIAM,

Territorial Department, 13th September, 1824.

1. Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at native courts, and several Collectors of land revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the Hon'ble Company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscriptions, without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes, and all authorized public demands, will be received as cash at par.

3. The several paymasters of the army under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the military Paymaster General, which drafts shall be received by the several officers abovementioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucnow rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 102½, and Madras and Bombay rupees at the rate 106½ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed.

4. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees

for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from this date, of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 13th September 1824."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared, and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William, in the following form:—

"Fort William, the 1824.

Promissory Note at 4 per cent. for Calcutta Sicca Rupees."

"The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees

as a loan to the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees

to the said A. B. his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by the Governor General in Council in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees

at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by quarterly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his executors or administrators, or his

or their order, on the of the
 of the of
 and the of in each
 year; until the expiration of three
 months after such notice of payment as
 aforesaid, when the amount of interest
 due will be payable with the principal,
 and [such notice being considered as
 equivalent to a tender of payment at the
 period appointed for the discharge of
 the note] all further interest shall cease."

"Signed by the authority of the
 Governor General in Council."

Account. General's
 Office, registered
 as No. of 1824-
 25.

Sec. to the Govt.

7. The Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatever.

8. The notes of this loan shall not be paid off before the 30th April 1830, nor after that date, without a previous notice of three months.

9. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly; provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the notes to him, to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury written on the face of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall on the application of the proprietor be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of retransferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing inscribed as aforesaid under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

10. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at exchange of 106½ Madras, and 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes, to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly, in the manner, and subject to the conditions above stated.

12. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, consolidated, or subdivided, except by the Accountant General at Fort William. But the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed, consolidated, or subdivided, free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, consolidation, and subdivision of promissory notes will be adhered to.

13. The promissory notes issued under the Government advertisement of the 30th ultimo, in liquidation of demands on the General Treasury, shall be considered to form part of this loan, and the proprietors thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages which belong to the holders of promissory notes issued under this notification, subject to the like conditions, on intimating to the Accountant General of this Presidency their assent to the arrangement.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

Territorial Department, the 13th September, 1824.

The public are hereby informed, that until orders from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the contrary are received, and notified in the Government Gazette of this Presidency, the proprietors of promissory notes, issued under the loan advertisement of this date, as well as the proprietors of the notes issued under the notification of the 30th ultimo, shall receive payment of the interest on those securities at their option in cash, or (excepting as hereinafter ex-

cepted) in bills on the Hon'ble Court, at the exchange of 2 shillings for the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. Provided, however, that no bill shall be demandable for a less sum than 250 Calcutta Sicca Rupets, or twenty-five pounds sterling.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

Teritorial Department, the 13th September, 1824.

All public officers under this Presidency who are authorized to receive subscription to the four per cent. loan this day opened, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a Weekly Register of acknowledgments granted by them respectively, made out agreeably to the following form :

Number of Certificate.	Date.	In whose favour granted.	Amount paid into the Collector, Treasury, (or as the case may be.)	Amount for which the promissory note is to be issued, Sicca Rupees.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,
HOLT MACKENZIE, *Secretary to the Govt.*

PENANG.

Penang Gazette, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, the following address was presented :—

To the HON'BLE W. E. PHILLIPS, Esq.

HONOURABLE Sir,—We the British Inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, having assembled for the purpose of testifying our feelings and sentiments on the occasion of your final retirement from those high stations which you have for so many years held in our government and society, now beg to tender to you this unfeigned expression of our respect and attachment.

We have no reason to borrow the language of adulation so common in addresses of this nature. We desire only to notice, in simple and unaffected terms, the particular benefits we know and feel that we owe to your mild and beneficent government of this island during the last five years.

That which, from your long and intimate acquaintance with the agricultural

and commercial interest of this settlement, we anticipated when publicly addressing you in the year 1820, we have had the happiness to see realized.

We have seen various restrictions on our commerce removed, and every means adopted for inviting vessels and trade to the port, by the reduction of duties, and abolition of vexatious forms, by the construction of convenient places for watering shipping, and of substantial wharfs, and by the execution of scientific and accurate surveys, not only in our immediate neighbourhood, but in that of Malacca and Singapore.

We have seen every practicable aid and indulgence extended towards our industrious planters during a series of calamitous seasons, and agriculture encouraged by the construction of many new roads and bridges near George Town, and throughout the interior, by the opening of a communication with the western valleys, and by the formation of plans eminently calculated to adjust on a fair and equitable basis our landed tenures. Our pride has also been

gratified by observing the safe asylum which, with honour to our national character, you have afforded to the Rajah of Kedah, and the numerous emigrants from that unfortunate country; and we are sensible that the benevolent measures which you have adopted for affording many of these poor sufferers protection and employment in Wellesley Province, will ultimately prove of essential service to the interests of this settlement.

In that district, heretofore a barbarous and uncultivated waste, the seat of innumerable crimes almost approaching to a defiance of public justice, we have now the happiness of observing order and regularity producing the effects of peace and plenty; and at no distant period we look forward to its becoming the source of ample supplies to the markets of this island, and the means of originating a valuable inland trade with the countries of Kedah, Patani, and other places on the continent.

But on the subject of your immediate kindness to our native population, your patient and ever ready attention to their wants and complaints, and your anxiety on all occasions to ameliorate their condition, we are persuaded we cannot dwell too strongly.

Increased exertions have been made towards extirpating piracy.

The system of debtor slavery has been checked and controlled.

Every protection and encouragement have been afforded to the honest and industrious; and native schools have been established for the education of their children in various parts of the island and opposite territory.

Nor are the British inhabitants without cause for remembering your name with gratitude.

We can add nothing to the emphatic terms in which most of us on a former occasion testified to your urbanity and cheerful manners, and the kindness and unremitting exercise of your hospitality.

Our public institutions, and particularly our Free School and Library, are largely indebted to your patronage and favour, which have also been most munificently afforded on every occasion wherein the benefit of a fellow creature was involved, or wherein the advantage and improvement of the island of George Town were proposed.

Your aid and countenance have been most liberally extended to the exertions of Christians, of various denominations,

who have erected new and elegant places of public worship.

Earnestly desirous of framing some last memorial of our respect and attachment, we hope you will not refuse to accept a gold cup, with an appropriate inscription, which we propose to commission in London, and which, we trust, may long serve to remind you of your residence here, and of the many friends you leave behind you, and be handed down to your children, as a token of their father's merits in this land of their birth.

It now remains for us to offer our sincere and earnest prayers, that the Almighty may grant you a safe and propitious voyage to your native country, and on your arrival there, such health and increase of years, as may enable you long to experience in the bosom of your family that happiness and comfort, which they are so well qualified to afford, and which those who have known you in your hours of domestic retirement, are convinced you are well calculated to enjoy.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your faithful friends and servants.

P. W. Island, the 25th August, 1824.

Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to wait on Mr. Phillips, to ascertain when it will be agreeable to him to receive the address; and that the committee, with such gentlemen as may be pleased to accompany them, wait on Mr. Phillips with the same.

Resolved, that Capt. Welstead be requested to provide the gold cup in London, and present the same to Mr. Phillips, in the name of the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales Island, an appropriate inscription being engraven thereon by direction of the committee.

Captain Welstead having obligingly consented to accept the above commission, the thanks of the meeting for the same were expressed to him.

Resolved, that the address be engrossed and placed for signature at the Library, where the subscription paper for the cup will also remain, Mr. Brown having obligingly consented to accept the office of Treasurer for the occasion.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the High Sheriff for his promptitude in convening the same, and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

And the meeting dissolved.

W. S. CRACROFT, *Chairman.*

Mr. Phillips having appointed Saturday last at noon for the reception of the address, the Chairman, and such of the committee who were not prevented by indisposition, proceeded to Suffolk House, and were received by Mr. Phillips, attended by the Honourable Mr. Clubley, when the following reply was given:—

“To the British Inhabitants of Prince of Wales’ Island, &c. &c.”

“GENTLEMEN,—I accept with feelings of the most grateful pleasure, the address you have done me the honour to present; and in return for the kindly sentiments it conveys, I tender my sincerest acknowledgments.

“When I was confirmed in the government of this island in 1820, hailed, as you know, by the acclamations of all branches of society, I pledged myself, that inclination should not be wanting to exercise all the ability I possessed in promoting the comfort and happiness of every class of its inhabitants. My own conscience tells me that I have, to the utmost of my power, redeemed that pledge; and the present testimony of your feelings, so highly gratifying to mine, evinces that my endeavours to benefit a large portion of my fellow creatures, including both my own countrymen and the natives, have not been altogether fruitless.

“In a community so large as this, it must naturally be supposed that interests will have sometimes jarred, and wishes have been formed which it has been impossible to gratify; from such occurrences no society is exempt; and it is only by the strictest impartiality and straightforward justice, that these common evils are to be encountered. Such impartiality and such justice has been my aim to evince on all occasions; and however I may have erred in judgment, (as infallibility belongs not to man,) I can solemnly and conscientiously declare, that my intentions have been uniformly honest, and that the motives of my conduct have emanated from a rigid sense of duty;—yet, although I am blessed with the approval of my own conscience, honoured with the most flattering applause of the Court of Directors, and my immediate superiors in this country, I feel that the measure of my satisfaction would not have been complete, had I wanted this grateful mark of your esteem.

I am highly flattered at the very honourable mention made in your address of my exertions in behalf of commercial and agricultural interests. That those

exertions have not been made in vain, that this island has become an asylum to royal exiles, and the persecuted of other states, that the blessing of education has been diffused amongst our increased and still encreasing native population, is attributable to the ready support and co-operation I have enjoyed from many of this society; and without the same co-operation, the great increase of our knowledge with regard to the surrounding countries, their respective governments, and political and commercial importance, could not have been obtained.

Your appreciation of my efforts for the encouragement of the different sects of Christians, for the support of the library and public institutions, gives me the most heartfelt delight. The consciousness of having done good is certainly the first and best reward for our deeds, we can, in this world, enjoy; but if it is a weakness, it is a pardonable one, to say, that the next satisfaction arises from the knowledge that those deeds are not unobserved nor unvalued by those amongst whom we live.

I now come, gentlemen, to a part of your address which is indeed difficult to answer. The tender of a gold cup, with an inscription on it to commemorate your esteem, I accept with feelings which I should vainly, most vainly attempt to pourtray: I leave it, gentlemen, to your hearts to do justice to mine.

Be assured, that the wishes you have expressed for my happiness and for that of my family, are returned with the utmost warmth and sincerity by me; and that the blessings of the Omnipotent may descend on this island; that harmony, concord, and mutual good will may shed their beneficent influence over it, is the most fervent hope of one whose delight will ever be to hear of your individual and collective prosperity.—Farewell.

(Signed) W. E. PHILLIPS.

Suffolk, August 29, 1824.

After the answer had been read, the company partook of a slight refreshment, and the Chairman proposed as a toast—Health, happiness, and prosperity to Mr. Phillips and his family. This was drank with deep feeling; and in reply, Mr. Phillips drank the health of the society of Penang, and of the gentlemen present in particular, after which all the gentlemen took their leave and departed.

SINGAPORE.

A treaty is in progress with the Netherlands government, by which, among other arrangements, the settlement of Bencoolen is to be ceded in perpetuity by us, in return for relinquishment of all claims upon the island of Singapore, and the cession of the town of Malacca, and all the Dutch possessions on the continent of India.—*Asiatic Journal for April.*

By intelligence more recent, both from England and Java, than what is contained in the above paragraph, we learn, that the treaty referred to has actually been concluded. The principles assumed for the basis of the arrangement is, according to our London correspondent, that the Straits of Sunda should be placed under the sovereignty and control of the Netherlands government, and those of the Straits of Malacca under the English. According to this scheme, Malacca and Rhio, with their dependant territories, will be ceded to the British, who will exercise a paramount control from Acheen Head to Pedra Branca; such being the nautical and geographical limits of the Straits of Malacca. On the island of Sumatra, this will embrace all the maritime states from Pedir to Jambi inclusive, and on the peninsula from Quedah to Cape Romania. It is further rumoured, that the whole of the British possessions in the Straits of Malacca will be placed under a single government, and perhaps subjected to the immediate administration of the crown.

Throughout the whole of the extensive territories now alluded to, there is no country distinguished for fertility, nor suited to produce abundant harvests of cheap grain. Many of them are calculated to yield, however, products of great value in commercial exchange—such as tin, gold, and pepper; and others afford articles either of rare production elsewhere, or yielded here in greater profusion than in other situations—such as benjamin, dragon's blood, gambier, or Terra Japonica, and fine rattans.

Independent, however, of the advantages of the countries in question, arising out of the character of their physical geography, and the utility of the straits themselves to the general interests of navigation and commerce, as forming the readiest and quickest route between Western India and China, the great advantages which the latter present for the employment of steam navigation, deserve even in this early period to be speculated upon and considered. In reference to

this subject, the Strait of Malacca, except that there are neither tides nor freshes to impede its navigation, more resembles one of the great rivers of central America, than a portion of sea. It is navigable throughout the year—storms are unknown in it, every spot on its shores affords an abundant supply of fuel, and in length, as we have defined it, it is little less than 800 English miles. On the western shore, Junk Ceylon, Quedah, Penang, Perak, Salangor, Malacca, Singapore, and Rhio, may be pointed out as convenient stations for a steam vessel to touch at for trade or refreshment; and as soon as the free and fair intercourse which ought to subsist between our own and the Dutch possessions is confirmed, the voyage may be extended to Lingeon, Sinkep, Banca, and even Batavia. The descriptions of goods which may be conveyed with advantage in such voyages will consist of opium, piece goods, tin, gold, silver bullion, spices, camphor, benjamin, tortoiseshell, and birds' nests. Native and European passengers, particularly the former, will also afford profitable employment for vessels of this description. We may safely predict, indeed, that a few years of such an intercourse conducted with spirit, will be productive of a great and happy change in the conditions of countries which have been too long a prey to anarchy and barbarism.

The Marine.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from an excellent authority in England, relating to the new maritime arrangements contemplated, or indeed fixed upon, for India, and the following are a few of the most interesting particulars. The Bombay Marine to be made general, and to be called the "India Marine," or the "India Navy," and ships of large size to be added to it immediately. All the captains are to be Post; those of three years standing to have 740 rupees per mensem; under three years, 690 rupees, Commanders 450 rupees, and all Lieutenants 110 rupees each; but those who act as First Lieutenants of ships to have 130, 140, and 150 rupees, according to the size of the ship to which they may be attached. Purser's are also to be appointed, and to have 110 rupees per month; but the victualling account is to be placed in an Off-Reckoning Fund, and the slops alone to be the perquisite of the pursers. The above are a part of the arrangements now in contemplation,

and which will, we have reason to think, be eventually carried into effect. In the letter we have seen, the Pilot service is not alluded to.—*Ben. Hurkaru.*

Trial by Ordeal.—The following mode of trial by ordeal prevails in the Burman empire. A certain quantity of wax is weighed in two equal portions, and formed into two candles, which are lighted at the same instant: one is held by the plaintiff, the other by the defendant; and the holder of the candle which first burns out is adjudged to have sworn falsely, and of course to have lost the cause.

Death of the Nuwaub Nazim.—In consequence of the demise, on the 30th ultimo, of his Highness Syed Ahmed Alli Khan, Nuwaub Nazim of Bengal, 31 minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were yesterday evening fired from the ramparts of Fort William, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.—*Ibid.*

The Supreme Court opened on Friday, the 22nd October. The following is a calendar of the prisoners.

A Calendar of the Prisoners now under Confinement, in H. M.'s Prison in Calcutta, for divers Offences, in the Custody of Robert M'Clintock, Esq. Sheriff of Calcutta, dated this 22nd day of October 1824.

Goruchund Bury, committed 29th June, 1824, under a bench warrant, charged on a certain indictment found against, him (together with *Ramdhone Dutt, Kartick Baug, Ramlochan Curr, Bissonauth Molly, Gunganarain Chatterjee, and Gooroochurn Day*,) at the third sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the year 1821, concerning a certain forgery and conspiracy.

Ebenezer Picken and William Muirhead from Nagpore, committed 23rd July, 1824, by order of Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, charged for a murder.

Radha Gowalnee, Kishore Mull, Purakkhit Coybat, committed 15th Oct. 1824, by Charles Paton, Esq. charged on the oaths of Mahomed Ashruff, the Gungea Raur, and others, with having, some time between 1st and 6th of Oct. instant, in the town of Calcutta, unlawfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought killed and murdered a male child of about the age of four days.

The Grand Jury having been sworn,

Sir ANTHONY BULLER addressed them in nearly the following terms:—

“GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—

“There are only two cases on the calendar, both for murder. The first was committed at Nagpore by two soldiers, *Ebenezer Picken and William Muirhead*. The other is a case of infanticide. Sometime between the 1st and 6th of October, in Calcutta, a woman brought forth a male child, and murdered it before it was four days old. It is gratifying to reflect, that some years have now elapsed, since any case of murder had been tried in this court. It is, however, with extreme regret I observe, that both of the cases which you are about to take into consideration, are attended by very aggravated circumstances. Courts martial are authorized to take cognizance of criminal cases, by examining evidence of witnesses; but this court can take their oaths. It will not be necessary for me to make any observation on the cases on the calendar, as they are not, to my knowledge, out of the common course.”

The Grand Jury withdrew, and in the course of half an hour found a true bill against Thomas Spencer, for assault. The Petit Jury were sworn; but the criminal, who was on bail, was not in attendance. Sir Francis McNaghten made a few observations on the subject. He directed some one to be sent to the house of the criminal, in order to bring him. He said it was not allowable to retard the business of the court, and to keep the jury waiting, on such an account. Dr. Voss, likewise, was absent; he is an indispensable evidence, for he must satisfy the jury as to the nature of the wounds in question. After waiting for a most tedious length of time, the Petit Jury were allowed to retire for a while: but on their return, they were informed that their services would not be required until to-morrow.

Mr. Dickens, Barrister, took his seat this morning at the bar.

Lahore Akhbars.—The Lahore Akhbar of the 7th ultimo contains, we observe, the following intelligence. Raza Runjeet Singh was still encamped at Wuzerahad on the Chunab, or Acesines. An Arzee arrived from Sirdar Hurej Singh at Durbund, stating that the Zemindars of that quarter having risen in great force, to the number of nearly 10,000 horse and foot, he with Sirdars Jumiyat Singh and Moolraj, marched to attack them at a place about two mhos from Gund

Gur, h. The insurgents were prepared for battle, but on the arrival of the troops, fled, and in the flight several were killed and wounded. After this success, the Sikh troops occupied the ground deserted by the insurgents, and all the Sirdars, with about one thousand horse and foot, encamped in one enclosure, the remainder of the force being dispersed in the adjacent villages. At night the rebels re-assembled, surrounded the enclosure, and commenced a vigorous attack on it. The fight lasted from midnight until morning. Sirdar Jumiya Singh, his nephew Moolraj, commandant of horse, Bod, h Singh, and the Commander of Dhunua Singh's contingent, and Sudda Sookh, were slain, and of the 1000 horse and foot only about 200 escaped. The remaining 800 were killed by the insurgents.

On hearing of the heavy loss thus sustained by the Sikh forces, the Maharaja despatched a Shookkeh to Sirdar Huree Singh, desiring him to strengthen his position at Gund Gur, h, and keep up his spirits, as the Maharaja proposed to join him without delay.—*Gov. Gaz.*

BOMBAY.

It is with particular gratification that we lay before our readers a short account of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of our "Native School Book and School Society," held on Wednesday last, the 8th instant. A Hindoo spectacle on Malabar hill attracted the attention of a portion of the native population; but the assembly of native gentlemen at the meeting was nevertheless numerous and highly respectable. The Hon'ble the Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and Mr. Warden, together with many of the principal English gentlemen of the Presidency, honoured the meeting with their presence, and several new publications of the Society in Mahratta and Guzerattee were presented.

The following is a summary of what passed on this occasion, and we look with interest for the printed report promised for distribution.

The Hon'ble the Governor, the President of the Society, having taken the chair, the first report of the Society's proceedings was read.

It was moved by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, second by Francis Warden, Esq. and resolved unanimously—

"That the report be adopted by the meeting, and printed under the direction

of the managing committee for distribution."

James Farish, Esq. seconded by J. Wedderburn, Esq. and with the unanimous resolution of the meeting, then presented the sincere and respectful acknowledgments of the Society to the Honourable the Governor in Council for the approbation and support with which he had already honoured its proceedings, and for his unremitting endeavours to promote the interesting objects of the institutions.

To this the Honourable the Governor returned his acknowledgments, and after expressing his best wishes for the society's success, moved, (seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy,) that the thanks of the meeting be given to the managing committee for their attention to the business of the society, and for the efficiency with which they had discharged the important trust confided to them, as evinced in their report just read, on which it was unanimously resolved—

"That the same gentlemen be requested to continue their labours for the ensuing year, filling up of themselves, from among the subscribers, such vacancies as existed in the committee."

The motion of the Secretary, "that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice be solicited to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society," was seconded by the President, and unanimously approved.

The Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, with the unanimous approbation of the society, passed the thanks of the meeting to the Secretaries for the zeal and assiduity with which they discharged the duties of their office, in which they were requested to continue to officiate.

On the motion of Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, seconded by George Ogilvy, Esq. it was resolved, "that the special thanks of the meeting be presented to the several native gentlemen who have liberally co-operated in furthering the views of this institution."

To this Davidass Hurjeevandas, a member of the managing committee, after communicating this resolution to the natives present, returned thanks in their name to the meeting, and to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for his liberal support to this institution; and moved, (seconded by Framjee Cawasjee,) "that such portions of the report as the committee shall think proper, be translated into the native languages, for the purpose of being distributed gene-

rally throughout the territories subject to this Government."

The President having retired, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice took the chair; and on the motion of the Archdeacon, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the President of the society for his condescension in taking the chair this day, and for his able attention to the business of the meeting.

The meeting then dissolved.—*Courier*, September 11.

The following copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. commanding the British forces at Rangoon, is published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secy. to Govt. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—I was informed some days since, that the province of Dalla was in a very distracted and unsettled state, owing to orders having been received for a general levy of every man capable of bearing arms: the order had been most strenuously opposed, and even blood had been shed, on the arrival of a person of rank to enforce obedience to the measures of government. I thought the opportunity favourable for a little interference, to assist the opposition and escape of the discontented, and ordered a detachment of four hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European Regiment, to embark in boats on the morning of the 8th instant, and proceed up the Dalla river, with directions to act in furtherance of the object alluded to, and to attack any part of the enemy's Cordon he might fall in with. The Lieutenant Colonel's report of his operations, in obedience to these orders, I have herewith the honour to transmit, by which it will appear how well he and the troops under his command supported (under difficulties which he has modestly omitted to state) the reputation of the British arms.

I am informed, that finer or more characteristic traits of British soldiers were never witnessed than on this occasion; the officers, less encumbered than their men, forming line breast deep in mud and water, and passing the scaling ladders from one to another to be planted against the walls of the stockade.

I regret, with Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr.

Maw, midshipman of His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, left with me in the capacity of Naval Aide-de-camp by his Excellency Commodore Grant. Of this young man's gallantry of conduct and merit I cannot speak too highly: he has repeatedly distinguished himself by the most conspicuous and forward bravery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon,

11th August, 1824.

To BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you, that I proceeded with the detachment you were pleased to place under my command as per margin*, at 11 A. M. this morning; and after entering a large creek on the east side of Dalla, and proceeding about two miles, I observed two stockades, one on the right, and one on the left bank, immediately opposite to each other—both in commanding situations, particularly that on the left bank, which I instantly decided on attacking. The boats were hove to for a short time to make the necessary preparations for the attack; and as soon as these were completed, the whole moved on under a heavy fire from the guns and musketry of the enemy in both stockades. The landing was effected under an incessant fire from the enemy; and after great labour and exertion in getting through the mud, which was remarkably stiff, and thigh deep, the scaling ladders were placed, and the stockade stormed, and immediately carried. Some of the troops were again embarked, crossed the river, and took possession of the opposite stockade.

Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to enclose,) although severe, is not so great as might have been expected from the nature of the ground we had to go over, and the sharp and severe fire kept up by the enemy until the scaling ladders were placed. The loss on the side of the enemy was but small (between 20 and 30,) in consequence of the vicinity of the jungle,

* Four hundred men, composed of details from H. M.'s ship *Larne*, the Bombay Artillery, 1st European Regiment, 18th and 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion Pioneers.

into which they escaped the moment our men entered their works.

Of the conduct of the troops I cannot speak in too high praise, although it will be impossible for me to particularize the officers who so gallantly led their men to the assault, as they are too numerous, many of them having assisted in carrying the ladders to the walls.

I felt myself highly indebted to Lieutenant Fraser, and a party of seamen and marines of H. M.'s ship *Larne*, whose unremitting exertions throughout the affair greatly contributed towards the success of the day.

It is with regret I have to report, that Mr. Maw, (Royal Navy H. M.'s ship *Liffey*,) your acting Aid-de-Camp, was severely wounded at the early part of the day, whilst he and Captain John Campbell, H. M.'s 38th Regiment, your Aid-de-Camp, who was a volunteer on the occasion, were cheering on some of the seamen who accompanied us.

I have farther to report, that the enemy, previous to their flight, threw some of their guns into a wet ditch that surrounded the fortifications. We found but two small ones, which were brought away. All the houses in both stockades were destroyed by fire, and a part of the palisade pulled down by the pioneers before the return of the detachment to camp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HASTINGS KELLY,
Lieut. Col. Comd. Detachment.

CAMP RANGOON, August 8, 1824.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded at the Attack of the Stockades in the Lalla Creek on the 8th August.

Killed—Natives,	.....	6
Wounded { Officers,	.....	3
Privates,	.....	36

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieutenant J. Grubb, 1st European Regiment, severely.

Captain A. Wilson, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, slightly.

Mr. Maw, H. M. ship *Liffey*, acting Aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, severely.

By command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

We regret to state, that Commodore Grant, C. B. died at Penang on the 25th of July.—*Govt. Gaz. Sept. 13th.*

During the last fortnight, great alarm and uncertainty have been felt respecting the safety of Captain Head, of the H. C.'s ship *Canning*, who had left the ship off Kedgeree, in a Paunchway, to visit a friend before his final departure for England. The melancholy fate of that unfortunate young man is now said to be beyond a doubt. In the *John Bull* of yesterday it is stated, on the testimony of one of the boat people, that the Paunchway was upset on the night of the 26th of August.—*Govt. Gaz. Sept. 16.*

PENANG.

Court of Judicature, July 12, 1824.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury requested his Lordship's permission to read an address, which he was deputed by his fellow jurors to present to his Lordship; when the following address was accordingly read and presented by Mr. Brown:—

TO THE HONOURABLE SIR RALPH RICE,
Knight, Recorder of the Honourable the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island.

MY LORD,

We the Grand Jurors of this island, under an impression that this may be the last occasion upon which the Grand Jury may be assembled, whilst your Lordship continues to administer the office of Recorder of this court, feel anxious, before we this day receive our discharge, to approach your Lordship with the expression of those sentiments, which have been excited in our breasts by the contemplation of your Lordship's administration of justice, during the period of nearly seven years you have filled the high office you are now about to relinquish. We are sensible, my Lord, of the extreme delicacy of attempting to express, in terms suitable to the dignified and sacred character of a judge, our appreciation of the manner in which such high functions have been fulfilled; but it would be a violation of those feelings, which the near prospect of your separation from us so painfully inspires, if we omitted to offer to you the expression of our unfeigned and unqualified esteem and respect, and our deep sense of the obligations you have conferred upon this community by your administration of the judicial authorities and powers vested in you as Recorder of this court.

Independently of, and superior to any acknowledgments which we can offer,

we are aware that your Lordship could not possess a greater proof of the character you have acquired, than can be at once obtained from the records of this honourable court.* The heavy mass of arrears of business, that we recollect pressed upon your Lordship on your arrival in 1817; the complicated nature of such, necessarily incident to a jurisdiction so peculiar, so extended, and so diversified as this; the indefatigable and unwearied devotion of your time, and the patient application bestowed in the investigation and adjudication of the multiplied cases brought before you; the happy result of the administration of criminal justice here, in the great diminution of crime, as exhibited by the calendars lately, and as existed at the period of your arrival:—

The prompt and judicious decision of civil suits by your Lordship, which has tended to diminish so greatly the litigation, from which the greatest benefit may be inferred to the morals and industry of this community; the time and consideration given by your Lordship to the affairs of the estates of deceased persons; and the regular and periodical investigation to which you have subjected the accounts of administrations on the ecclesiastical side of the court, attended with so much benefit, and your conspicuous and parental endeavours to promote the good of the helpless orphans, objects of the protection of this court; also, your Lordship's great and uniform attention to the comfort and convenience of the jurors, by your very regular attendance, and constant and assiduous application to the quick despatch of the business of the sessions, which from the paucity of jurors, if prolonged, would materially interfere with the avocation and the interests of individuals:—

These, my Lord, are the subjects upon which, as having fallen under our immediate and personal observation, on this occasion of taking leave of you, we feel we could expatiate with equal gratification and truth: these, my Lord, are, and they will continue to be, the foundation of that sincere respect, which we must always associate with your Lordship's name.

* We beg to assure you, we are deeply sensible of the loss we are about to sustain by your Lordship's departure; but sincere as is our regret at losing you, as Recorder and Judge of this settlement, we do not the less warmly offer to you our congratulations on the more distin-

guished and more eminent station, to which our gracious Sovereign has raised you, in which your qualifications will be afforded a wider range of exertion and utility, and reap a prouder meed of honour.

We entreat you to be assured, that you carry with you our warm attachment, and our prayers for your health and happiness.

For self and fellow Jurors,
Grand Jury } (Signed) D. BROWN,
Room, P. W. } FOREMAN.
Island, 12th }
July, 1824.

His Lordship, overcome by his feelings on the occasion, sat down for a moment, but rose again immediately, and made the following impressive reply:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury;

It perhaps might be expected, that I should solicit time to enable me to answer this unlooked-for and kind address; but I have never been in the habit of preparing the language of my communications to you; and feel, that the advantage of delay would not be counterbalanced by the trespass which it would occasion on your leisure. You will not, I know, impute to any want of respect, my thus offering you, immediately, my most deeply felt thanks: gratitude is the substance of what I have to say—I have no observation to make on facts, or on law, which would require previous preparation.

When I first addressed you nearly seven years since, unknowing and unknown, I promised you impartiality, and industry in the execution of my office. I can now safely put my hand on my heart, and say, that I have never decided any case, or any question incident thereto, which I did not believe to be according to the law of that country, which we must ever love and adore: and I may add, I hope, without presumption, that I have never shrunk from any labour, while I thought farther investigation would lead to truth. But, gentlemen, there have been cases which would have oppressed me, if I had not been supported by you: the consciousness that all I said and did was known to the juries, has enabled me to pursue, with comparative ease, the most complicated cases;—but in the minute ramifications into which facts have spread, in consequence of the varied languages and manners of this mixed population, with a total ignorance of the language myself, I could not have proceeded without

trembling, if it had not been for the patience, the experience, and the acuteness of the common jury. For seven years I have never differed from you; and it is a pride that will cease only with life, when I feel myself identified, as it were, with the jury, the pre-eminent distinction of our country. Let me also not forget here, what I have so frequently pointed out to you, the care with which the depositions have been taken at the police, the important aid they have afforded, and the credit which they have ever reflected, under the magistrates, on Mr. Counter.

On the civil side of the court more especially, the advantage cannot be calculated, which I have derived from the punctuality, and perfect honour of my excellent friend Mr. Kerr, the Registrar; and I should indeed be wrong, if I did not avail myself of this opportunity of thanking Mr. Allan, our Interpreter, to whom I consider the public under great obligations. It is almost incredible, how he has, speaking four different languages, almost in a breath, interpreted to the court with an accuracy, which has enabled me to collect at the end of a long day, a series of facts, with all their material and immaterial contradictions, so as to present them with any clearness to the jury on the summing up.

With these assistances, any little merit on my part has become diminished to nothing:—but the sincere tribute of praise which it has drawn from you, is indeed a deep-felt gratification. Gentlemen, I never courted popularity; it would have been contrary to my duty, it would have been derogatory to the trust which the king committed to me; but to disregard the applause of my fellow subjects, on acts done with right intentions, even as a judge, would be a sacrifice which would lessen the value of life, and is, I believe, not required.

I have now only to reiterate my thanks.—Let me entreat you, ever to respect the law; than which I know nothing better to maintain truth, and uphold justice. My prayers shall ever be for your happiness individually, and for the prosperity of the island generally.

The court was then closed.

SINGAPORE, 3 A. M. 20TH JUNE, 1824.

Cha-lang-kae.—On the 19th instant, Mr. Haki, a most respectable Chinese

merchant of this city, entertained in Lessuden House, the whole of the European merchants, as well as the military officers of the settlement, with a grand *CHA-LANG-KAE*. By half past four o'clock, a most splendid dinner was on the table, and upwards of 50 gentlemen sat down to partake of it. Captain Maitland of the *Jane* had the kindness to bring on shore his band, which continued playing during dinner the most beautiful native and European airs. The party went off with the greatest hilarity, and many did not leave the table before the above hour.

Great credit is due to Mr. Haki for the choice and luxurious viands selected by him; they were entirely *a la mode Chinois*, and a better or more abundant table we have never seen even at a *CHA-LANG-KAE* in Canton.

The *bird nest soup* was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver; we could not but partake of almost the whole of the dishes, and we did ample justice to an excellent *hashes* made of stewed elephants' tails, served up with a sauce of lizards' eggs. We also noticed particularly, that some French gentlemen present, seemed to eat with particular gout a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of turtle. The *beche de mer* was excellent, as well as the fish maws served up with sea-weed. There was also a novel dish to the party, and we only have seen it once at the great Kinqua feast in Canton; the expense of this dish alone was estimated at 200 dollars; it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, and was the most delicious and delicate viands we ever tasted.

The dessert corresponded in every respect with the dinner. We cannot, however, pass over without remark, the exquisite gout of the jellies made from the rhinoceros' hide, without saying they were the best we ever tasted.

The first was excellent and abundant, having been previously ordered from Malacca and Rhio; nothing could surpass the wines, which were of all sorts imported by the Noyrmahui from England 15th February last; the confectionary was excellent, being also imported direct from Hoffman by the vessel.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. Haki rose and gave the health of "His Majesty the King of England," which was drank with loud applause, the band

playing the national air of "God save the King."

After this toast, Mr. Haki again rose and gave "The Emperor of China," prefaced by a very handsome speech, in which he said, that by very late advices from Pekin, that court was in *Beedhara* to remove the whole of the restrictions on the English trade; the toast was drank with loud applause, the band playing "the British Grenadiers."

The next toast, "The Governor General of India, Lord Amherst," drank with loud applause, the band playing "Rule Britannia."

The next toast was "Sir Stamford Raffles," which was drank with loud and repeated acclamations, the band playing "There is nae luck about the house."

The next on the list was the health of our Resident "Mr. Crawford, and success to him;" this toast was also drank with repeated and loud acclamations, the band playing "Let Whig and Tory all agree."

The next on the list was "Major Murray and the Military Officers," which was again and again huzzaed, the band playing "The Duke of York's March."

The next toast given was prefaced by a neat speech, stating the propriety of it, "Our Regulator of Time, Captain James Pearl and his Gun, and he shall not want for Powder," the band playing "Oif she goes." Captain Pearl in a handsome speech thanked cordially the subscribers to his gun establishment.

The next toast given was the "Health of that liberal and distinguished Merchant Mr. James Hunter, junior, who had come forward so handsomely in support of the public institution of this place, and success to the British manufactures in general"—The band played to this toast "Money in both Pockets."

The next on the list was "A Butt to Mr. Hunt's Breakfast Powder;" we can now send him coffee at two dollars per pecul.

Captain Maitland then rose and gave the "Merchants of Singapore, and success to their Trade," which after being returned in a very handsome speech by the oldest member of the mercantile community, finished the toasts of the evening. Everything went out with the greatest glee; but the champagne about this time had made some impression on the heads of some of the party, who were inclined to be riotous, and the glass-ware was heard to tingle in differ-

ent parts of the room; all however ended in perfect harmony.

Among the numerous benevolent acts which distinguished the character of the late Lieut. General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. we have great pleasure in recording one, in which the army at large will feel particularly interested. A few days ago, the agents for the executor intimated to the Secretary of the Military Orphan Institution, that the late General had bequeathed the sum of 20,000 Rupees to the trustees of the Upper Orphan School, and the amount has been accordingly paid into the Orphan treasury. The value of this liberal gift is we think greatly enhanced by the consideration, that it proceeds from a person well and familiarly acquainted with the noble object and spirit of the institution, and the manner in which its affairs are conducted; and, therefore, this unequivocal testimony of the approbation of an eminently respected veteran in the service, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to all concerned.—*Gov. Gaz. Sep. 20.*

The following is the substance of the intelligence brought from Rangoon by the Roberts, down to the 27th ultimo.

The king of Ava was stated to be most outrageously abusive to all his generals who had come in contact with the British troops, threatening to send them petticoats, as such were more appropriate and becoming their conduct than the dress of warriors. It was said that the Maha Bundoola had been recalled in disgrace, and the Prince of Sarawuddy ordered up to Ava for the purpose of being eventually sent to replace him.

The enemy's force in Pegu was divided into two corps d'Armée: the headquarters of the first (till lately commanded by the Prince of Sarawuddy,) was at Denobew, with posts as far down as Panlang, on the Rangoon river, and was evidently intended for the defence of the Irawaddy. Its numbers are as usual rated extravagantly high by the Burmese themselves. Sakia Woongee had assumed the command on the departure of the prince. The second corps, commanded by the General Mounshoe-yat, was concentrating upon old Pegu, where stockades upon a very extensive scale were said to be in progress. The Prince of Tongho, eldest brother of the king, has been appointed general in chief of the combined army in Pegu,

and had fixed his head-quarters at the town of that name; and he was said to have with him numerous cavalry and elephants.

Reports from Penang and the eastward represented the Siamese to be in arms, and ready to commence hostilities against the Burman dominions, as soon as the state of the weather would permit.

An expedition sailed against Mergui and Tavoy, on the 19th ultimo, composed of the greater part of H. M. 89th Regiment, and 7th Madras N. I. with four of the Hon'ble Company's cruizers, and several gun vessels, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Miles, C. B.—Captain Hardy, of H. C. C. Teignmouth, commanded the naval part of the force.

From the Argus it appears, that a report was current at Bombay of the death of Futteh Alee Shah, King of Persia, which is rendered probable, in consideration of his advanced age.

On Thursday afternoon, the Right Honourable the Governor General visited the foundry for casting brass ordnance, in Fort William. His Lordship inspected the whole works and process very minutely. The lathes were, at the time, occupied on three large pieces of ordnance, in different stages of the process of boring, and turning the exterior. His Lordship examined closely the fine steam engine, which has been lately applied to these objects, through means of the mill-work—and also inspected the ovens for baking the clay moulds in wet weather, for receiving the fused metal; as well as the casting furnaces; in fact, his Lordship left nothing unexamined, and we understand, expressed himself highly gratified with what he had witnessed.—*John Bull.*

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. and are published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

*Sec. to Govt. Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.*

SIR,—The enemy in the Dalla district, having of late become very troublesome by their predatory excursions, rushing from the creeks and nullahs, with which the country abounds, upon unarmed boats, and even fishermen from

the garrison, and having again established the head quarters of these marauding bands in the stockades taken by Lieutenant Colonel Kelly's detachment on the 8th ultimo, much strengthened by additional works, I once more determined to drive them not only from the stockades, but permanently to a greater distance.

For that purpose I directed Major R. L. Evans of the Madras army, with a detachment of infantry, accompanied by two mortars from the brigade commanded by Captain Timbril, and some howitzers from the Madras Artillery under Captain Kennan, to proceed up the Dalla creek on the 2d instant, and shell the enemy from their position. Such was the excellent practice of the artillery and gun-boats, under the immediate orders of Captain Marryat, manned by the officers and crews of his Majesty's ship *Larne*, and Honorable Company's transport *Moir*, that the enemy were soon forced to abandon their defences, with some considerable loss, and I am happy to say, with only one man slightly wounded on our part.

On taking possession of the stockades, Captain Marryat and Major Evans pushed up the creek, and succeeded in taking twenty-five boats and canoes from the enemy; who on seeing themselves closed with, jumped overboard, and escaped into the jungle.

Major Evans's arrangements for cutting off the retreat of the enemy were excellent; but the swampy state of the country and thickness of the jungle prevented their meeting with the success they so well merited. To him and every officer and soldier employed, my best thanks are due.

I cannot do adequate justice to the sense I entertain of the ability and readiness with which I find myself at all times supported by Captain Marryat and the officers and crew of the ship under his command: nor ought I to omit mentioning, that the officers and crew of the transport ship *Moir*, are volunteers on every occasion when the enemy is likely to be met with.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-quarters, Rangoon, Sept. 4, 1824.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

*Sec. to Govt. Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for

the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the enclosed report from Captain Marryat, his Majesty's ship *Larne*, of an attack upon a small post, established a short distance up the Dalla creek.

The gallant and good conduct of all engaged in this first rencontre with the enemy's war-boats, affords me much satisfaction; and Captain Marryat has particularly mentioned to me the steadiness with which Lieutenant Wight, and a picquet of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, received the enemy, both by land and water.

All accounts concur in bearing testimony to the resolute gallantry of Mr. Crawford, in defending his vessel, "the *Kitty*," against very superior numbers, although wounded early in the attack; and I beg leave to bring his name to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 9th Sept. 1824.

Larne, Rangoon, 8th Sept. 1824.

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

In compliance with your request for a detail of the circumstances which occurred in the attack on the Dalla stockade made by the Burmese on the morning of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that at midnight of the 5th, a straggling fire was heard in that direction, and shortly afterwards a rocket was thrown up, the signal previously arranged with the detachment, in case of immediate assistance being required.

With the advantage of a strong flood tide, the boats of his Majesty's sloop *Larne* proceeded rapidly to the scene of contention, where a heavy fire was exchanged. As our approach could not be perceived from the smoke, we cheered to announce that support was at hand, and had the satisfaction to hear it warmly returned, both by the detachment in the stockade, and the crews of the gun-vessels.

It appeared that the attack of the enemy had been simultaneous; the gun-brigs laying in the creek had been assailed by a number of war-boats, while the detachment on shore had been opposed to a force estimated at 1500 to 2,000 men.

Upon our arrival, we found the enemy on shore had not retreated, but still kept up a galling fire. The war-boats which had endeavoured to board the *Kitty* gun-brig, had been beat off by the exertions and gallantry of Mr. Crawford, commanding that vessel, and were apparently rallying at a short distance up the creek, with a determination to renew the attack; but on perceiving our boats advancing ahead of the gun-brigs, they made a precipitate retreat.

Although from their superior speed there was little probability of success, chase was immediately given, and five of the war-boats which had been most severely handled, and could not keep up with the main body, were successively boarded and captured. Many others appeared to be only half manned, but we could not overtake them, and the pursuit was abandoned about four miles above the stockade.

The spears remaining in the sides of the gun-brig, the ladders attached to her rigging, and the boarding netting cut through in many places, proved the severe conflict which had been sustained; and I trust you will be pleased to recommend the very meritorious conduct of Mr. Crawford to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Great praise is due to Mr. J. King, of the *Narcissa*, and Mr. Frames of the *Tiger*, for the well directed and destructive fire which they poured into the war-boats; and I trust, as an eyewitness, I may be allowed to express my admiration of the intrepid conduct of the officer commanding the detachment on shore.

The loss of the enemy in this attack cannot be correctly ascertained; but from the number of dead in the boats captured, and the crippled state of many others, it cannot be estimated at less than 2 or 300 men.

I have the honour to enclose a return of our killed and wounded,

And am, Sir, your, &c.

(Signed) F. MARRYAT, *Captain.*

By Command of the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

Rangoon.—Private letters from Rangoon, in the beginning of this month, mention, that the enemy's main force still remains at Denobew, under the command of the Prince of Sarawaddy.

It is said, that in the Burmese army there is a corps of about 3,000 men, specially denominated Warriors: of these again, some hundreds assume the title of Invulnerables, both one and other enjoying immunities unknown to other subjects, particularly the latter class, who in general remain about the person of the king. Lately, a large body from this redoubted legion made a vow, that if his Majesty would send or allow them to go to Rangoon, they would retrieve the national honour by the immediate expulsion of the British army.—Leave was granted, and the Invulnerables, headed by the Attawoon of the Prince of Sarawaddy, proposed in the first instance to carry by assault the Great Pagoda. Accordingly one of their party was sent to reconnoitre, and fix upon the best point of attack. The sight of our guns and troops upon the works, to use his own words, “so struck him with awe and terror, that he was at once satisfied he would be much better inside than outside of our lines.” He accordingly came in as a deserter, and communicated their plans, adding, that any one of four nights of the moon’s age, which he specified, was declared by their astrologers to be favourable for the attempt. On the evening of the 29th ultimo, a small force in the jungles was looking out for them, but they could not see a man. Invisible, as well as invulnerable, they succeeded after dark in creeping unobserved to the edge of the jungle, and during the darkest part of the night rushed with great celerity along the road leading to the north gate of the Pagoda, firing and shouting in their usual style. An officer’s piquet of his Majesty’s 38th Regiment, was instantly under arms, and received them at the bottom of the stairs leading up to the place, with a couple of volleys. A 12 pounder of the Madras Artillery, mounted only a few hours before, opening upon them with grape at the same moment, they found it prudent to retrace their steps with all possible expedition. It has been learnt from a wounded man, who has since fallen into our hands in an attack upon a piquet, that twenty of the 1st class, Warriors, were killed in this attempt.

The brutal system of warfare practised by the enemy is alluded to in the same letter, in which it is stated, that the gig of his Majesty’s ship *Larne* found floating the remains of an European sailor, supposed to be the gunner of the *General Wood*. It appeared that the un-

fortunate man had been first tortured by pulling off bits of flesh, and piercing him with spears in parts not mortal, and then sawed in half.—*Gov. Gaz. Sept. 30.*

Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.—On Saturday last was held the annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, when a statement of the proceedings of the Society was read; from which it appeared, that the first edition of the New Testament, translated and printed by the Missionaries at Surat, in Goujurattee, has been nearly all distributed. The Society hope, that the Missionaries will be able to commence a second edition early in the next year. The Old Testament in Goujurattee has been translated and printed at Surat, and some copies dispersed among the people, who speak that language. The expense of printing the different books of the Old Testament, in such proportion, as to be equivalent to an edition of 500 copies, is something less than Rs. 6000.

The Society has advanced the sum of Rupees 4000, towards an edition of Genesis, and the Gospel of St. Luke, and the books of the New Testament, from the Acts of the Apostles to the book of Revelations, in the Mahratta language. This is now in the press of the American Mission, and will be printed on paper forwarded from the parent Society in England.

During the last year, a supply of Scriptures in the Mahratta language has been forwarded to the Missionaries of the Scotch Missionary Society, who use them in their schools, and have been enabled to distribute many copies among the natives of the district. It is understood to be the uniform practice of the Missionaries to give the Scriptures, only to those who can read, and express a desire to possess them.

A letter was read from the Rev. Jos. Woolf, dated at Bussorah, expressing a desire to be supplied with a large stock of the Scriptures in the Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, &c. &c. languages, for the purpose of distributing them among Christians and others in Persia, and especially among the Jews, who reside in that kingdom. The Rev. Jos. Woolf is more immediately engaged as a Missionary to the Jews; he has travelled from Aleppo to Bussorah in the prosecution of this important object, and has generally met with a friendly reception among the Jews of Persia and Syria. They have expressed a desire to possess the Scriptures in the

Hebrew language, and have received many copies of the New Testament.

The number of Bibles, or portions of the Old Testament, issued from the Bombay Bible Society during the year, is four hundred and eighty six, and the number of the New Testament, or portions of the New Testament, is one thousand six hundred and sixty nine.

The Society possesses copies of the Scriptures in most of the languages in which they have been printed; copies of which may be procured on application to the Secretaries, or to the Depository at St. Thomas' Church.—*Bombay Gazette, Oct. 2.*

The Carramnassa Bridge.—A gentleman who lately crossed the Carramnassa Shakespearian bridge writes from Benares, that it appeared to him so very firm, he had no doubt that a carriage and horses might safely pass over. In this opinion he is in a great degree confirmed by what was witnessed when first exhibited at Cassipore. Its great utility will be manifest from the following abstract statement, the daily details of which we have seen, of the great number of men, horses, &c. &c. which passed over the bridge during the first fourteen days of its being opened, viz. from the 18th to the 31st of August last.

28130 men,—1400 horses,—61 hackeries,—143 bullocks,—473 palankeens and doolies,—524 banghy burdars.

It is well known that the clear span of this rope bridge is no less than 320 feet between the main points of suspension, which are only raised about seven or eight feet from the ground; but perhaps few are aware that it has neither pier heads nor abutments, which renders it the more surprising.

The two other bridges now standing on the Benares road, are about half the span of the Carramnassa. During the past rains, a free passage has been given by them over torrents hitherto impassable until the waters subsided, to the great annoyance of the public, the detention of the public mails, and imminent danger to travellers. The natives especially owe much to the unwearied zeal and ingenuity of Mr. Shakespear.

Surveyed in the Persian Gulf.—The H. C.'s surveying ships Discovery and Psyche, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf; and on the occasion of their departure, we cannot do better than extract the following sketch of the object and nature of the

service they are engaged in, which appeared in the Gazette of last Wednesday.

“The surveying vessels Discovery and Psyche, will leave Bombay about the end of the month, to continue the survey of the Persian Gulf, the examination of which has been completed from Ras Moosendein, at the entrance, to the island of Bahrein. Until the year 1821, the coast, with the exception of a small portion containing the pirate ports, was comparatively unknown. In the vicinity of the Cape it is high, rugged, and intersected by deep estuaries; the two largest of which have been named, after the present governor of Bombay, and commander in chief, Elphinstone's Inlet, and Colville's Cove. It was this part that obtained from the ancients the denomination of Asabo, or Black Mountain; no doubt from the colour of the rocks, which are principally composed of black basalt and clinkstone, with calcareous spar in veins. Some occurrences of the columniated basalt were observed; but the general arrangement was in the form of mountain caps, as they are termed by mineralogists. Several of the small vallies were in a high state of cultivation; the soil being formed from the debris of the basalt, which is well known to afford one of the richest composts for vegetation. The inhabitants appeared a mixed race between the Bedouins and Muscat Arab. The mountainous part of the coast terminates at Raumps, between which and the harbour of Abothubbee, are situated the pirate ports. From the last mentioned place to the westward, comprising two hundred miles in longitude, and one hundred and fifty in latitude, the coast had hitherto never been explored by Europeans. Here were discovered numerous islands; between a long chain of which, connected by extensive reefs, and the main, is an inlet forty miles deep, navigable for the largest vessels, and sheltered from the prevailing heavy winds. The main land is formed in some parts of low sandy ground, and in others of hills, which are evidently of volcanic origin. The islands discovered by Captain Maude have been surveyed, and distinct plans made of each. Strong marks are here evinced of volcanic influence; sulphur and its combinations are found in all. The hills are conical, and contain volcanic scoræ, intermixed with argillaceous earth; gypsum in most of its varieties, a recent formation of trap; most of the ores of iron, and ob-

idian. In all parts of the Gulf, particularly on the Persian shore, traces of a similar nature are found, sufficient to denote its being what geologists would term a volcanic country, and which will readily account for the late earthquake in that quarter. The survey in June last terminated at the interesting island of Bahrein, the topography of which is unknown, with the exception of a small part in the vicinity of the city. The whole line of coast was laid down by a continued series of triangles, and the principal positions were verified by celestial observations: between the two extremes it forms an irregular curve, comprising, with the various sinuosities, upwards of a thousand miles. The space between Bahrein and the mouth of the Euphrates will be completed by the close of next cool season, unless any extraordinary difficulties should present themselves."—*Bom. Gaz.* Sept. 22.

Transmission of Mr. Fair.—We understand that Mr. Fair, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been ordered off to England, or transmitted, in consequence of an alleged contempt of the Bombay Supreme Court. We are not as yet sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the case to give our readers further information, than that Mr. Fair, who we learn was an esteemed member of the Bombay community, has, in obedience to the orders of Government, left Bombay on a ship bound for England. The alleged contempt, we learn, was in form of the report of a trial before Sir Chas. Harcourt Chambers. Mr. Fair, we believe, was called upon to apologize, and to admit the erroneousness of the report, which he declined doing. The consequence was his transmission. We deem it our duty to allude to these circumstances, as a beacon to reporters and editors in India.—*India Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter from Rangoon per last arrival.—"Intelligence having been received from various quarters, that an attack might be expected on the lines and Pagoda, consequent measures were taken for the defeat of the attempt. On the 29th ultimo, an order was issued to withdraw the companies of H. M. 38th Regiment, supplying the piquet in advance of the Pagoda; but from the time of the day when the order was received, this could be only in part effected, and one company remained on the post. About midnight, the sentries were fired

at from the jungle, from which many and loud voices were heard; several volleys were fired in return, and all was quiet; but in obedience to the order of Sir Archibald Campbell to fire and retreat, the company after a short time retired by a back road to camp, leaving the lights and fires burning. A rich native was unknowingly left behind, but succeeded in getting back in the morning. He stated, that for two hours after the troops left the place, the Burmese continued their sports; but never returned within the area of the house, so great was their fear. This was understood to be the long expected attack; and all anxiety as to its event seemed to disappear after the occurrence of this affair. A tone of great ease and a feeling of security seemed to pervade all; and up to the night of the 1st instant, corroborating reports were received of the departure of the enemy from the neighbourhood. About 3 A. M. on the 2nd instant, the lines were roused by repeated reports of musquetry; the troops got immediately under arms, and expectation was on the tiptoe. The firing was soon found to proceed from the piquet on the right front of H. M. 13th Regt. where a Captain and 60 sepoys, 9th N. I. with a 12 pounder canonade, were stationed. All ears were strained to catch the slightest sound; and presently shot after shot, peal after peal, told us that something was going on: the night was dark, and the short quick flashes beautifully contrasted with its gloom during the momentary illumination, which was enough to enable me to behold an arm raised, or a musket levelled; the spot presented the appearance of a far off hell, where the grim dusky forms of the combatants were given to view. And now arose (from the Burmese) a loud and fearful cry, wild and horrid as ever demon conceived, or ear heard, and then all was deep dead silence—which struck upon the heart, impressing it with feelings of doubt and anxiety for the safety of the detachment there stationed, and of whose fate we could only form conjectures till the morning appeared, when we found that all was safe, and none hurt, the enemy having been repulsed—however, they succeeded in carrying off twelve cartridge pouches, and an equal number of coats, belonging to the sepoys. The same day a force was sent against the stockades in the Dalla creek, which had again been occupied—two howitzers of Madras Artillery—two

mortars from our park, with some sepoy, composed the detachment, commanded by Major Evans, 12th N. I. Three stockades were taken without loss on our part, and we know of none on the side of the Burmese; for although much blood was found in the stockade, they contrived to remove all other traces; and a gun, which had fired grape on the sepoy till the moment of landing, was not found, although very little time elapsed between that and the capture of the stockade."—*John Bull*, Oct. 5.

Mr. Phillips.—The Honourable Mr. Phillips embarked on board the H. C. S. General Harris, on the 30th August, bound to England via China. During a residence of twenty-four years on the island of Penang, Mr. Phillips endeared himself alike to the inhabitants of the island, and to every stranger from the other Presidencies, driven to the "Green Isle" in search of health. His indefatigable zeal and activity in promoting the welfare of the settlement was ultimately rewarded by its government being bestowed upon him; and we sincerely believe no servant of the Honourable Company ever left this country, carrying with him a more highly respected character, as a public officer of integrity and worth, or more generally beloved and esteemed as a man of the most amiable manners, and truly English hospitality.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT.

The court has, we understand, been lately occupied in private chambers for several hours daily, in superintending a long examination of witnesses in a suit instituted by the husband for a divorce, by reason of cruelty alleged against his wife; an examination, interesting only to the parties immediately concerned, unless we except those who have a vivid taste for family scandal, and who regard all differences as objects of peculiar relish.

This is a taste which we have it not in our power in the present instance, even if we had the inclination, to gratify, as the particulars of evidence in suits of this description are never disclosed till the case is ready for hearing. Some circumstances, however, arising out of those proceedings, occurred in open court on Thursday last, the 23d instant, respecting an alleged contempt of court, which will not fail we think to excite some degree of public interest.

On the judges taking their seats that morning at the usual hour, Mr. A. Shaw, of the civil service was brought before the court, in custody of the sheriff, pursuant to a writ of attachment issued the preceding day against him. Upon this gentleman presenting himself on the floor of the court, the chief justice directed Mr. Woodhouse, the clerk of the crown, to read three affidavits. The first was made by a Chobdar, in the service of the judges, and stated in substance, that on Wednesday last, while the deponent was in attendance in the court house, he was addressed by Mr. Shaw, and requested to fetch him pen, ink, and paper; that the deponent told him that he had been stationed there by the chief justice, and could not leave the spot, but that a sepoy would bring him what he required; upon which Mr. Shaw struck him a blow upon the temple, which turned his head round. The other affidavits were made by two native servants in attendance at the time, confirming the foregoing statement. Upon the affidavits being read,

The Advocate General rose, and begged to inform the court, that he had just been applied to by Mr. Shaw's friends, to appear on his behalf, and that he perhaps might have occasion to make some application to the court at the proper time.

The Chief Justice intimated some doubt, whether this was an occasion for the interference of counsel at all, then conferred with Mr. Justice Chambers; and after a few minutes, without expressing any opinion upon the right of counsel's interference on such an occasion as the present, asked the Advocate General what he considered his duty in cases of this description?

The Advocate General observed, that he conceived his official duties were entirely limited by the act of the 53d Geo. 3d, and by the instructions of the Government. That by the statute he was empowered at his own discretion to file ex officio informations against British subjects for misdemeanors committed above a certain distance from the Presidency, but in no other criminal cases; and that the practice of Government was to submit to him the depositions taken by the magistrates, with directions to prosecute at the Government expense such cases which he, the Advocate General, considered ought to be presented to a grand jury. That he was sometimes also instructed by Government to

defend certain individuals, as well as to prosecute others; and that he, therefore, did not take upon himself to suggest cases to Government for prosecution, but acted upon their previous instructions.

The Chief Justice intimated, that he should make some inquiries of Government upon the subject, and then advert- ing to the case immediately before the court, observed, that there was an omission in the affidavit of the Chobdar, which might form a ground for Mr. Shaw's moving for his discharge, if he thought fit so to do; but that the only consequence of such a motion would be, that another attachment would issue against him, as soon as the affidavit was amended, and that Mr. Shaw would be brought up again immediately. The omission, the Chief Justice added, which he alluded to, was, that there was no statement in the affidavit, that the judges were sitting at the time of the transaction complained of. His lordship then proceeded to examine the Chobdar in this particular, who thereupon deposed that the judges were sitting at the time alluded to.

The Advocate General having consented, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, to waive the objection, the additional clause in the affidavit was read by the Clerk of the Crown.

The Advocate General, after a short pause, applied that interrogatories might be filed, and Mr. Shaw allowed to answer according to the usual practice. That with reference to the charges made against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of observing, that they were, according to his instructions, grossly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue.

The Chief Justice said, Mr. Shaw would of course be allowed to answer in that manner, and thereupon directed the Clerk of the Crown to proceed in preparing the interrogatories, and to retain such counsel, and employ such attornies, as he should deem necessary.

The Advocate General then further moved, that Mr. Shaw might be admitted to bail, which after an intimation from the court that such an indulgence was purely discretionary, was finally granted, upon Mr. Shaw's entering into a recognizance, himself in 1000 rupees and two sureties in 500 each. Dr. Kemball and Mr. Parry immediately consented to become security, and the requisite recognizances were then entered into for Mr. Shaw's appearance on Friday next, the 30th instant, to answer

such interrogatories, as might then be exhibited, touching the alleged contempt of court.—*Gazette*, July 28.

FRIDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE KING v. ALEX. SHAW, ESQ.

Mr. Justice Chambers alone took his seat, the Chief Justice being absent.

The Advocate General, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, moved, that the interrogatories which had been filed on the part of the prosecution against him might be taken off the file for irregularities, and that Mr. S. might be discharged from his recognizances.

Mr. Justice Chambers asked if the motion was for a rule nisi.

The Advocate General said, that the interrogatories had been filed by a person whom he conceived to have had no legal authority so to do; and not knowing, therefore, on whom any notice of motion could be served, his application was for a rule absolute in the first instance.

Mr. Justice Chambers thought that the motion was too premature; as Mr. Shaw was at the present moment in contempt, for having refused to answer the interrogatories, and that before any motion could be made on his behalf, the first step to be taken was for to clear himself from the contempt.

The Advocate General.—His objection was preliminary to answering at all, and which objection might render the answers to the interrogatories unnecessary.

Mr. Justice Chambers wished to know whether the objection was to the interrogatories themselves, or in respect of matter dehors the interrogatories.

The Advocate General said his objections were to both, and that he could quote cases to show, that if interrogatories were illegal, and had been filed by a person not authorized by law, that the party might object to answer; and that which he had to submit to the court in the present instance was, that Mr. Shaw might not be required to answer the interrogatories which had been exhibited against him, inasmuch as they were not legal interrogatories, not having been filed by proper authority: that was his present object, without adverting to the interrogatories themselves, to every syllable of which he objected. Upon the first point he observed, that a party against whom any interrogatories are filed, is entitled to know the person by whom they are filed; as the law has given to him various rights against such

person, such as the right to costs, in such case of his not succeeding, and this right he had in criminal and civil proceedings; and that whenever it was discovered that interrogatories had been filed by an unauthorized person, the course was for the party to move the court on the subject: that till a prosecutor appeared, all proceedings might, in the mean time, be staid; that, by the certificate of the officer, which the Advocate General had before him, it appeared that these interrogatories against Mr. Shaw had not been properly filed; that in all the cases which he had most industriously searched and collected on the subject, it was laid down that there must always be a private prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, there was no doubt, that it was the daily practice in the courts in England for the Attorney General, at the direction of the court, to file informations for these kind of offences.

The Advocate General observed, that, so far from that being the impression he had formed upon this point, he had a case before him, in which it appeared that the Attorney General acted for the defendant, and in which the words spoken of the court were perhaps as contemptuous as could well be uttered. This was an authority shewing that the Attorney General was not bound ex-officio to prosecute; that in cases of contempt committed at a distance, the court are not themselves personally concerned, but merely give judgment when they are judicially brought to their notice. When the contempt is committed in the open face of the court, and within the ocular perception of the judges, there no private prosecutor appears; for the court are in such cases themselves both the prosecutors, judge and jury; they immediately perceive the offence, and record the conviction, and there is no room for the party to be heard on one side or the other. But when cases arise at a distance, and do not fall under the immediate view of the court, and perception of their senses, they must be informed of the fact, by means of a prosecutor; and then it might appear, when the circumstances were fully and fairly brought before them, that no contempt had been committed at all.

Mr. Justice Chambers here observed, that the Advocate General must be well aware that nothing was so common in England, when any disturbance was made within the precincts of the court,

for the offender to be brought up and committed immediately.

The Advocate General was very ready to admit that such was the course, that being a disturbance of the peace of the court within the hearing of the judges, and interrupted their proceeding; but that the present was a case entirely different, not having occurred within the sense of either the hearing or the sight of the court; but that the judges had derived their knowledge of this alleged contempt from aliunde information, namely, the oath of a Chobdar.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—He could not conceive a grosser contempt or insult could be offered any court of justice, than what was alleged to have taken place in the present instance; whether speaking as a private gentleman or in his official situation, he could not conceive a grosser insult could be offered to the court and the judges than the present. The learned judge, apparently much moved, adding, that a Chobdar had been stationed there (the learned judge here pointed to that part of the court-room which led to the private apartment of the judge's families) by the Chief Justice, to preserve order in all persons coming in upon the business of the court, while the judges were sitting in an inner room, and to protect the ladies from intrusion; that because this Chobdar had refused to quit his post, and to fetch Mr. Shaw pen and ink, though he offered to direct another man to do it, he should have been knocked down by Mr. Shaw for so refusing, was such an insult, as he could not find terms to express; that it was an act which beggared all description, and which could not but excite the highest indignation of the court.

The Advocate General admitted with his lordship that such an offence, if committed, could not but provoke the highest indignation and reprehension of the judges; but what, on the other hand, he observed, would be the indignation the court would feel upon discovering, that a complaint made to them of such a nature was without any foundation? As to the allegation which had been made by this Chobdar against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of stating, that the whole and every part of it was denied by Mr. Shaw, who considered it a charge of the grossest perjury.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—The charge was at present an allegation merely, he did not mean to say that it was true—he could have no personal interest in

the result, either of Mr. S.'s guilt or acquittal; he had no wish one way or the other.

The Advocate General.—With regard to the interrogatories, they might be improper, and the defendant might object to answer them: he said, that there was a case in 4 Burr. Rep. the King v. Edwards and Symonds, where the court would not allow a party to come in personally and confess his contempt, because that till interrogatories were filed, there was no charge, nothing to plead guilty to, neither is he in contempt till reported so. That no person could file an affidavit of any charge except a private prosecutor; that it was true he might commence such a prosecution ex-officio, but it was then entirely in his discretion so to do, and that there was no case which he had hitherto met with, where interrogatories could be filed by any other person than a private prosecutor; that a private individual could not personally appear in court as prosecutor, but must employ counsel for that purpose; that it was in civil cases only where the presence of counsel might be dispensed with, and the party allowed to appear himself personally. He would remind his lordship of the case of Mr. Hunt, when the court refused to hear him upon his personally rising to address them, and informed him, that if he wished to be heard, he must be heard by counsel.

That the proceedings were irregular, and appeared to have been prosecuted by an authority other than that of a private prosecutor; that in the certificate furnished by the officer, he could discover no private individual as the mover of these proceedings. By that certificate it appeared, first, that there had been an attachment. 2dly. That the interrogatories which had been exhibited were filed at the suggestion of the court, and, 3dly. That these interrogatories had been filed by the Clerk of the Crown, acting by the direction of the court; in all which nothing appeared to have been done by the Chobdar, whom he supposed to be the person aggrieved; that this course was irregular, was evident from the books of practice, into which he had carefully searched for accurate information upon the point; and that the works of both Hand and Tidd pointed out a different method,—and shewed that after the first process of attachment had issued, an adversary in the character of a prosecutor must next

appear. And the reason given for this was, that there might be a responsible party, who might be mulcted in costs, in case of a false accusation.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—There was a prosecutor in the present instance. The court itself was the prosecutor by its officer.

The Advocate General, after a short interval, stated, that it was that very point which he had come prepared to question; and submitted, that in this case, the court could not be the prosecutors, and hoped he might be heard in support of such opinion.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, he should certainly not allow any observations upon that point to be moved.

The Advocate General.—As that was the ruling of the court, he had no further remarks to offer. Motion refused.

Mr. Irwin then, on behalf of the crown, immediately moved for a rule nisi, that the recognizances which had been entered into in this cause might be estreated. The motion was granted.—*Gazette, August.*

Rangoon.—We have private accounts from this place of the 18th of September, of which the following is the substance:—

His Majesty's ship *Larne* left Rangoon for Penang on the 15th, with almost the whole of the crew affected with the scurvy; and Captain Chads of the *Arachne*, had taken the command in consequence, with a very fine crew, fresh from England. The Burmese are becoming quite desperate, attacking us in all quarters; but unhappily for them, they are always repulsed with very heavy loss. On the night of the 6th, they made their first attempt on three of our gun-boats, the *Kitty*, *Narcissa*, and *Tyger*, stationed in a creek immediately opposite Rangoon. They must have had forty or fifty boats. The *Kitty* being the uppermost vessel, was the only one boarded; and they had to dispute the deck with the Burmese, having been taken by surprise. Fortunately they had a few sepoy^s on board, which is seldom the case, otherwise they must have given up. The Serang of the *Kitty* was in the act of firing one of the swivels at the Burmese, when one of them who had just succeeded in getting up the side, seized the swivel, and had nearly turned it upon the crew, when the Serang fractured his head with his cutlass, and resumed his

fire. Poor Crawford, of the Kitty, was wounded in the back with a spear, though not dangerously, and they say the vessel next morning was like a porcupine with the spears sticking in her side. The Burmese who were captured state, that they had about three thousand men in the attack.

There is scarcely a boat, or small craft of any description now on the river that is not watched as narrowly as possible by the Burmese; and if they see a favourable opportunity, they commence their attack. The other day the Captain of the Larne sent a launch from one of the transports down the river, with apparently none but lascars on board; but at the bottom of the boat a number of his men were secreted; and they had not proceeded far out of sight of the ships before the canoes made their appearance, and were making all the haste they could towards them;—the lascars were so alarmed, that they begged the Europeans to shew themselves. They did so, prematurely, when the Burmese instantly made off; only one of the canoes was captured, but the lesson was a good one. In their attack on the gun-boats, every man was provided with a ladder to mount over the netting, and evidently newly made. It consists of a large iron hook at the end of a staff, something larger than a boat-hook staff, with holes pierced through it at equal distances, through which small pieces of wood were put, projecting about eight or nine inches on each side of the staff. The same instrument would answer equally well to hook people off the deck.

The gun-boats Hebe, Mary, and Swift were to accompany the expedition to Mergui, &c. The Mary returned leaky after three days, and went back to Rangoon to refit. But the Swift arrived here on the evening of the 14th instant, after an absence of twenty days, with the Serang and eight lascars, Mr. Bell, and five of the crew having gone in the boat on the 1st to reconnoitre the land after parting company with the fleet. He took with him only a sextant, chart, compass, and a few biscuits, and no provisions or water for the crew. The Serang states, that he lost sight of the boat about noon, they having left at 6 ~~am~~ and though he remained there seven days after, he did not see any more of her, and getting alarmed, and not knowing where to go, he succeeded in making his way back to Rangoon. Poor Bell and his party are I fear either

cut off, or starved for want of provision. We have no accounts yet from the expedition to Mergui, nor can we indeed expect any before the end of the month, if so soon.

I am generally on shore every day, up to my middle buffalo hunting, to give the poor fellows a fresh meal; but we do not often succeed, they are so wild, and so hard to kill.

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Cheduba.—We have letters from Cheduba, of the 24th of September, which describe a smart attack on four formidable Burmese war-boats, of Ramree, by two cutters from the Hastings frigate. The enemy, apparently elated by notions of certain success, received the cutters with loud clamour and a discharge of musketry; but the tremendous manner in which the salute was returned, induced them to relinquish the contest, and seek for safety in flight. Great numbers were killed, five prisoners taken, and three of the boats captured. The fourth, from the hurry and confusion of the people in getting on shore, struck on a rock and sunk.

It appears that a considerable number of the Burmese who had shared in the engagement at Ramoo were among the enemy's force at Ramree, the captured boats containing several articles which belonged to the officers and sepoys of the British detachment.

The rains continued heavy at the date of our letters, and a good deal of sickness prevailed. Ramree is said to be very unhealthy.

The following is a summary of the depositions of the five Burmese prisoners, captured off the Ramree coast by the boats of the H. C. frigate Hastings, on the 9th September. They are natives of Mayndoon and Menda, two places stated to be a short distance from each other, on the opposite side of the hills. Three left their houses by order of Mengamaha Bundoola, about seven months ago; the remaining two have been absent only three months. Excepting one (who first went from Mayndoon to Sembeyghoon,) the whole went direct to Arracan, via Dalet, or Tala, the time occupied on the journey varying from 13 to 18 days. The Burman who went to Sembeyghoon states, that the road to that place from Mayndoon is good, even for carts, &c. and is about 12 days journey. Three only (those who were summoned seven months ago) were at Ramoo; the others, proceeded no farther

than Arracan. Those present at Ramoo state, that the action lasted five days, and that they were commanded by Attawhoon Monsa. The Bundoola remained at Arracan. Their ideas of the numbers present appear to be very imperfect, indeed are professedly stated on conjecture. They fix them at from 4000 to 6000. None saw or heard of any European prisoners; and even in the number of natives, the accounts vary considerably. They left Ramoo at different periods, within a month or six weeks subsequent to the battle, and proceeded to Arracan; from whence (as it appears) they were on their arrival ordered off to Ramree. As the reinforcements came in detached parties, the prisoners are not aware of the exact number sent; but all (with the exception of one, who only knows of his own 40 companions) estimate it from 1000 to 1500 men. They appeared to have been two or three months on Ramree; but being stationed at different chokies, they possess little or no information respecting the resources or population of the island. The latter they conjecture to be from 3000 to 4000; and to the queries respecting the former, they answer, that cattle (bullocks and buffaloes) are very abundant. Grain (paddy,) in consequence of the great consumption, is not very plentiful, and not so much as usual has been sown to meet the demands of the ensuing year.

Of Chandna or Sanduwee these men know nothing, it appearing that they had never before quitted their houses. They state, that not quite a month since, two sirdars and about 1000 men left Ramree for Ava, going to Aeng by water, and thence by land. The force left on the island they make to be two sirdars and 1000 men (Burmese,) and the utmost number of guns, three large (apparently 6-prs) and three or four small ones. The defences on the island, constructed by the Burmese, are laid down with tolerable consistency; being a few intrenched chokies, with a stockade similar in form, but larger in extent, than that of Cheduba. It has however this advantage, of being overlooked and commanded by a hill, within musket shot to the northward, the top of which is palisaded, and defended by a small party. The stockade is near the banks of the creek, or small river, which empties itself into the channel, at the S. E. extremity of the island. A boat to go from its mouth to the stockade in half a tide. It was rumoured among

the Burmese, that the king of Ava had sent orders for the whole of the troops and guns to be withdrawn from the island, but the Raja withheld them. The prisoners say, that all were much dissatisfied with their situation and treatment, conceiving also, that if this rumour was well founded, the step would be justifiable; 400 men (of whom the prisoners were part) and a sirdar, who were stationed at Umlahbeen, on the coast, determined to fly the island, and escape to their houses. They seized four boats from among ten lying in a creek at the before-mentioned place, and were proceeding in the execution of their project, when intercepted by the ships boats. Had they (as they hoped) escaped unobserved by going along the shore, they intended to go round the south end of the island to the mouth of one of the creeks or rivers in the mainland; from whence one tide would have carried them to Mace, near the foot of the hills. From this, Mayndoon was, they had heard, about five or six days journey by land. They have no idea of the number of boats on Ramree, but believe it to be small, especially as the force of 1000 men which left about six weeks since, took as many as they required.

Launch.—On Saturday last, the 9th instant, a fine ship of about 400 tons, was launched from Mr. Vignon's dock yard, the property of Shaik Abdullah, and named the Lord Amherst. The Right Honourable the Governor General, Lady Amherst and family, honoured the launch with their presence.—*Gov. Gaz. October 14.*

BOMBAY.

By an account dated September, from Umrut Sir, we are informed that the Maharajah had, on his arrival at that place, intimated to the chiefs his intention of immediately proceeding to Cabul, and if that kingdom should submit to his authority, he would do every thing they might expect from him, or even more. The ditch and fortifications of Umrut Sir were ordered to be put in repair, one of the tributary chiefs having furnished a large body of artificers for that purpose, and directions were given for the purchase of a considerable quantity of iron, for the purpose of being cast into shot. A subsequent account mentions his arrival at Lahore with the whole of his army, shortly after which, orders were issued to the minister for

the dismissal of the Scindian Vakeels, with a present of two elephants, superbly ornamented, and a letter for the Ameers of Scind, demanding the tribute which they had been accustomed to pay to the king of Cabul, as a confirmation of their friendly intentions towards him; and threatening that, in the event of the demand not being complied with, he would resort to such measures as would oblige them to produce it.

The above intelligence from Umrut Sir confirms a belief, which was not long since entertained, respecting Ranjeet Sing having hostile views towards Cabul and Scind. The Sikhs are good warriors, determined enemies to the Musselmans, and are under a chief who bears a high character for genius, firmness, and enterprize. With the powerful army which Ranjeet Singh now commands, there can be little doubt of his success, in the event of his putting his threats into execution. His anxiety, which he has been often known to express, respecting the movements of our forces, may be accounted for from the dread of interference by our Government in his schemes. We can have nothing to fear from him, although many persons at home entertain an opinion that he is only waiting a favourable opportunity for invading our territories. There are so many enemies on all sides to contend with, that he must have sufficient to engage his attention for some time to come; but was this not the case, he possesses too good a knowledge of the resources of our Government to make an enemy of it.—*Gazette, October 27.*

Chittagong Theatricals—Our first performance took place last evening, when Cumberland's admirable comedy "The Wheel of Fortune" was performed to a very numerous audience. The theatre, considering the short period in which it was erected, reflects infinite credit upon the taste and skill of the architect; but in fact the whole arrangement is entitled to our highest commendation, and most grateful acknowledgments. The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and precisely at eight, as the Brigadier General took his seat, the curtain was drawn up, and displayed a stage which, for neatness and accommodation, is unequalled in India. A prologue, written for the occasion, was delivered with great effect by the amateur who appeared afterwards as Penruddock, and was a foretaste of the mental feast we afterwards enjoyed.

The comedy is full of interest, and interest of the right kind; not proceeding from melo-dramatic horrors, but from truth and nature; exhibiting at once high poetical talent, and justly claiming no common admiration. It was excellently performed, and as the first essay of our little band, bids fair to establish a fame as imperishable as it is merited. Penruddock was sustained inimitably throughout; his voice, deficient neither in power nor compass, was well suited for declamation; but had it not possessed these qualities, it had a pathos that would make up for every thing. An occasional harshness too was admirably calculated to express the broken and tempestuous sounds, that burst from a soul torn asunder by conflicting passions. He is justly entitled to the rank of first favourite; and although a sister presidency claims him as her own, he will long be remembered as a bright star in our little Drury. Sir David displayed no ordinary powers of acting, and recalled most forcibly bye-gone treats at Drury and Covent Garden. It was delicious; but as it would require as much genius to describe this amateur, as he himself possesses, I shall not attempt it. His dress and performance were the very climax of romantic fun. He was always in character, and his character was always in him. They acted and re-acted reciprocally upon each other, and upon the audience. Governor Tempest was a faithful and lively representation; full of life and humour, and elicited frequent and richly merited peals of applause. It was worthy to have taken place in Cumberland's own day, with himself and a few of our choice comic spirits for an audience: I cannot help fancying how they would have acted at the close of it; they would have gone into the greenroom perhaps—Cumberland most assuredly would—and with a smiling, yet serious and earnest delight upon their faces, held out their hands, and thanked him. He is truly a gallant vessel sailing upon the ocean of Cumberland's genius, and his performance of this character alone would stamp him as an actor of the first class in pure comedy. Woodville and his son Henry were well maintained, and acted in the true spirit of the play; and Weazle, with Sydenham, were both inimitably good.

Emily Tempest bore herself like a lady through the evening, and was all earnestness, delicacy, and feeling. She gained rapidly on the affections of the

company, and will one day, if properly fostered, hold a distinguished situation. Dayne Dunckley, Mrs. Woodville, with the other characters, were skilfully managed; but to do any thing like justice to the merits of each individual amateur would require more space than you can well spare. I must now therefore conclude, by wishing them a safe and prosperous voyage through life; and with the hope that the day is not far distant when they will again afford us a few hours of equally unalloyed delight and instruction, as we experienced last evening.

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Extract of a Letter from an Armenian Clergyman in Shiraz, to his Friend in Calcutta, dated the 15th of July, 1824.

“With extreme sorrow, I communicate to you the calamitous fate of the city of Shiraz. The measure of the sins of its inhabitants was completed, and God visited them in wrath. On Friday, the 25th of June last, at five o’clock, A. M., while the inhabitants were luxuriously feasting and indulging in revelries, a most dreadful earthquake took place, which lasted for 15 minutes, and destroyed almost a fourth part of the houses in the city, and shook the remaining houses to their foundations. Although I intend to describe to you the real state of the city, and of its inhabitants, yet I confess myself unable to the task; for it is impossible to portray exactly the altered form of the city; which was agitated like a ship at sea in a tempest, tossed about by the fury of waves rising mountains high. In the course of this awful visitation, the hurry, confusion, and alarm of the inhabitants, were truly great and distressing. They could not at that time think of any thing else, but that ‘the destruction of the world was at hand;’ and they rent the air with their cries, imploring forgiveness of sins, and vowing an amendment of their future lives. But they who had fallen with the ruins, or they who were already under them, and had breath still remaining, implored assistance; but, alas! none could be afforded; for the anxiety was general, and all were apprehensive that every succeeding moment would hurl them into destruction. There was no part of the city where they could remain in safety; because the whole country was in motion, and buildings were tumbling on all sides. At this time, the wind blew violently, and the dust

of the ruins being scattered in the air, occasioned such darkness, that no one could see his companion; and nothing but the voice of lamentation was heard, occasionally interrupted by the thundering noise and crash of the falling houses. The Merciful, seeing the sufferings of his creatures, became pacified, and had compassion over their fate; the undulations ceased, and quiet was restored. During this interval, every one began to make search for his relations and friends. The joy of those who fortunately found their relations alive, was exceedingly great; but the grief of those who had to witness the dead bodies of their dearest connexions, buried under the ruins, was inexpressibly distressing. Although the beavings of the city were no longer perceptible, the clamours of parents, brothers, sisters, and kinsmen of the sufferers, were most excruciating to the feelings of those who were delivered from the common danger; and their minds were still apprehensive of impending destruction: consequently, all quit- ted their insecure habitations, and immediately fled to the adjacent plains in great trepidation. The streets and roads presented a heart-rending sight; for they were full of mourners! The females did not observe the ancient custom, but with open face, without a cloak, and barefooted, ran out from the city. The crowd was so immense, that the inhabitants rushed out over each other, and compelled acceleration of flight; but the heaps of the ruins presented obstacles in their way, as the fragments assumed the form of a hill, owing to the destruction of innumerable houses. Notwithstanding this, with great difficulty and hardship, the people succeeded in gaining the open field, and wandered there without knowing what to do. Finally, the heat of the sun and hunger, induced some of the people to return again to the ruined city, for clothes and food. The inhabitants still chiefly dwell in tents: and the undulations occasionally recur; sometimes mildly, and at others violently, but not so severely as they did.

“It now remains for me to give you some information of our countrymen, relative to this calamitous event. Although their houses were wholly, or partly destroyed, yet, thanks to the Merciful! no Armenian has suffered personal injury. The present condition of this once beautiful city is very lamentable. The evaporations from the putrid bodies have caused infection in the air; gangs of robbers

inhumanly pillage the deserted houses, and commit unheard-of ravages; no hindrance can be put to their depredations: but they dare not approach the neighbourhood of the Armenians; for our countrymen are well armed, and guard their dwellings; and at nights, they discharge their firearms to insure safety. While we were in the fields, the robbers entered the house of the good old Mr. Johnnes, and robbed him of all his property. The roof of our church is rent, and the walls are considerably damaged: we intend to break it down, and build a new one by subscription. The magnificent bazar of Kerim Khan is still standing, but very much shaken, and partly damaged. Report states, that Kazuroon, Konartaghta, Ferozabad, and the surrounding villages, have suffered the same calamity. The number of persons destroyed, only in Shiraz, is reckoned to be about 2,000. The Shahzadah of Shiraz intends to send his son Reza Cooli Mirza, and the Peeh-nemaz Hadgee Mirza Haadi, to the court of Teheran, to request Futtehe Alli Shah to relinquish the tribute paid by the inhabitants of this place, for some years to come, that the city may be thereby restored to its former condition; but, I fear, it will be a difficult matter to obtain his assent: if the imposts of five years be given up by the state, the city can hardly be rebuilt in ten years. You cannot conceive the condition Shiraz is in at present: if you recollect the Kohthel Perazun (mountain of the old woman,) the same is the present situation of this ill-fated city. We actually walk upon the roofs of the houses!"—*Hurkaru*.

Greek Prayers for Lord Byron.—At the Greek church in this city, prayers were performed last Sunday, on the occasion of Lord Byron's death. We attended at seven o'clock, and found the priests seated at the entrance of the church: immediately after which, the venerable patriarch and his little congregation went in, and commenced divine service.

We felt a secret and overwhelming sensation, surely arising from no inconsiderable degree of pride and reverence, on beholding a silvery-haired, apostolic old Greek, awaking the stillness of a church on the banks of the Hoogly, with benedictions on the soul of the poet and friend of his country—Lord Byron! It was a novel sight. The deeds of other times thronged on our memory;

and we found ourselves insensibly overcome by a most pleasing sadness.

"Cold is the heart, fair Greece! that looks on thee,
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they lov'd!

Dull is the eye that will not weep to see
Thy walls defac'd, thy mould'ring stones remov'd!"—BYRON.—*Hurkaru*.

Darwar.—Accounts of a fatal occurrence between the Madras civil and military local authorities, and a band of refractory Mahrattas in Darwar, in which Mr. St. John Thackeray, the Commissioner, and two officers were killed, reached Calcutta some days ago. The particulars of this unfortunate affair, published in the Bombay Gazette of the 3d instant, are, we understand, accurately stated, and therefore we have no hesitation in laying them before our readers.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Darwar, which enables us to lay before our readers an account of the late unfortunate occurrences at Kittoor, in the southern Mahratta country, which may be depended on, we believe, as accurate.

It appears the Deshai or chieftain of this place, dying in September without any issue or natural heirs, the lands held by him as a Jagheer lapsed to the sovereign state. The management of them had therefore been assumed by Mr. Thackeray, until he should be furnished with further instructions for his guidance. Some of the principal servants of the late Deshai had concealed the fact of his death, and endeavoured to impose on the Government the adoption of a child of the late Deshai, but which proved to be totally false and unfounded. On the 22d of October, Mr. Thackeray had given orders for sentries to be placed over the treasure and jewels in the fort, amounting to about fifteen lacs of rupees in value, and ordered two guns of the Horse Artillery, and a company of infantry to be brought into the fort. On the morning of the 23d, as a party of the artillery was entering the fort to relieve the one on guard the day previous, the people refused to admit them; and on this being made known to Mr. Thackeray, he ordered Captain Black to proceed to the gateway, and plant his two remaining guns, and sent to demand the surrender of the fort, giving those who had assumed charge one hour to consider of it. This time having expired without compliance, an additional

half hour was granted, which having also elapsed without their submitting, the gates were blown open, when they commenced a tremendous fire upon our troops. Mr. Thackeray immediately left his tent, and proceeded towards the fort, and was almost instantly after shot, receiving a ball in his groin. He fell, as did Captain Black and Lieutenants Dighton and Sewell; the three former being killed, the latter badly wounded. Shortly after, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, of the Madras civil service, were taken prisoners, and brought in front of our troops, who were still firing. The above gentlemen requested our troops to cease, as their lives would be instantly sacrificed, if they persisted in firing; consequently all surrendered, and were made prisoners. On the 24th, a serjeant of the Horse Artillery, one Jemadar, and all the Sepoys were released, and allowed to proceed to Darwar unmolested, where they arrived on the morning of the 25th. Mr. Thackeray's body was likewise allowed to be brought in, and has since been buried with all due respect, together with the bodies of Captain Black and Lieutenant Dighton. Every hope is entertained of Lieutenant Sewell's recovery. Troops are collecting in the neighbourhood of Kuttoor, and there is every reason to expect that affairs will be shortly settled, and the two prisoners Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott (who are in the mean time well treated) released, without further disturbing the tranquillity of the country.

The scene of this unfortunate event being in the neighbourhood of Bellary, or rather not far from that military station, a mistake appears to have occurred in pronouncing the name; and consequently a rumour got abroad through Calcutta, that a dreadful insurrection had taken place at Bareilly, in which the collector and other Europeans were cut off. This rumour prevailed several days, although not a syllable had been received by Government on the subject.

Rangoon.—Bundoola is prepared to attack Rangoon, with a large body of troops belonging to himself and the Prince of Sarawaddy. He has issued orders to different officers to collect their respective forces, and be in readiness at Syriam, Cogee, Dalla, and other places; and in order to carry his intentions into execution more effectually, he has sent the following articles; viz. 3000 to 4000 baskets of chillies, and 3000 to 4000

large baskets or bales of cotton with seeds, which had actually arrived near Cogee in numerous boats, escorted by eight hundred men. These articles are to be placed to windward, and set fire to at the moment of the intended attack, that the smoke, combined with the offensive and pernicious smell of the burning mass, should annoy and confound the senses of the British army!!

It is further said, that Bundoola had actually levied money from the people to defray the expenses of the illuminations and festivities which were to take place at Rangoon on the 5th Nov. 1824.

Martaban.—The intelligence of the gallant exploit achieved at Martaban by the small detachment of Europeans and natives under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of H. M. 41st Regiment, aided by a party of British seamen of his Majesty's ships *Arachne* and *Sophie*, will have been read with general interest and admiration. Contrary to expectation, Martaban was found to be a large populous town, remarkably strong both by nature and art, defended by a numerous garrison, and having its magazines filled with military stores. Martaban is in fact one of the principal arsenals of the country; a great manufacture of gunpowder has been always carried on there, and it is considered by the Burmese to be a position of peculiar importance, from its forming the key of communication between Pegu and the Siamese empire. Private letters mention, that the firing of the enemy at this place was very superior to any thing which our army had before experienced in Ava: their guns were well served, and their musket cartridges and grape shot proved to be of an excellent description. The surrounding country is said to be fertile, populous, and highly beautiful, producing abundant supplies of the best quality. The draft oxen are particularly mentioned as being noble animals. The public granaries, on the capture of the place, were filled with large stores of rice in the husk, sufficient to load several ships. The river, contrary to late previous accounts, was found to be of great depth up to the town, and has from 15 to 18 fathoms on the bar. The Woonget, or governor had escaped, and was reported to be about 20 miles off; but a temporary headman had been appointed by Colonel Godwin, who was busily employed in inducing the inhabitants to return.

The gun-brig *Phæton*, No. 15, Mr. Price, commander, which formed one of the flotillas ordered on the service to Rangoon, but supposed never to have left the Ganges, or to have foundered at sea, was found at Martaban, having gone in thereabout five months ago by mistake. The crew were found in irons, liberated, and were to take the vessel round to Rangoon. No intelligence could be obtained of the fate of her commander.

Siam.—By the latest accounts from Singapore, it appears that authentic intelligence had reached that settlement of the death of the king of Siam on the 20th July, after an illness of six days continuance. His eldest, but illegitimate son, the Prince Kroma Chuah, ascended the throne the following day, without experiencing any opposition whatever, and apparently with the general consent and approbation of the Siamese chiefs. This change in the government, as the prince is unquestionably the most intelligent and enlightened individual of his nation, will probably infuse some portion of activity, and even liberality into the Siamese government. It is stated also, that the Prai Klang, or minister for foreign affairs, through whom the English have always conducted their intercourse with the court of Siam, has been raised to the highest rank in the kingdom, and enjoys the entire confidence of the king.

Contrary to the usual order of events in Siam, the present succession to the throne has not been accompanied by any disturbances, or by any of those executions and proscriptions which in that country have usually marked the commencement of a new reign.

It is stated, that one of the first acts of the new king was to issue an order, abolishing all those vexatious restrictions which have hitherto fettered the foreign commerce of Siam, and allowing perfect freedom of trade and barter, without any interference on the part of the government officers, subject only to the payment of the regular duties of eight per cent.

Assam.—The following are the particulars of the successful affairs with the enemy in eastern Assam, which we alluded to in our last.

On the 20th ultimo, Major Waters, commanding the Dinagapore Local Battalion, and Major Cooper, with the Champaran Light Infantry, were detached

from Gowhatti—the former to Raha Chowkey, and the latter to Kulliarbar.

Having received intelligence from Lieutenant Neuville, of the Quarter Master General's Department, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, that a party of the enemy, amounting to 250 men, were stationed at the village of Hautgaon, a few miles inland from the river, Major Waters determined on surprising them, and with that view proceeded towards the village in question, at 10 A. M. of the following day, with a detachment of 100 Light Infantry of the Dinagapore Local Battalion. After a very fatiguing march of seven hours, the party reached the enemy's position, and completely succeeded in effecting their purpose, the Burmese having no intimation whatever of their approach; but owing to the thickness of the jungle and the numerous outlets from the village, their loss was comparatively small. Several Burmese however were killed, and the enemy effected their escape only by abandoning their women and baggage. Lieutenant Neuville, Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Jones, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty temporarily with the Dinagapore Locals, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Stewart, accompanied the detachment on foot; and the active assistance afforded by those officers, as well as the steadiness and cheerful exertions of the men, during a most fatiguing march of 35 miles, exposed to incessant rain, and through a country mostly inundated, are spoken of in terms of the warmest commendation.

After this affair, Major Waters continued to advance up the Kullung river, and on the 2d instant succeeded in again surprising the enemy at Raha Chowkey.

Guided by the information received from the intelligence department, a party of 100 men were landed at day-break, about two miles below the point of attack. After rapidly reconnoitring the situation, Major Waters then divided his men into two parties, directing Lieutenant Neuville and Lieutenant Jones, of the 46th Regiment, to conduct the one by the right into the village, and proceeding himself, accompanied by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stewart, with the other by the left, through an unfinished stockade which the enemy were throwing up.

The party under Lieutenant Neuville immediately pushed on, and fortunately

came first on the enemy's chief guard, all of whom were either bayoneted or shot. The alarm being now given, the main body rushed out of their houses, hoping to escape on the opposite side; but the heavy fire to which they were exposed, threw them on Major Waters' party, which had made a detour by the left, where they were received and dispersed with great loss. The remnant were pursued nearly two miles, and left many killed and wounded in the jungles. The enemy's loss altogether is estimated at one third of their numbers. On our side no casualty occurred, with the exception of one sepoy wounded by a musket ball.

About noon of the same day, another party of 60 Burmese, who were returning to Raha Chowkey, ignorant of the destruction of their main body at that post, were cut off by a judiciously concerted ambush, and nearly the whole destroyed or made prisoners.

The enemy's arms found in the guard-room at Raha Chowkey, consisted chiefly of old muskets and a great number of swords, of which some belonged to chiefs.

On the day following the above successful enterprises, information was given to Major Waters, that the principal force of the enemy in Assam, under the Boora or Mogaum Rajah, (the Burmese governor of the province) had quitted the stockade in which they had taken post at Noagaon, and moved to another situation, with the intention of retreating across the hills into Munnipore. He accordingly ordered out a strong reconnoissance in the hopes of surprising them, or at least compelling them to retire within their stockade; and leaving a sufficient party for the protection of the fleet and guns, he proceeded with the officers already mentioned towards Noagaon.

After marching a few miles, intelligence was brought that the enemy had commenced a rapid flight towards the hills, leaving a Phokun and 80 Burmese soldiers to cover their retreat. The party in consequence pushed on, but was not able to get over the distance in one march, and after advancing about 25 miles, bivouacked for the night. The next morning they continued their route, and took possession of the stockade at Noagaon, which was found evacuated by the enemy, who had retired beyond the reach of a pursuit by infantry. So precipitate had been the flight of this body,

headed by the Boora Rajah in person, and his principal Phokuns, that they left behind them all their baggage, plunder, military stores, and heavy property, much of which had been seized and secreted by the villagers previous to the arrival of our detachment.

On this occasion twenty iron guns, several boxes of powder, a manufactory of which had been established at Noagaon, three war-boats, one very large, and the state boat of the Boora Rajah, with several smaller ones, were captured by our troops. The stockade is situated in the middle of the village of Noagaon, on the south bank of the Kullung river, and is, or was, defended by a small ditch and parapet with bamboo palisades, and very thickly stacked and spiked all round; but being commanded from the river and opposite bank, it would not have held out against a regular attack. From the size and appearance of the works, as well as from the information given by the villagers, it is conjectured that the Boora Rajah's party consisted of about 1,300 fighting men. So totally unprepared were they for our rapid advance, that several houses and buildings were in progress at Noagaon on a very extended scale, as if for permanent residence.

The steady and spirited conduct of the men of the Dinagepore Local Battalion, and the zeal of the officers employed, appear to have been most praiseworthy and conspicuous throughout the whole of the above fatiguing service.

The Champaran Light Infantry under Major Cooper, with four gun-boats, reached Kulliabur on the evening of the 31st ultimo. Two days preceding, information having been received that a party of the enemy were at Dikeree in Char Dewar, under Coguti and Hilli Phokuns, officers in the service of the Burmese governor of Assam, Major Cooper sent a small detachment of the Champaran Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Watson, in pursuit of them. Lieutenant Watson succeeded in surprising the enemy in some huts at Dikeree, when one Phokun and six Burmese were killed, and the other, with several of his men, and a large war-boat and a few muskets, were captured. Subsequently to this affair, several straggling parties of the Burmese and Assamese, or Doannees in their service, had been cut up or intercepted by the Champaran Light Infantry.

It appears from the last accounts, that

the Burmese governor of Assam, or Boora Rajah, had retreated to the hills of the Mikra district, in a state of the greatest alarm and confusion; and being wholly destitute of supplies, whilst the difficult roads across the mountains into Munnipore and Ava are occupied by the hostile tribes called the Sam and Singphoe, confident hopes are entertained that he will soon surrender to the British force now operating against him.

Munnipore.—Accounts have been received at the head-quarters of our force on the Sylhet frontier, that the 1st division of the enemy who retreated from Telayn and Doodpatlie reached Munnipore on the 4th instant, and were there met by a messenger from the king of Ava, with orders for them to continue their march rapidly to the capital. The same accounts added, that the interior of the Burman empire is in a state of great agitation and disquiet, as the people of Juthia (Siam,) taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the events of the present war, had invaded the country in great force.

Rangoon.—The following detailed narrative of the assassination of the king of Ava, was communicated to the British authorities at Rangoon, on the 6th of November, and comes from a quarter from whence correct intelligence has been before very frequently procured*. The deposition having been taken down in bad English, the necessary verbal and orthographical corrections only have been made.

The deposition of Maon Maon, one of the inhabitants of Rangoon, who came in from the village of Kezoo.

“I resided in the house of the chief of the village with my family. His bedroom was separated from mine only by a partition of bamboos. At about 8 o'clock at night, I heard the chief, whom the Burmans call Saghey, conversing with two strange persons in his bedroom regarding news which had arrived from the upper country. Curiosity induced me to look through a hole, when I saw the chief marking down in a book what they were telling him. The conversation ran as follows;—

“His Majesty was very much displeased with the late governor of Rangoon's conduct. On his arrival at the

Court of Ava, he was ill treated, and punished, and the king blamed the queen. This personage was married to a female cousin of the queen, and had been appointed through her influence. It had always been the queen's policy to get all the provinces under the management of her brother, and to appoint their own people and relations to the local governments.

“When the town of Rangoon was taken by the British forces, and so many vessels came, an express was sent up by the Raywoon of Rangoon. The ministers were alarmed, and did not dare to represent the matter, and read the dispatches before the king. After the expiration of a few days, Cheyah Munga, one of the ministers, determined at all events to speak out, and took the dispatches in, one morning, to a great audience, and made a secretary read them aloud, which created general consternation among all the people who were assembled. The king himself lost his speech, and sat stupified for half an hour; then without saying any thing, rose from his seat, and went in, and laid down upon his couch, very uneasy. The queen came to comfort him, but he would not speak to her, and began to discover his mistake. For three days he never spoke to any one, nor asked a question concerning Rangoon being taken by the British forces, and grew very cool towards the queen, which alarmed her much. His Majesty came out on the fourth morning into the general assembly, and ordered the young prince, heir-apparent of the crown, Chukiamen, to attend. The prince obeyed the summons, instantly came to the palace, and took his seat. His Majesty asked him whether he knew of the capture of Rangoon by the British forces, and the occurrences in Henzawaddy (Pegue.) He answered in the negative. After some conversation had passed, the youth opened his mind, by telling his Majesty, that he was not at all surprised at what had happened, for the dawn of the day never comes by the crow of the hen, but by that of the cock. The king was much ashamed at this hint, before all the assembly, and said not a word in reply. The prince then took his leave and retired.

“The king was much employed at all times with astrologers, who found his time to reign prosperously was only three years; and if he lived longer, and retained the management of affairs, his

* It has since been ascertained, that there is no truth in this account of the king of Ava's assassination.—Dec. 25.

government would be unsuccessful. So he sent for his son, and made him a nominal king, and appointed Moun-Shoe-za to be regent during his minority. Every order was issued in the name of the new king, to avert the calamity and misery which were predicted to be impending over the kingdom. The queen was not well pleased with this change in the government. The king's behaviour towards her also was not the same as before; and knowing that she had many enemies, and being suspicious of approaching danger, she consulted privately with her brother regarding their predicament, and took great care always to keep near the king. She contrived afterwards, by bribes and fair promises, to gain over to her side some of the king's attendants and most confidential men, and to surround the king's person with her own people and relations. The young prince being aware of the queen's intentions, went at different times to the palace to inform his father of the danger with which he was menaced by the intriguing queen and her brother, but had never an opportunity to disclose his apprehensions, as the queen was always close to him. At last, by the advice of Moun-Shoe-za, he feigned sickness, and his Majesty came to see his son, and give him medical advice; but as the queen accompanied him, he did not gain his object. A few days after, they watched an opportunity when the queen was asleep, and again went and told his Majesty that the prince was very ill, upon which the king proceeded in a hurry to his dwelling, quite unattended, when the prince took advantage of the opportunity to make known his fears, and unfold all the intrigues of the queen and her brother. The king laughed at the story, and desired his son not to entertain any anxiety, as he was wrongly informed, and nothing of the kind would happen. All his endeavours therefore failed to convince the king that the queen and her brother were plotting against his life and crown. A few days afterwards, at 3 P. M. a great uproar arose in the palace, and it was known that the king had been massacred. Moun-Shoe-za immediately ran to the heir apparent's palace to consult what should be done for their safety. During this time 20 armed men came to call him in the king's name. He refused to go, suspecting some treachery, and gathered his own people around himself and the prince; the num-

ber they collected amounted to about 70. brave and resolute followers of the best families. At the head of these Moun-Shoe-za marched to the palace, where a terrible contest, with much bloodshed, ensued. Every moment the royal party increased. At length the rebels were all killed or dispersed. Missing the queen's brother, they searched for him, and found him under a bed, when they dragged him out, and cut him into several pieces. Then the queen herself, and all her family, without exception, were massacred. After the tumult had subsided, the oath of allegiance was given to every one. The armies on the frontier hearing of this sad catastrophe, and afraid for their own safety, retreated with hasty march. On their arrival near Amarapoora, Maha Bundoola was brought as prisoner, and taken before the young king. He was then made to drink the water of allegiance, and to swear before the image of Godama, (which is always kept and worshipped in the palace), that he would be faithful, and exert himself to the utmost of his power to support the royal interests; upon which he was appointed generalissimo of the southern army, opposed to the British forces at Rangoon, and his title changed from Maha Bundoola to that of Saghia Menghy. He was afterwards dispatched in a great hurry, with absolute orders to get recruits, and raise as many people as he could for soldiers, from Kiaotaldun down as far as Mergui, for which purpose he departed from Ava. After this, the court changed their mind, and opened their eyes; and knowing that they have stronger forces to encounter, and nearer to the capital, they ordered Saghia Menghy to encamp about Shembe-ghewn, to prevent the progress of the northern British army into their territories, and in his place they appointed Maonghidye, who was formerly Mitchin Woun, (meaning governor general) of all the cities on the banks of the Irawaddy river, and in the time of Minderajee, the great grandfather of the present monarch, was governor of Arracan, a well made man, of 6 feet 2 inches or thereabouts, and gave him the title of Maha Bundoola, which they pretend to be the terror of the English, with the command of the southern army. Prince Sarawaddy has been superseded. He was twice recalled, but refused to obey, for reasons known only to himself. The newly created Maha Bundoola has sent 3000 men to Syrian, with orders to defend that place

from the excursions of the British force, which have already arrived at the place of their destination. Prince Sarawaddy, it is said, had refused to resign the command of the army, and the new Maha Bundoola finds himself in a bad predicament, as he cannot collect recruits according to the orders of the court, and his own wishes, and is also afraid to come down and take the command out of the hands of Sarawaddy Meng."

Sheikh Dulla.—We are happy to learn from Hyderabad, that the remnant of Sheikh Dulla's gang of plunderers was intercepted by a small party of cavalry and infantry of the Nizam's army stationed at Jhilpee Amnair, under a native officer, and driven into the Taptee. Three prisoners and some property were captured on the occasion. The Sheikh himself again escaped with a few horsemen, but his levy seems to be now either destroyed or completely broken up.

Jypore.—Lieutenant Colonel Raper, the Political Agent at Jypore, returned to Mahjeeka-Bagh, the residence of the British mission at that court, on the 10th ultimo, where he was received by a deputation on the part of the Regent Rannee, and had resumed his official duties. The mutinous battalions of the state of Jypore, whose sudden advance upon, and occupation of the city threatened for a time to produce the most serious commotions, had previously separated, and retired to their several stations in the interior. A change of ministry was expected as the result of the late agitation and discussions at that capital.

A division order, of which the following is a copy, was issued by Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding the western division of the army, on the 14th ultimo.

"The Political Agent at Jypore having reported the further detention or assemblage of troops, unnecessary, the Major General directs their return to their respective cantonments; and such corps as have been ordered to diverge from their several march routes, will proceed to their respective destinations by the most direct course from their present encampment.

"In publishing this order, the Major General deems it an act of justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Hertzler, and the officers and men of the advanced light detachment, to offer to them

his best acknowledgment for the zeal, exertions, and attention to the public interests exhibited in the rapidity of their march, when called upon by the Political Agent; and to Brigadier Knox he feels indebted for the promptitude shewn in pushing forward this advanced corps, as well as in directing the preparation of the train, and requiring the services of such corps as had come within the reach of his requisition, by their progress in effecting the relief directed by the General Orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Harowtee.—Letters from Kotah give the following account of a recent occurrence in that quarter. Rajah Bulwunt Singh, uncle to the reigning prince of Boondee, who was deeply implicated in the Kotah disturbances of 1821, had been detected in fresh intrigues for involving the state of Kotah in disorder, and interrupting the tranquillity of the adjacent country. In prosecution of this purpose, he had quitted his Jageer beyond Boondee, where he resided under the surveillance of his own government, and proceeded to Keshorajee Patun, on the Chumbul, five coss from Kotah, followed by about 120 adherents, chiefly desperate and needy adventurers, with the avowed object of taking advantage of any contingency which might arise out of their unsettled state of affairs at Jypore. The administrations of Kotah and Boondee having resolved, with the concurrence of the Political Agent in Harowtee, to avail themselves of the incidental presence of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burgin, on its way from Mow towards the Company's provinces, to check effectually the further progress of Bulwunt Singh's intrigues, that chief, upon the arrival of the corps at Keshorajee Patun, was required to repair unattended by his followers and unarmed, to the residence of Captain Campbell at Kotah. This he not only refused to do, but fired upon the party bearing the summons; whereupon a smart conflict ensued, the result of which, after a protracted resistance, and the loss of several lives, was, that the Raja, together with two of his sons and a few other adherents, were killed in a desperate effort to escape. The fall of this factious and turbulent chief was considered to be an event of great importance to the future peace and tranquillity of the states of Kotah and Boondee.

We understand that private letters have been received from Mr. Moorcroft, dated 27th August last, at Bamian, 80 miles N. W. of Cabul. He expected to enter Uzbek Tartary on the 29th of that month. Mr. Moorcroft represents the country of Afghanistan as in a very distracted state, and says that he had experienced great difficulties in his progress.

Government Staging Bungalows.—We understand that no less than *thirty-two* Staging Bungalows, with proper out-offices, and as many Serasees, at the average distance of less than fourteen miles, have been built and completed on the New Military Road from Calcutta to Benares, by the several resident Post Masters, under the immediate superintendence of the Post Master General.

The Bungalows are all furnished with tables, chairs, and couches, and have double apartments for the accommodation of two families meeting at the same time. Servants are also posted at each.

This arrangement, so liberally granted by Government both to Europeans and native travellers, will afford them the greatest comfort and convenience, without any expense of tent equipage, and many will now prefer travelling pleasantly and economically by land through a fine country and climate, in preference to the tedium of a Budgerow.

Applications for the use of the bungalows must, however, previously be made to the Post Master General, or any of his deputies on the Great Road.

The first Bungalow is conveniently situated, just clear of the village of Sulkea, on the banks of the Hooghly, crossing from Calcutta at Hautkolah Ghat. The last Bungalow is at Benares, near the boundary of the military lines.

We understand further, that the periodical repairs of this fine road will be finished, as usual, about the 15th instant.

DESPATCHES FROM RANGOON.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 23, 1824.

Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. commanding the British forces at Rangoon, having arrived at the Presidency, bearing despatches from the Brigadier General, the following copies are published for general information:—

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—Since I had the honour of announcing the capture of Martaban by the troops under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, I have received intelligence of the submission of Tenasserim, and the town and small province of Yeahe—these places of their own accord requested our protection, and the whole Burmese coast from Rangoon to the eastward is now subject to the British arms. The enemy's troops which fled from the captured towns, and assembled at Yeahe, embarked there in forty boats, and I understand have since landed in the district of Dala. The reiterated accounts I have lately received from all quarters of a numerous army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome, for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon, now fully convince me the effort will be made. Maha Bundoola is said to have been nominated to the chief command, and I make no doubt we shall ere long have the whole strength and talent of the empire to contend with in this neighbourhood. Lieutenant Colonel Miles, with the European part of the force detached to Tavoy and Mergui, has returned to head quarters.

Herewith I have the honour of enclosing a report from Lieutenant Greer, of the Honourable Company's Marine, of a gallant little affair with the enemy's boats on the 7th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. CAMPBELL, *Brigadier Gen.*

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 25th Nov. 1824.

To

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR A. CAMPBELL,
K. C. B.

Commanding the Forces at Rangoon,

SIR,

I have the honour to report, that on Sunday the 7th instant, at 11 A.M. I left the ship in a row-boat, with a guard of six sepoys of the Bombay Marine Battalion, for the purpose of waiting on the senior officer at Rangoon. Abreast of a small creek, a little below Baseen creek, six war-boats pulled out, and stood up close along till abreast of Baseen creek, when eight more boats of the same description joined them: they then came out

and endeavoured to cut her off by pulling across the river ahead of the row-boat. —I kept up a constant fire from the 12-pr. and musketry until two of the boats came alongside. I immediately jumped on board of them with the sepoy, and succeeded in bayoneting every man: in one of the boats there appeared to be a chief, whom I shot, in the act of darting a spear at me. The other twelve boats were coming close up; but seeing the fate of the other two, made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range. I am sorry to state, that during the action, one sepoy and one row-boat man were severely wounded, the former in two places. In each of these boats were from 30 to 40 men.

I cannot conclude this report without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the sepoy of the Bombay Marine Battalion in leaping into the enemy's boats, and for the destruction and well directed fire they kept up on the approach of the enemy, whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside. The conduct of the row-boat men deserves every praise.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) S. W. GREER,

Lieut. Com. H. C. Cruiser Thetis.

H. C. C. Thetis, 14th Nov. 1824.

(A true copy.)

A. CAMPBELL, *Brig. Gen.*

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

The long threatened, and on my part, no less anxiously wished for event has at length taken place. Maha Bundoola, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tonhoo and Sarrawaddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st instant, at the head of the whole united force of the Burman empire, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery, and a body of Cassay horse. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us captive in chains to

grace the triumph of the golden monarch; but it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army with a most complete and signal victory.

The enemy had assembled his forces in the heavy jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ultimo; and being well aware of his near approach, I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception, in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious camp. The absence of Lieut. Colonel Godwin, at Martaban, and of a strong detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Mallett, which I had sent to display the British flag in the ancient capital of Pegue, had much weakened my lines; but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British troops to have felt any regret, that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bundoola and his formidable legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

Early in the morning of the 1st instant, the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kemmendine, commanded by Major Yates, and garrisoned by the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with a detachment of the Madras European Regiment, supported on the river by as strong a naval force as could be spared. As the day became light, it discovered numerous and apparently formidable masses of the advancing enemy issuing from the jungle, and moving at some distance upon both our flanks, for the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed them to effect without interruption, leaving us only the narrow channel of the Rangoon river unoccupied in our rear.

Bundoola had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations, and my own resolution was instantly adopted of, allowing, and even encouraging him to bring forth his means and resources from the jungle to the more open country on his left, where I knew I could at any time attack him to advantage.

The right corps of the Burmese army had crossed to the Dalla side of the Rangoon river, and in the course of the morning was observed in several divisions crossing the plain towards the site of the ruined village of Dalla, where it took post in the neighbouring jungle, sending on a division to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the river, and from which they soon open-

ed a distant fire upon the shipping. Another division immediately broke ground in front of Kemmendine, and for six successive days tried in vain every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth to drive the brave 26th and a handful of Europeans from this post, while tremendous fire-rafts and crowds of war-boats were every day employed in the equally vain endeavour to drive the shipping from their station off the place.

The enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of hills immediately in front of the great Dagon Pagoda, covered with so thick a forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burman troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further, along a lower and more open bridge to the village of Puzendoon, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position, than muskets and spears were laid aside for the pick-axe and shovel; and in an incredibly short space of time, every part of their line out of the jungle was strongly and judiciously intrenched.

In the afternoon of the 1st, I observed an opportunity of attacking the enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale, with 400 men from the 13th Light Infantry, and 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Dennie of the former, and Captain Ross of the latter corps, to move forward to the point I had selected; and I never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made on this occasion by his Majesty's 13th, while the 18th Native Infantry followed their example with a spirit that did them honour, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the intrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks, great numbers of whom were slain; and the party returned loaded with arms, standards, and other trophies. Having correctly ascertained every thing I required, I now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigable labour of the opposing army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward, and within my reach. About sun-set in the evening, a cloud of skirmishers were pushed forward close under the north-east angle of the Pagoda, who taking advantage of the many pagodas and strong ground on our front, commenced a harassing and galling fire upon the works. I at once saw we should suffer from their fire, if not dis-

lodged, and therefore ordered two companies of the 38th Regiment, under Captain Piper, (an officer I have often had occasion to mention,) to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my troops, I would feel a pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to advance against their audacious foe; but it is sufficient to remark, that the conduct of these two companies was most conspicuous: they quickly gained their point, and fully acted up to the character they have ever sustained. At daylight on the morning of the 2d, finding the enemy had very much encroached during the night, and had intrenched a height in front of the north gate of the Pagoda, which gave them an inflaming fire upon part of our line, I directed Captain Wilson of the 38th Regiment, with two companies of that corps, and 100 men of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, to drive them from the hill.—No order was ever more rapidly or handsomely obeyed. The brave Sepoys, vying with their British comrades in forward gallantry, allowed the appalled Burmese no time to rally, but drove them from one breastwork to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their graves.

In the course of this day, Colonel Mallett's detachment returned from Pegue (having found the old city completely deserted,) and gave me the additional means of attacking the enemy the moment the time arrived.

During the 3d and 4th, the enemy carried on his labours with indefatigable industry; and but for the inimitable practice of our artillery, commanded by Captain Murray, in the absence from indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches.

The attacks upon Kemmendine continued with unabating violence; but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore, while Captain Ryves, with his Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, and some flotilla and row-gun-boats, nobly maintained the long established fame of the British navy, in defending the passage of the river against the most furious assaults of the enemy's war-boats, advancing under cover of the most tremendous fire-rafts, which the unwea-

Not exertions of British sailors could alone have conquered.

Captain Ryves lost no opportunity of coming in contact with the much vaunted boats of Ava, and in one morning five out of six, each mounting a heavy piece of ordnance, were boarded and captured by our men of war's boats, commanded by Lieutenant Kellett of his Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and Lieutenant Goldfinch of the *Sophie*, whose intrepid conduct merits the highest praise.

The enemy having apparently completed his left wing with its full complement of artillery and warlike stores, I determined to attack that part of his line early on the morning of the 5th. I requested Captain Chadds, the senior naval officer here, to move up to the Puzendoon creek during the night with the gun flotilla, bomb-ketch, &c. and commence a cannonade on the enemy's rear at day-light. This service was most judiciously and successfully performed by that officer, who has never yet disappointed me in my most sanguine expectations. At the same time two columns of attack were formed, agreeably to orders I had issued on the preceding evening, composed of details from the different regiments of the army: the first, consisting of 1100 men, I placed under the orders of that gallant officer, Major Sale, and directed him to attack and penetrate the centre of the enemy's line; the other, consisting of 600 men, I entrusted to Major Walker, of the 3d Madras Native Light Infantry, with orders to attack their left, which had approached to within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. At 7 o'clock both columns moved forward to the point of attack. Both were led to my perfect satisfaction; and both succeeded with a degree of ease, their intrepid and undaunted conduct undoubtedly ensured; and I directed Lieutenant Archbold, with a troop of the Right Honourable the Governor General's Body Guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale, and take advantage of any opportunity which might offer to charge.

The enemy was defeated, and dispersed in every direction; and the Body Guard gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground, completed their terror and dismay. The Casay Horse fled, mixed with the retreating infantry; and all their artillery, stores, and reserve depots which had cost them so much toil

and labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gilt chattahs, standards, and other trophies, fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete or more decided, and never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage and infinitely superior numbers more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill of the 13th Light Infantry, and Major Gore of the 89th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret I have to state the loss we have sustained in the death of Major Walker, one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the enemy's intrenchments; when the command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action; and I observed the 34th Madras Native Light Infantry on this occasion conspicuously forward.

The Burmese left wing thus disposed of, I patiently waited its effect upon the right, posted in so thick a forest as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

On the 6th, I had the pleasure of observing that Bundoola had brought up the scattered remnant of his defeated left, to strengthen his right and centre, and continued day and night employed in carrying on his approaches in front of the Great Pagoda. I ordered the artillery to slacken its fire, and the infantry to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little annoyance or molestation. As I expected, he took system for timidity, and on the morning of the 7th instant, I had his whole force posted in my immediate front—his first line intrenched so close, that the soldiers in their barracks could distinctly hear the insolent threats and reproaches of the Burman bravos.

The time had now arrived to deceive them in their sanguine, but ill-founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Miles, my second in command, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Mallett, Parlbey, and Brodie, and Captain Wilson of the 38th Regiment. At a quarter before twelve, I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open; and their fire was kept up with an effect that never

was surpassed, Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At twelve o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack. Every thing was done under my own immediate eye; but where all behaved so nobly, I cannot particularize; but must in justice state, that Captain Wilson's and Lieutenant Colonel Parlbys divisions first made an impression, from which the enemy never recovered. They were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their guns, with a great quantity of arms of every description; and certainly not the least amusing part of their formidable preparation was a great number of ladders for escalading the Great Pagoda, found in the rear of their position. The total defeat of Bundoola's army was now most fully accomplished. His loss in killed and wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impossible to calculate; but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest limit when I state it at 5000 men. In every other respect, the mighty host which so lately threatened to overwhelm us, now scarcely exists. It commenced its inglorious flight during last night. Humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their arms, they cannot for a length of time again meet us in the field; and the lesson they have now received will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava! and those means which the Burmese government were seven months in organizing for our annihilation have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of 300 pieces of ordnance that accompanied the grand army, 240 are now in our camp, and in muskets their loss is to them irreparable.

Our loss in killed and wounded, although severe, will not I am sure be considered great for the important services we have had the honour to perform.

Of my troops I cannot say enough: their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth; and I trust I do the gallant Sepoys justice when I say, that never did troops more strive to obtain the palm of honour than they to rival their European comrades in every thing

that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier.

My obligations to Captains Chadds and Ryves, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's navy, are great and numerous. In Captain Chadds himself, I have always found that ready alacrity to share our toils and dangers, that has ever characterized the profession he belongs to; and the most cordial zeal in assisting and co-operating with me on every occasion. I have also to notice the good conduct of the Honourable Company's cruizers, the gun flotilla, and row-boats; nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Captain Binny, Acting Agent for the Bengal transports, in volunteering both his European crew and ship for any service. On the present occasion she was anchored off Dalla, and sustained some loss from the enemy's fire. I may also add, that every transport in the river was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service.

To Lieutenant Colonel Miles and Major Evans, commanding the 1st and 2d divisions, my most particular thanks are due, for the alacrity and promptitude with which my orders were carried into effect by their respective divisions; and Major Frith, of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, commanding in the Pagoda, attracted my particular notice, by his steady method of conducting all the severe duties of that important post.

The services of the artillery from the three Presidencies, commanded by Captains Timbrell and Montgomerie, under the general direction of Captain Murray in the lines, and of Captain Russell, of the Bombay Artillery, in the town and its vicinity, were most conspicuously brilliant.

To Captain Cheape, commanding Engineer, and every individual of that department, the greatest credit is due; and the conduct of Captain Wheeler and the Madras Pioneers, is justly a theme of praise to every officer whose command they are placed under.

The extent and long continuance of our late operations necessarily entailed a most arduous and severe duty upon my Deputy Quarter Master General, Major Jackson, whose zeal, talent, and activity entitle him to my fullest approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, my Deputy Adjutant General, performed the duties of his station with that ability and cheerful readiness that has ever distinguished him; and from my personal

Staff, Captains Snodgrass and Campbell; I received every aid and assistance that devotion to the service could command.

Many points may remain unnoticed, upon which the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council may desire to be informed; and I have therefore directed my 1st Aide-de camp, Captain Snodgrass, an officer of long standing and experience, and who has seen much service, to be the bearer of this despatch. He enjoys my fullest confidence, is intimately acquainted with all my views and intentions, and most capable of affording any information that may be required, and I beg most earnestly to recommend him to the kind protection of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *Brig. Gen.*

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. from the 1st to the 7th December, 1824.

Head-Quarters, Shoe Dagon Pagoda, 8th December, 1824.

The Right Wing of the Governor General's Body Guard—missing, 2 Horses.

BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Wounded—3 Rank and File, 3 Lascars, and 1 Bheesty.

MADRAS ARTILLERY.

Killed—1 Lascar.

Wounded—3 Rank and File, 4 Golaudauz, and 1 Lascar.

HIS MAJESTY'S 13th LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, and 3 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Captain, 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, and 20 Rank and File.

HIS MAJESTY'S 38th REGIMENT.

Killed—10 Rank and File.

Wounded—2 Lieutenants, and 47 Rank and File, 3 Lascars, 1 Camp-colour-man, and 2 Cooks.

HIS MAJESTY'S 41st REGIMENT.

Wounded—9 Rank and File.

HIS MAJESTY'S 89th REGIMENT.

Killed—1 Serjeant.

Wounded, 1 Captain, and 6 Rank and File.

MADRAS 1st EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Killed—1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 3 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer or Bugler, and 9 Rank and File.

MADRAS 3d REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY (NATIVE.)

Killed—1 Major.

MADRAS 9th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded—1 Lascar.

MADRAS 12th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded—1 Serjeant or Havildar, 6 Rank and File, and 1 Dooly Bearer.

MADRAS 18th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded—2 Rank and File.

MADRAS 20th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed—2 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Ensign, 1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 42 Rank and File, 3 Bheesties, and 3 Dooly Bearers.

MADRAS 28th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant—1 Ensign, 1 Subadar, 5 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer or Bugler, 16 Rank and File, 1 Dooly Bearer, and 1 Bheesty.

MADRAS 31st REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, (NATIVE.)

Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 5 Rank and File.

MADRAS 43d REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant, and 2 Rank and File.

1st BATTALION MADRAS PIONEERS.

Wounded—1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 4 Rank and File.

MADRAS 30th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded, 1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 6 Rank and File.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed—Major Walker, of the 3d Regt. M. N. Light Infantry; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant O'Shea, of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Wounded—Captain Clarke, severely, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Ensign J. Blackwell, slightly, ditto; Ensign R. W. Croker, severely, ditto; Lieutenant J. S. Torrens, severely, not dangerously, of H. M. 38th Regt.; Lieutenant A. H. McLeroth, severely, ditto; Captain R. C. Rose, severely, of H. M. 89th Regt. Lieutenant C. Butler, slightly, H. C. Ma-

Madras 1st European Regt.; Ensign Smith, severely, of the Madras 26th Regt N. I.; Lieutenant J. C. Torriano, severely, ditto 28th ditto; Ensign O'Brien, severely, ditto ditto; and Lieutenant Scott, slightly, ditto 43d ditto.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured by the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. in the different Attacks between 1st and 7th December, 1824.

Brass Guns—One 8-pounder, one 6-ditto, and six 5-ditto, six 6-ditto.

Iron Guns—One 8-pounder, three 6-ditto, one 5-ditto, four 4-ditto, six 3-ditto, four 2-ditto, and 195 Swivels.

Gunpowder destroyed, . . lbs. 10,000

Round Shot, 360

Muskets, 900*

Spears, 2000

Intrenching Tools, 5000

Many Stands of Muskets, besides Spears, Swords, and other Implements, taken and destroyed, of which no account has been received.

(Signed) R. MURRAY, Captain Art.
Camp Rangoon, 8th December, 1824.

Additional Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. and brought in since the 8th instant.

Iron Guns—One 4-pounder, one 3-pounder, and five Swivels.

(Signed) R. MURRAY, Capt. Art.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON,

Lieut. Col. Comd. Art. on the Exp.
Camp Rangoon, 10th Dec. 1824.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Sec. to Govt. Secret and Political Dept.
&c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

Upon returning to Rangoon on the evening of the 8th instant, I found the enemy's corps of observation on the Dalla side of the river had not been wholly withdrawn, probably from ignorance of what had taken place on the

* We are authorized to state that amongst the small arms taken from the enemy, there are some hundred stand of those taken from us at Ramoo.—ED.

preceding day, in front of the Great Pagoda; and as I was well aware, they would not remain long after the news of Bundoolah's defeat had reached them, I at once determined to assault their works.

Detachments from his Majesty's 89th, the Honourable Company's 1st Madras European Regiment, and the 43d Madras Native Infantry, were immediately ordered under arms; and just as the moon arose, they moved across the river, under the command of Major Farier of the latter corps, landed, and jumped without a moment's hesitation into the enemy's trenches. Many Burmese were slain in the short conflict that ensued: they were driven at the point of the bayonet into the jungle in their rear, and ten good guns, with many small arms, fell into our possession.

Major Farier kept his ground during the night, and in making a reconnoissance early in the morning, found the enemy still occupied some stockades in the jungle in considerable force. I in consequence directed Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, with a reinforcement of his Majesty's 89th Regiment, under Major Basden, and three hundred of the 12th and 30th Madras Native Infantry, to join Major Farier, and attack the enemy wherever he might be found. Lieutenant Colonel Parlby's coolness and judgment fully confirmed the high opinion so justly entertained of him: he drove the enemy in great confusion from all their strongholds in the jungle, and they are now only seen in unconnected groups at a great distance on the plain.

Lieutenant Colonel Parlby bears the most honourable testimony to the valour and intrepidity of Major Basden and his Majesty's 89th Regiment, and pays the highest compliment to Major Farier, and all the other troops employed, as well as Captain Russell of the Artillery, who accompanied him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head-Quarters Rangoon, 10th Dec. 1824.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. on the 8th December, 1824.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 10th Dec. 1824.

H. M. 89th REGIMENT.

Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Serjeants, and 22 Rank and File.

MADRAS 1st EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Wounded—I Captain and 7 Rank and File.

MADRAS 12th REGIMENT N. I.

Killed—I Rank and File.

Wounded—I Captain, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 2 Rank and File.

MADRAS 30th REGIMENT N. I.

Wounded—2 Rank and File, and 1 Bheesty.

MADRAS 43d REGIMENT N. I.

Wounded—I Rank and File.

MADRAS 1st BATTALION PIONEERS.

Wounded—I Rank and File.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant A. B. Taylor, H. M. 89th Regiment, slightly.

Lieutenant A. Dowdall, ditto, severely.

Assistant Surgeon J. Walsh, ditto, slightly.

Captain J. Roy, 1st European Regiment, slightly.

Lieut. Glover, 12th N. I. severely, arm amputated.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, Lt. Col.

D. A. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. in the different Attacks at Dalla, between the 8th and 9th December, 1824.

Brass Guns—two 1-pounders, one 7-ditto, and two 8-ditto.

Iron Guns—two 3-pounders, one 6-pounder, and eleven Swivels.

Powder destroyed, cwt. 15

Spears captured, 22

Entrenching Tools, 20

Muskets, 24

(Signed) L. RUSSELL, Captain,

Com. 1st Company 1st Batt. Bombay Art.

(Signed) G. HOPKINSON,

Lt. Col. Com. Art. on the Expedition

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON, Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 23d DEC. 1824.

A royal salute and three volleys of

musketry to be fired at all the stations of the land forces serving in the East Indies in honour of the signal and decisive victories achieved at Rangoon by the British forces under the command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. over the grand army of the Burman empire, in the several successive actions fought between the 1st and 9th instant, in which the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed, with the loss of 5,000 men killed and wounded, of 250 pieces of artillery, and the greater part of their military stores.

By Command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1824.

The Governor General will attend in state this evening at five o'clock, the parade of the Royal Regiment, when a feu de joie will be fired in honour of the victory at Rangoon.

Madras Government Gazette.—With deep grief, the Honourable the Governor in Council announces the demise of his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K. C. B. and requests the attendance of all officers, civil and military, of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service, and of all other gentlemen at the Presidency, at his Excellency's funeral to-morrow morning. The procession will move from his residence to Fort St. George, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

FORT ST. GEORGE, THE 11th OF DEC. 1824.

By Order,

D. HILL, Chief Sec.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 6th Sept. the lady of Mr. Thomas Marriott, of a daughter.

On the 10th of September, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Becher, of a daughter.

At Saugor, on the 25th August, the wife of Mr. Conductor A. Facey, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 12th of August, the lady of Captain T. Marshall, of Artillery, of a son.

At Ramnaghur, near Coolbariah, on the 10th instant, the lady of G. H. Savi, Esq. of a son.

On the 15th Sept. Mrs. L. F. Pereira, of a daughter.

On the 7th September, at Benares, the lady of Lieutenant R. C. Dickson, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 12th September, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel D'Aquilar, 26th Regt. of a son.

On the 16th Sept. the lady of William Pitt Muston, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 27th Sept., at Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. Principal Mill, of a daughter.

On the 15th September, the lady of Captain Eastgate, of a daughter.

At Goruckpore, on the 10th Sept. the lady of Frederick Currie, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Mundlairsir, on the 30th August, the lady of Lieut. Lermitt, Adjutant M. L. B. of twin daughters, one of them still-born.

On the 23d September, Mrs. Peter Palmer, of a daughter.

On the 1st Sept. the lady of Thomas Jacob Turner, Esq. of the civil service, Collector of Sirpoor, of a daughter.

At Futtchgurh, on the 12th Sept. the lady of Lieut. John Forbes Paton, Bengal Engineers, of a son.

On the 26th Sept. at Chowringhee, the lady of J. Dorin, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th Sept. the lady of Major William Swinton, of a son.

At sea, on board the ship David Scott, on the 21st July, 1824, the lady of Capt. Husband, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 26th Sept. the lady of Captain C. F. Wild, of the 24th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 27th October, Mrs. Christiana, of a son.

On the 6th October, at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Pennefather, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.

On the 27th September, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a son.

On the 3d October, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq. of a son.

At Allipore, on the 5th October, the lady of George Gough, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

On the 3d October, the lady of P. Stewart, Esq. M. D. of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th September, the wife of Dr. Alexander Davidson, Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 3d October, the lady of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Brown, of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 19th September, the lady of Lieut. Griffiths, of a daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 24th September, Mrs. C. Barber, of a daughter.

At Aurungabad, on the 3d September, the lady of Captain, F. Patterson, Aurungabad Division, of a son.

At Bellary, on the 17th September, the lady of Captain B. M. Master, of a son.

At Madras, on the 18th September, the lady of Charles H. Clay, Esq. of a son.

At Vepery, on the 20th September, Mrs. Sherman, of a son.

At Hooghly, on the 8th Oct. the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq. of daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 24th Sept. the lady of William Chalmers, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

At Secroa, on the 27th Sept. the lady of Capt. H. James, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 15th Oct. the lady of W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. of a daughter.

At Kaira, on the 12th Oct. the lady of Captain Robert Burrowes, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.

At Prince of Wales' Island, on the 13th July, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, of a son.

On the 7th Oct. at Benares, the lady of J. M. Macnabb, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Moorshedabad, on the 19th Oct. Mrs. Arthur Smelt, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th Oct. the lady of N. Paliologus, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 21st Oct. the lady of Captain Daniel Kitchener, of the Fyzell Kurrem, of a son.

On the 12th October, Mrs. W. Walter, of a daughter.

On the 7th November, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. of a son.

On the 7th November, Mrs. J. Lord, of a son.

On the 3d November, at Midnapore, the lady of J. Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

In Fort William, on Sunday the 7th November, the lady of Captain Chesney, Bengal Artillery, of a son.

On the 26th October, the lady of Captain Thomas Baker, late of the ship Nearchus, of a daughter.

On the 21st October, at Nusseerabad, the lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D. of a son.

At Madras, on the 25th October, the lady of Major Ogilvie, of the 34th Regiment, or Chicacole Light Infantry, of a son.

At St. Thome, on the 20th October, the lady of Lieutenant Sutherland, of H. M. 41st Regiment, of a son.

At Madras, on the 18th October, the lady of M. P. Raket, Esq. Secretary to the Netherlands Chief, of a still-born boy.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th October, the lady of John Bird, Esq. of a son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 21st October, the lady of F. Pulliam, Esq. Madras medical establishment, of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 19th October, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 20th October, Mrs. Briggs, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 21st October, the lady of J. Farish, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

On the 18th Nov. in Fort William, the lady of Major W. H. Dennie, of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, of a son.

On the 17th Nov. at Chôwringhee, the lady of Captain R. Home, Bengal Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, November 17th, 1824, the lady of James MacKenzie, Esq. of a son.

At Serampore, on the 13th November, Mrs. J. C. Fink, of a daughter.

At Arrah, on the 1st November, at the house of W. Lambert, Esq. the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Baldock, of a son.

At Seroor, on the 24th October, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 26th November, the wife of Conductor John Kilkenney, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 28th November, the lady of Captain Black, Assistant Quarter Master General, of a son.

At Delhi, on the 27th November, Mrs. Alick Blewitt, of a still-born child.

At Delhi, on the 30th November, Mrs. Ann Macredy, of twins.

At Calcutta, on the 26th of November, the lady of Major Gramshaw, of Artillery, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th November, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Scott, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on Friday the 19th of November, the lady of the Hon'ble John Fendall, Esq. of a son.

On the 21st Nov. the widow of the late Mr. H. P. Caspers, of the Harbour Master's Department, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 8th October, the lady of G. Skipton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Chittoor, on the morning of the 25th October, the lady of William Harrington, Esq. of the Madras civil service, of a son.

At Palamcottah, on the 30th September, Mrs. Rhenius, of a daughter.

At Bombay, in Rampart Row, on the evening of the 4th Nov. the lady of Aratoon Apar, Esq. of a son.

On the 18th November, the wife of J. Tibbett, Assistant Steward, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 23d August last, the lady of Lieut. Shipp, of his Majesty's 87th Regt. of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 22d instant, the lady of Robert Creighton, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

At sea, on the 18th July, the lady of Doctor Daunt, Surgeon of H. M. 44th Regiment, of a son.

At Colong, (on the river,) 21st Nov. the lady of Capt. John Tulloch, 1st Light Infantry Battalion, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 25th November, Mrs. E. Peggs, the wife of the Rev. J. Peggs, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d December, the lady of the late William Sibbald Jop, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Nov. Mrs. M. C. Radcliffe, of a son.

At Singapore, on the 28th October, the lady of F. Bernard, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th November, the lady of Captain C. H. Bean, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 9th September, the lady of Lane Magniac, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At St. Thome, on the 1st Oct. Mrs. A. Williamson, of twin daughters.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th Sept. the lady of Captain William M'Leod, 35th Regt. of a daughter.

At Madras on the 3d instant, the lady of Lieut. W. Cotton, of the 10th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Secundrabad, on the 23d Sept. the lady of Lieutenant H. R. Kirry, 4th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Ahmedabad, on the 19th of Sept. the lady of John Williams, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 9th of October, the lady of G. Skipton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Jubulpore, on the 11th October, the wife of Lieutenant Malcolm Nicolson, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 20th October, the lady of Captain S. Watson, 55th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Bombay, the lady of the Honourable Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, Esq. Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 25th ultimo, the lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's civil service, of a son.

At Fort William, on the 4th Nov. the lady of Henry Cavill, Esq. of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 30th November, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. James Robertson, Head Master of the Regimental school at that place, of a son.

At Cossypore, on the 29th November, Mrs. Wm. Bason, junior, of a son.

At Kurnal, on the 21st Nov. the lady of Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissariat General, of a son.

At Futtehghur, on the 24th of Nov. the lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. junior, of a daughter.

At Malda, on the 2d Dec. the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a son.

On the 11th December, the lady of Major John Craigie, of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, the lady of Captain W. Kennedy, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 14th December, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, 65th R. N. Infantry, of a son.

At Captain Macan's, Ballygunge, on 17th instant, the lady of Captain Mylne, of H. M. 11th Dragoons, of a son.

On the 20th December, the lady of Captain Thomas Waterman, of a son.

At Serampore, on the 20th December, the lady of Captain Snow, of His Majesty's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Delhi, on the 24th October, Mr. Edward Claxton, (Messrs. Shinn's Factory, at Belaspore,) to Miss Charlotte Staines.

At Delhi, on the 29th October, Mr. Joseph George, to Miss Chavees, eldest Daughter of Captain Chavees.

At Pigot Park, Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th March last, Lieut. Donald Moodie, Royal Navy, to Miss Eliza Sophy Pigot, second daughter of Major G. Pigot.

At the Cathedral, on the 7th Sept. Sub-assistant Veterinary Surgeon John Hughes, to Miss Eliza Hughes.

At Allahabad, on the 30th Aug. at the house of G. Warde, Esq. Collector, by the Rev. William Greenwood, Alfred William Bogle, Esq. of the civil service, to Margaret Anna, daughter of the

late James Grant, Esq. formerly of the Bengal civil establishment, and niece of James Stuart, Esq. late of the Supreme Council.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Lieut. John Vincent, of the 16th, or Queen's Lancers, to Miss Eliza Hickman.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Edmund Tomkins Harpier, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the H. C.'s service, to Miss Marianne Hickey.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Stephen Patman, Sub-conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers.

At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, John Ostlife Beckett, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Booth.

On the 14th Sept. at the Cathedral, Jonathan Carey, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Anna Pearce, daughter of the late Rev. S. Pearce, A. M. Baptist Minister, Birmingham.

On the 20th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Richard Wells, Esq. of the civil service, to Frances, second daughter of William Trower, Esq.

On the 25th Sept. at Saint Andrew's Church, by the Reverend James Brown, Mr. William Knox Ord, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Daniel Templeton, Esq.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 27th of September, by Lieut. Colonel W. R. Gilbert, Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Christopher Wagstaff, Serjeant Major Ramgur Corps, to Miss Mary Wiley.

On the 2d of October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Lieut. Charles Fowle, 65th Regt. N. I. second son of the Rev. Fulwar Craven Fowle, Rector of Kentbury, Berks, to Mary Anne Thomas, second daughter of W. Thomas, Esq. Surgeon 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

On the 2d October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. T. Mitchell, master and commander of the Honourable Company's brig Torch, to Miss Margaretta Wright.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Thomas Palmer, Esq. to Miss Jane Hester Adams.

On the 5th Oct. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, James Williamson, Esq. of Serampore, to Mrs. Amelia Carey.

At the Cathedral, on the 16th September, Serj. George Reads Sutton, Overseer Commissariat Department, to Mrs. M'Dermott.

On the 21st September, at St. George's Church, Madras, by the Rev. William Roy, M. A. the Rev. John Hallewell, M. A. to Mary, daughter of William Thomson, Esq. M. D. Wexford, Ireland.

On the 19th September, at the Black Town Chapel, Mr. J. P. Saalfeld, to Miss Mary Solomon.

At Kaira Church, on the 6th September, Doctor Cockerbill, of the Hon. Company's Horse Artillery, to Teresa, second daughter of Francis Daly, Esq. Ballylee Castle, Galway, and sister to Captain Daly, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

At Kaira, on the 8th September, by the Reverend Ambrose Goode, Lieutenant Charles Lucas, Horse Brigade, to Miss Eleanor Greene, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Greene, of the Bengal Artillery.

On the 2d October, at the principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. V. Gonçalves to Miss Margaret Joakim.

On the 11th Oct. at Dum-Dum, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Charles Graham, Esq. Capt. in the Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Mary, third daughter of the late Colonel Taylor, of Riverhill, Kent.

On the 13th Oct. by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Anne Isabella Mackenzie.

At Bombay, on the 21st October, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. the Archdeacon, Captain Geo. Bolton, of H. M.'s 20th Regt. to Mary, only daughter of the late John Vye, Esq. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

On the 19th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Walter Hoven-den, William Thacker, Esq. to Miss Mary Edwards.

On the 15th October, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. T. Henderson, W. Glasgow, Lieutenant, son of the late Lieutenant General Glasgow, to Amelia, second daughter of the late R. Campbell, Esq. of Calcutta.

On the 9th October, Mr. Andrew D'Souza, to Miss C. D'Rozario.

On the 18th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, H. S. Pennington, Esq. to Miss Catherine Anne Lyons.

At Madras, on the 4th Oct. by special license, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Richard Abercrombie Denton, B. A. Mr. Anselm Thomas Jones, to Annella Maria, the youngest daughter of James Martin, Esq. of the Marina Yard of Madras.

At Madras, Mr. William Grant, to Miss Biles.

At Bombay, on the 27th September, at the Roman Catholic Church in the Fort, by his Excellency the Right Rev. Bishop Don Fr. Pedro de Alcantara, three daughters of Sir Roger de Faria, to his three relations, and partners in his mercantile establishment there:—Ritta Maria, the eldest, and his excellency's god-daughter, to Mr. Francisco Antonio de Carvilho; Anna Apolonia, the second, to Mr. Luis Francisco da Silva; Rozaura Ditoza, the third, to Mr. Joze Maria Pinto.

On the 25th October, by the Rev. W. Eales, Lieut. J. C. Whiteford, of the 65th Regt. N. I. to Jane, third daughter of the Rev. J. H. Rice, L. L. D.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d October, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. J. R. Henderson, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Governor General, Captain A. F. Richmond, 33d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Anne Frances Cumberlege, eldest daughter of the late Colonel N. Cumberlege of the Bengal establishment.

On the 20th October, by the Rev. W. Greenwood, at the house of G. Warde, Esq. Allahabad, Lieut. Edmund Wintle, 41st Regt, N. I. to Fanny, second daughter of Capt. J. B. Wilkinson, of His Majesty's service.

At St. George's church, Madras, on the 27th September, by the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, captain C. H. Campbell, of the Bengal Artillery, agent for gun carriages at Cossypoor, to Jane Wemyss, eldest daughter of the hon'ble L. G. K. Murray, Madras civil service.

On the 30th October, Mr. William Howel, to Miss Mary Ann Theodore Verbeon.

At Bombay, on the 9th October, by the Rev. H. Davies, Capt. Soppitt, 18th Regiment, to Caroline, daughter of L. Phillips, Esq. of Montague Place, Cheltenham.

At the Cathedral, on the 9th November, by the Rev. T. Thomason, the Rev. L. B. E. Schmid, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, to Miss Mary Jackson, of the European Female Orphan Asylum, Calcutta.

On the 21st October, 1824, at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Reverend T. Thomason, A. M., John Lowe, Esq. to Mrs. Bennet, relict of the late William Robert Burlton Bennet, Esq. of the Bengal civil service.

At Madras, on the 23d October, Aratoon Kerakoose, Esq. to Miss Hosana Seth Sam.

At Bombay, on the 11th October, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. William Benton, to Miss Sarah Longdon.

At Meerut, on the 20th September, Mr. William Jones, Apothecary, H. M.'s 14th Foot, to Miss Lumley.

At Meerut, Mr. J. Harris, Veterinary Surgeon Horse Brigade, to Miss Ann Bolhee, the only daughter of Mr. Bolhee, Boot and Shoe-maker.

At Delhi, on the 26th October, Mr. Alexander Pushong, to Miss Catherine Derrimo, by the Roman Catholic priest of Sirdhanah.

At Paneeput, on the 29th October, Mr. William Kelly, to Miss Amelia Lamaister.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Nov. Lawrence De Souza, Esq. eldest son of Thomas De Souza, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. D. M. Sinacs, Esq.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 20th Nov. by the Rev. T. Thomason, Lieutenant Cosby Burrowes, 45th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Wilkie, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Wilkie, 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Seringapatam, on Thursday the 14th Oct. Serjeant Major William M'Intyre, 42d Regiment N. I. to Mrs. Margaret Walsh.

At Secunderabad, on the 18th Oct. Lieutenant James William Poyntz, H. M. 30th Regiment, to Miss Eliza Theodosia Stoddard, daughter of the late Quarter Master Stoddard, H. M. 34th Regiment.

At Quillon, on the 27th Oct. by the Rev. C. Jeaffreson, Captain Charles Maxton, commanding the Resident's escort, to Miss Bellina Sophia Welsh, fourth daughter of Lieut-Colonel Commandant Welsh, commanding the Travancore Subsidiary Force.

At Cuddapah, on the 29th Oct. by the Rev. W. Howell, Mr. George Walton, Missionary, to Miss Anna Hankins, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hankins.

At Bombay, on the 4th Oct. at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Lieutenant Humphrey Lyon, 23d Regt. to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of the late Henry Lee Bennett, Esq. Liverpool.

On the 16th November, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Thomason, Lieutenant John Butler, of the N. I. to Miss Ann Gunn.

At Patna, on the 23d September, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Padre Julius Caesar, Mr. J. B. Vallente, to Miss J. L. Grant.

At Bombay, on the 26th October, by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, R. T. Webb, Esq. of the Bombay civil service, to Caroline, third daughter of W. Payne, Esq. of Upper Baker Street London.

At Bombay, on the 26th October, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Garrison Chaplain, Matthew Nelson, Garrison Serjeant Major, to Elizabeth Cullen, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Richard Cullen, of the Commissariat Department.

On the 30th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, R. H. Matthews, Esq. of Buxar, to Mary Eleanor Bishop, only daughter of Nathaniel Donnethorne Bishop, Esq. of London.

On the 15th November, at the house of John Shum, Esq. Bankipore, Lieut. R. Taylor, 65th Regiment N. I. to Miss Sarah Kegs.

At Calcutta, on the 29th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. T. Thomason, Mr. Robert Jacob, to Miss Anne Jane D'Rozario, second daughter of Mr. Michael D'Rozario, senior, of the Judicial Department.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Parish, at the house of Brigade Major White, Chittagong, Miss White, to Lieut. George Burford, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th December, by the Reverend Joseph Henderson, Colonel H. G. Nahuys, of his Netherlands Majesty's army, Knight of the Military William's order, and Resident of the native court at Sonracarta and D'joecarta, of the Island of Java, to Mrs. Anna Louisa D'abo, widow of the late Assistant President of D'joecarta.

DEATHS.

At Chinsurah, on the 27th August, Mary, the wife of Mr. V. Gottlieb.

On the 2d Sept. Major John Canning, of the Honorable Company's military service, and Political Agent to the Governor General at Rangoon; aged 49 years.

On 30th Augt. at the house of Lieut. Van Sandau, Barrackpore, Norman, the infant son of Capt. Alexander M'Leod, commanding the Rangoon Light Infantry.

On the 2d Sept. Miss Eliza Peterson, daughter of Mr. John Peterson, aged three years, five months, and 27 days.

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d Sept. Sophy Russell, the infant daughter of Captain Pereira, of Artillery, aged 16 months.

On the 3d Sept. Mr. William Griggs, Steward, Presidency General Hospital.

At Kurnal, on the 30th May, Edward Charles Marton, the infant son of Captain C. P. King, 4th Light Cavalry, aged nine months and one day.

At Hambantotte, on the 15th August, the Honourable and Venerable Thomas James Twisleton, Doctor of Divinity, Archbishop of Colombo.

At Moradabad, on the 21st of August, Catherine Selhu, the infant daughter of A. N. Forde, Esq. civil service, aged nine months and seventeen days.

In Fort William, on the 17th Sept., Alfred Oxenham Mountjoy, aged seven months.

At Chandernagore, on the 14th Sept. Mary Elizabeth, the lady of John Dechal, Esq. aged 45 years.

At Rangoon, on the 10th August, after a short illness, Capt. J. A. Macleod, of H. M. 41st Regiment, aged 32. He was the second son of Lieutenant General Sir J. Macleod, G. O. G. Royal Artillery.

On the 21st Sept. at Fort William, Captain P. P. Nind, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, aged 31 years.

At Sangur, on the 13th Sept. Charles Arthur Molony, Esq. of the civil service, and Agent to the Governor General in the Nerbuddah territory, aged 34 years.

On the 27th September, Mrs. Elizabeth Boardman.

On the 30th Sept. Mrs. Shakespear, lady of John Talbot Shakespear, Esq. of the H. C. C. service, aged 41 years.

On the 1st Oct. Master George Hillary, son of Mr. Isaac Hillary, of the H. C. marine, aged 14 years and 2 months.

On board his boat, at Neasuraye, on the 3d Oct. of cholera, Mr. Robert Summers.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Oct. Mr. Alexander Arbert.

On the 1st Oct. at the Presidency, Lieutenant James Adams, 40th N. I. aged 35 years.

At Guilkea, Mr. Samuel Ritherdon, late of London, Assistant to Messrs. M'Clintock, Morton, and Co. aged 37 years and 6 months, deeply regretted.

On the 4th Oct. at the residence of G. D. Master, Esq. at Dacca, Sher-
man Bird, Esq. 4th Judge of the Court

of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Dacca.

On the 1st Oct. Frederick Horatio D'Mello, aged 7 days.

At Barrackpore, on the 3d October, of a severe attack of the Cholera, Major Charles Martin, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, aged 45 years.

At Meerut, on the 20th Aug. Lieut. John Liston, H. M. 14th Foot.

At Gulshoor, on the 14th September, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Roberts, commanding that station.

On board the ship Hydery, on her passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, on the 9th of August, Dr. Henry Cowen, H. M. 41st Foot.

On the 20th Sept. at Madras, Thomas De Fries, Esq.

At Negapatam, on the 28th August, Captain W. Hardy, late commanding the escort of the Residency at Tanjore.

At Madras, on the 12th Sept. Miss Coleta Umbilina Luxa, aged 14 years, the daughter of Mr. John Luxa.

At Madras, on the 19th Sept. John Ghalbert, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

At Bombay, on the 12th Sept. George Taylor, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras establishment, aged 25 years.

At Bombay, on the 17th Sept. George Michael, the infant son of George Phillips, aged 1 month and 5 days.

On the 8th Oct. Benjamin Fort, Esq. aged 27 years.

On the 8th Oct. Mr. John Turner, aged 54 years.

At Nusseerabad, of dropsy in the chest, on the 22d of September, Lieut. Col. George Veale Barnes, commanding the 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 11th Oct. Major Arthur Owen, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 45 years.

At Dacca, aged three years and a half, of a bilious fever, Charles, the youngest child of the Rev. W. Parish.

On Wednesday, the 22d Oct. at Madras, lady Franklin, relict of the late Honourable Justice Franklin.

On the 11th Oct. Mr. Richard Wallace, 2nd Officer of the ship Hindostan, aged 24 years.

At Delhi, on the 13th October, Mr. J. T. Brown, Registrar to the Board of Revenue W. F.

At Delhi, on the 23d October, Mr. John Gould, Surveying Department.

On the 9th Oct. Mr. G. D'Crux, aged 35.

At Patna, on the 17th September, G. M. Kennedy, Esq. Assistant Surgeon at that station.

On board the ship *Lonach*, on the 9th Oct. Quarter Master Serjeant James Lane, formerly of the 18th Regt. Bombay N. I. on his passage to England.

At Bombay, on the 24th Oct. Mr. Charles Mitchell, aged 39 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th Oct. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellary, wife of Quarter-Master Wm. Ellary, of H. M. 58th Regt. aged 27 years and ten months.

At Hindown, on the 3d October, Ensign John Chesney, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 10th October, Mr. Patterson, Surgeon of the ship *Henry Porcher*, aged about 24 years.

On the 11th October, Major Arthur Owen, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th October, the infant son of Mr. G. R. Gardener, aged 21 days.

At Kurnaul, on the 7th October, Lieut. Colonel Clark, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

At Madras, on the 21st August, Mr. Edward Bishop, Conductor of Ordnance and Superintendent of the Band of the Honorable the Governor.

At Madras, on the 2d Oct. Anne Maria, the infant daughter of R. Fraser Lewis, Esq. aged 2 months and 6 days.

At St. Thome, on the 30th September, Anna Bowdler, infant daughter of the late Captain J. Hampton, of the 7th Regiment N. I. aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Madras, on the 29th Sept. the lady of Lieutenant General Bowser, commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army.

On the 26th September, at his father's house, in Chindadrepattah, Mr. John Henry Heal, aged 34 years and 6 months.

At Bombay, on the 6th March last, on board the H. C. ship *Kent*, on his return from China, for the benefit of his health, Mr. John Ranney, aged 24, second son of William Ranney, Esq. of Topsham, Devonshire, and late Purser of the H. C. S. *Hythe*.

On the 24th October, Major William McQuhas, of the H. C. Bengal Artillery, aged 38 years.

On the 24th October, Hurripesmah, the infant daughter of Mr. M. Martin, aged 5 days.

On the 26th October, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, aged 35 years.

At Coel. on the 12th October, Edward Harding, Esq. H. C. civil service, aged 22 years.

At Jessore, on the 26th Oct. Mr. Joseph De Silva, senior, aged 61 years.

At Bombay, on the 12th August, on board the H. C. cruiser *Antelope*, in Bushire roads, Lieutenant A. Huttley, H. C. Marine.

On the 8th August, at sea, on board the *Lord Amherst*, Captain Lucas, universally regretted, Mr. Geo. Procter, cadet.

On the 6th Nov. James Dowling, Esq. aged 41 years and 3 months.

On the 4th November, Mrs. Joanna De Rozario, aged 66 years.

At Allipore, Mr. Robert Beeby, Head Clerk in the Board of Superintendence Office.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 1st Nov. Serjeant Major C. Wagstaff, of the Ramghur Corps.

At Fort William, on the 8th Nov. Mrs. Mary Sheen, wife of Mr. Conductor Sheen, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, Mrs. Anna White, wife of Mr. Thomas White, aged 50 years.

At Singapore, after three days illness, on the 21st Oct. Mr. Charles James Alford.

On the 9th of August, on board the *Fort William*, on his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Charles Hodgson, Commanding the 2d Brigade on foreign service.

Suddenly at Royapooram, on the 14th October, Mr. Joseph Thornhill.

On the 5th October, at Negapatam, Eleanora Anne Brulle, sister to Mr. G. L. Gotting, aged 41 years.

On the 25th October, Joseph Bowter Baptist, aged 58 years.

On the 12th October, aged 21, of a wound, received on the 7th, in action against the enemy, at a stockade near Rangoon, Lieutenant John Lindesay, of the 34th Madras Light Infantry, a young officer of distinguished merit, gallantry, and excellence of heart. He was beloved by all who knew him, and never can the officers of his corps cease to regard his memory with affection.

At Caxially, near Kishnagar, on the 7th Nov. Mr. George John Whistley, aged 24 years and 9 days, deeply regretted by a circle of friends and relatives.

At Secole, on the 8th Nov. Major General R. B. Gregory, C. B. and commanding Benares division of the army, greatly regretted, aged 73 years.

At Belvidere house, Allipore, on the evening of Wednesday, 17th November, at the early and premature age of 18 years and five months, Anna Maria, wife of Geo. Gough, Esq. civil service, and daughter of John Brereton Birch, Esq.

On the 18th Nov. Peter Adolph Tortk-ler, Esq. aged 76 years, 3 months, and 25 days.

On the 18th Nov. Mrs. Owen Em- neaz, aged 88 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th November, at 9 p. m. after a long illness, Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Assistant Surveyor H. Hamilton, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 19 days.

At Chandernagore, on the 13th No- vember, of a consumption, Miss Mag- dalen Brunet, aged 15 years and 5 days, deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

At Bombay, on the 25th instant, James Evans, infant son of Major Gray, 4th Regiment N. I. aged nine months and 22 days.

At his house at Cossimbazar, on the night of the 17th November, H. W. Droz, Esq. of apoplexy, deeply lamented.

On the 23d Nov. Mrs. Eliza Ade- laide Peach, Head Mistress of the Mili- tary Upper Orphan School, aged 40 years.

On the 20th November, Eudora Ma- ria Antoinette, the daughter of E. Conlon, Esq. aged 1 year and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 18th November, Mr. Charles Egan, aged 32 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, on the 29th September, Mrs. Charlotte Leslie, aged 38 years.

At Sulkea, on the 19th November, Mr. J. G. Jansen, formerly of Tranquebar, aged 75 years.

At Darwah, on the 5th Nov. Lieuten- ant R. Sewell, Horse Artillery.

At Azimghur, on the — November, Edmund Bury, Esq. of the civil service.

On the 11th November, Lieutenant Huthwaite, of the 27th Regiment.

At Dacca, on the 31st October, on board his boat, at the Ghaut, Mr. M. Bull, aged 34 years.

Died in camp at Charwah, south of the Nerbuddah, on the 31st October last, Captain P. H. —, 60th Regiment N. I. commanding a detachment from that corps in pursuit of the freebooter Shaik Dullah.

At Pulicat, on the 1st October, Jacob William Mooder, Esq. aged 50 years.

At Nellore, on the 22d October, Cap- tain H. Robinson, of the 41st Regiment N. I.

At Nagapatam, on the 24th October, after premature confinement, Mrs. Mow- at, wife of the Revd. J. Mowat, Wesley- an Missionary of that place.

At Madras, on the 30th October, Mrs. Jane Gore.

At Bombay, on the 2d November, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Knowles, C. B. of the Madras establishment, aged 50 years.

At Chandore, on the 10th Oct. Ensign Thomas Carden Noad, of the 23d Regi- ment N. I.

At Bombay, on the 22d October, Mr. F. Malony, late of the Hon'ble Compa- ny's military service.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Nov. Mr. Mathew Michall, late of Mashaut Fac- tory, Indigo Planter, aged 30 years.

At Burdwan, on the 19th Nov. Charles Stewart, Esq. aged 73 years.

On the 27th Nov. Mr. George Brown, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Fort Marlbro', aged 34 years, 10 months, and 7 days, leaving 3 children and a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan his untimely loss.

On the 4th December, Gilson Rowe, Esq. late of Purneah, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, Mr. Charles Williams, House Builder, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Mr. Patrick Boyle, aged 36 years and 9 months.

At Serampore, on the 19th Dec. Edward, the fifth son, and youngest child of Captain D. Thomas, aged 6 months and 19 days.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Ensign W. W. Blyth, late of the 44th Regt. N. I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

William Grigg, late Steward Cal. Hos. —J. W. Hogg, Esq.

John Gollege, late of Calcutta—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Captain Vyse, late of the 57th Regt. N. I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

John Canning, late a Major in H. C. S.—N. Alexander, Esq.

Joseph Lewis, late of Calcutta, late of Pembroke, South Wales.—J. H. Lewis of Calcutta.

John Wakefield, late of Calcutta—Mary Wakefield.

Joseph Simpson, late of Calcutta, Undertaker and Stone Mason,—Sarah Simpson.

George East, late of Calcutta, Mari- ner,—Catherine East.

Richard Constantien Parks, late a Junior Merchant H. C. C. S.—Charles C. Parks, Esq.

Dr. H. Maymère, late of the H. C. S.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Capt. P. P. Nind, late of the 3rd Light Cavalry—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Dr. G. M. Kennedy, late of the H. C. S.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Capt. Philip O'Reilly, late of H. M. 44th Foot—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. J. H. Crawford, late of H. M. 14th Foot—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. H. Ingle, late 15th N. I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Mr. John Allen—Mrs. Winifred Mary Brown, next of kin to deceased—Agents Messrs. Palmer and Co.

Joseph Barretto, late of Calcutta, Esq.—Messrs. L. J. Barretto, Edward Brightman, Alexander Colvin, and Francis Vrignon.

William Smith, Esq. late Registrar of Ramghur—N. Alexander, Esq.

The Rev. F. C. G. Schroeter, late of Tetalaya—the Rev. D. Schmid.

Captain Clutterbuck, late H. M. 59th Regt.—Sarah Clutterbuck, widow of the said deceased.

Anne Gibson, late of Lucknow, widow of the late Dr. Gibson N. B.—E. Baillie, Calcutta.

Lieut. James Alston, late H. C. S.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

David Barraud, late of Calcutta—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Walter Butler, late of Calcutta—Mary Jane Butler.

Major Charles Martin, late Honourable Company's military service—James Cullen, Esq.

Captain Thomas Kirkman, late H. M. 14th Regiment—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. Charles Henry Penrose, late 27th N. I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

William Henry Tippet, Esq. late a Senior Merchant in the Honourable Company's Bengal civil service—Cudbert Thornhill Sealey, Esq. Senior Merchant, same service.

Joan De Abreu, Esq. late of Calcutta, gentleman—John Lewis De Abreu, Esq. of Calcutta.

Mrs. Margaret Keys, late of Meerut in the East Indies, widow of the late Roger Keys, Esq. a Doctor of Physick, and a Superintending Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies—William Fairlie Clark,

as attorney of Margaret Long of Bath.

Mr. Mathew Mirranda, late of Calcutta, inhabitant—Mr. Francis Mirranda, of Calcutta.

Benjamin Fort, Esq. late of the town of Calcutta—William Smith Boyd, Esq. of Calcutta, merchant and agent.

Brawnkissen Sing, late of Jorrasannko, in the town of Calcutta, Banian—Rajkissen Sing, Calcutta.

Jacob Manglian, late Captain in the Hon. Company's Service—Hugh Forbes, Esq. Calcutta.

George Crump, late of the suburbs of Calcutta—Elizabeth Crump, widow.

Francis Moore Miller, late Lieut. Col. 87th Regt.—Thomas Bracken, Esq. Calcutta.

Robert Bourke Gregory, late a General, H. C. S.—George Mackillop, Esq. Calcutta.

Shearman Bird, late Senior Merchant H. C. service—John Master, Esq. Allipore, and Mr. Thomas DuBisson, Calcutta.

Mr. R. R. Beeby, late of Allipore—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

James Dowling, Esq. late of the Town of Calcutta, Merchant—Francis Vrignon and Edward Brightman, Esquires, Calcutta, Merchants and Agents.

Blisset William Gould, Esq. late of Brentford Rolls, in the county of Middlesex, in England, and formerly of Calcutta, Merchant—Montague Henry Turnbull, Esq. of the town of Calcutta, a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the United Company.

Charles Daw, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, Bombay Establishment—William Ainslie, Esq. of Calcutta, firm of Messrs. Colvin and Company, as the attorney and for the use of Mrs. Susannah Daw, of Herne Hill, Dalwich, in the County of Surrey.

Major William McQuhae, late in the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment—Alexander Colvin, Esq. of Calcutta, firm of Messrs. Colvin and Company.

Joseph Richmond, Esq. late of Allahabad, Indigo Planter—Mr. Helen Richmond, of Juanpore.

Mrs. Secur Jean Geramy, of Chaudernagore, in the province of Bengal—Mr. Bernard Bureau, of the same place.

ARRIVALS.

PER MELLISH, from London.—Mrs. Dunkin; Miss O'Hallaron; Lieut. Col. Dunkin, C. B. H. M.'s 44th Regiment; Mr. Awdry; Mr. Picoe; Mr. Wyley; Mr. Murray; Mr. Price; Mr. Cole; Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Wilson.

PER ERNAAD.—J. Brown, Superintending S.; Capt. Haslem, 20th Regt. N. I.; Captain Barrett and Lieut. Leith, H. M.'s 13th Regt.

PER ROBERTS, from Rangoon.—Mrs. Cliffe; Lieut. Young, 13th Regiment; Mr. Maw, Midshipman N.; Mr. Moscrop, Merchant; Mr. Batterley, and Mr. Fort.

PER HASHMY, from Rangoon.—J. Nicholl, Esq. Agent for the Bengal Division of Transports; Mr. C. E. Blisset, R. N. late of H. M. ship Larne; Mr. Thomas Balingall, country service.

PER DAVID SCOTT, from London.—Mrs. Husband; Captain Husband, H. M. 87th Regt. Bengal; Master Wm. Husband and Miss Husband, Infants; Captain Guise, H. C. Infantry, Bengal; and Mr. Chas. Cooke, Cadet.

PER ELIZA, from Bombay.—Major P. W. Ramsay, commanding a detachment of H. M. 47th Regt.; Captain F. Heatly; Captain H. Parsons; Captain J. Pickard, his Majesty's 47th Regiment; Lieutenant E. Codd, and Mr. M. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon.

PER H. C. SHIP LONDON, from Bombay.—Mr. Binny, civil service; Capt. Campbell, attached to the Persian Mission; Mr. Roxburgh, 39th Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Fair, late Editor of the Bombay Gazette; Lieutenant Clements; Lieutenant Wells; Mr. Boye, Midshipman; Mr. Richardson, ditto, and Mr. Pruett, ditto, H. C. Marine.

PER RESOURCE, from London.—Mrs. Smith; Mr. John Smith, and Robert Rankin, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. W. C. Carter, Cadet; Mr. John Aubrey, and W. Llewellyn.

From the Cape.—Mrs. G. McLeod and Captain C. McLeod, Bengal Army.

PER GENERAL WOOD, from Rangoon.—Captain Johnston; Lieutenant Meredith, H. M. 10th Regiment; Captain Fryer; Lieutenant Wright, 10th Madras Native Infantry; Doctor Macfarland, Madras Establishment; Mr. Rowland; Mr. Grimsdick, Purser; Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Cop, Mariners; and 13 European wounded and sick, H. M. 12th and 36th Regiments.

PER RANGER, from Madras.—Mr. J. S. Graves, country service.

PER H. C. S. MARCHIONESS OF ELY, Capt. Mangles, from England 30th May.—Mrs. Fennison; Colonel Coffin, H. M. service; H. Walters and H. Mangles, Esqs. C. S.; the Rev. Mr. Proby; Captains McLaine, McDonald, and Deane; Lieuts. McKenzie and Begg, H. M. service; Lieut. Fitzgerald, Bengal Establishment; Messrs. Birch and Taylor, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Mellish and Jack, Cadets; F. Mendis, Esq.

From Madras.—1 Lieut. Colonel; 2 Captains; 8 Subalterns, and 448 Rank and File, H. M. 1st Regiment Royals.

PER GOLCONDA, from England:—Mrs. Bracken; Mrs. Neish; Miss Mary Chinnery, disembarked at Plymouth 8th May 1824; Miss Anna Greenlaw; Miss Mary Ann Read; Miss Fanny Abbott; Miss Ann Isabella Mackenzie; Miss Margaret Low; Miss Catherine Evelina Holland; Miss Mary Brightman; Miss Jean Brightman; Miss Mary Cropley; Miss Isabella Cropley; Miss Sarah Roxburgh, died at Madras, 18th September 1824; Thomas Bracken, Esq. firm of Alexander and Co.; Captain John Mee; Robert Torrens, Writer; Mr. Thomas Taylor, ditto; Mr. Thomas Edward Sage, Cadet; Mr. George Turner, ditto; Mr. John Law, ditto; Mr. Henry Harington, ditto; Mr. Alexander Learmouth, ditto; Mr. Jas. Grissell, ditto; Mr. Henry Guyon, ditto; Mr. Richard Read, Free Merchant; Mr. Charles Frederick; Mr. Charles Toussaint; Mr. Robert Fotheringham, left at Madeira sick; and Mr. James Courtenay, disembarked at Plymouth, 6th May 1824.

From Madras.—Mrs. Sewell; Miss Eliza Sewell; Miss Adelaide Sewell; Major McLean, Secretary to the Military Board, and Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Thomas Monroe; and Lieutenant Biscoe, Commissariat Department, Madras.

PER LADY RAFFLES, from London:—Mrs. Col. Hampton, Harlow, Turner, and Emerique; Misses Hughes, Badley, Audree, Ellen Mary Anne, and Fanny Maxwell; Miles and Vincent; Capt. Granslow, Bengal Artillery; Capt. Seymour, Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hughes, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Beecher, Writer; Mr. Palagrove, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Layburn, free merchant; Mr. Abbott, Mr. Searella, and Mr. Oliver, returning to Bengal.

PER FAIRLY, from England.—Misses Mary Edwards, Ann Suttuthwrite, Jane Forrest, and Hannah Marshman; Major General George Dick; Major General John Ward; Capt. Charles Savage; Lieut. John Tomlinson, Lieut. Henry Kew, Lieut. D. Dick; Mr. Wm. Lyford, Mr. Henry Bant, Mr. John Blanchard, Mr. Walter Thursby, and Mr. Malcolm Nicholson, Cadets; Mr. John Marshman; Mr. John Albrecht, and Mr. John Smith, free merchants.

From Madras.—Lieut. Russell Kerr.

PER SHIP GEORGE HOME, from London.—Lieutenant P. Bain, H. M. 13th Regiment.

PER H. C. SHIP PRINCE REGENT, from London.—Mrs. Hopper, and Mrs. Phillips; Miss Louisa C. Haig, and Miss Margaret Pattenson; Lieut. Col. Martin White, and Lieut. Col. William Hopper; Captain Peter Teulon, and Captain Edward Biddulph; Lieutenant George T. Bishop, and Lieut. Geo. B. B. Hetzler; Mr. Edward Phillips, Surgeon; Mr. William Ogilvy, Writer; Mr. John Phillips, and Mr. Radclyffe Haldane, Cadets; Mr. Edward Hopper, Mr. Biddulph, and Mr. Edward Stone, Merchant; three servants, viz. Martha Catling, a European; Antonia Edwards, and Joseph Francois, natives of India.

PER CLYDESDALE, from Liverpool.—Mr. H. Mackenzie, and Mr. James McKellar, Merchants.

PER H. C. SHIP ROSE, from London.—Misses Isabella Buller, Louisa Buller, Anna Buller, and Margaret McKean; Lieut. Col. Garnar, Bengal Infantry; Mr. E. C. Lynch, Ensign H. M. 14th Regt.; Mr. Thos. Irwing, Cadet; Mr. T. Dickens, Barrister; Mr. Chas. Campbell, Mr. W. T. Campbell, Mr. Erskine, T. Erskine, Mr. John T. Hamilton, and Mr. A. C. Hayes.

From Madras.—Mrs. McNaghten, Lee, and Hopkins; Capt. S. Hopkins, H. M. Royal Regt.; Captain Barlow Tennison, Capt. T. J. Harvey, and Capt. Lee, H. C. Service; Mr. R. Sandford, Surgeon; Lieut. V. Fletcher, Lieut. Richard Blacklin, Lieut. Hugh Gray, Lieut. R. Bennet, and Lieut. James Williamson; Mr. Edward Muller, and Mr. John Ogilvy, Ensigns; and Mr. McNaghten, Civil Service.

PER LORD AMHERST, from London.—Mrs. E. Sally; Miss Margaret Elliot; Capt. Harris; Mr. B. C. Sally, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. R. Procter, Cadet, died at sea; and Mr. C. Cooper, Cadet; Mr. W. Kennaway, writer; Mr. Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon.

From Madras.—Mrs. Stehelem, a child; Mrs. Hute, and child; Mrs. Sandford, and child; Mrs. McGregor, and two children; Captain Sutherland, Lieut. Carthew, Mr. Mallett.

PER SHIP EXMOUTH, from Portsmouth.—Mrs. A. P. Skardon, P. M. Fulcher, Susan Dormer, and M. Seivewright; Misses S. Fulcher, E. Fulcher, E. M. Fulcher, E. Stewart, E. Wilkie, E. Young, E. Richardson, F. Richardson, and Maria Skardon; Capt. C. R. Skardon, 20th Regt. B. N. I.; Lieut. R. Fulcher, 24th ditto; Lieut. Z. C. Burrows, 23d ditto; and Lieut. Miss Dormer, 10th ditto; Mr. F. Seivewright, Assistant Surgeon H. M. Majesty's 59th Regiment; and Mr. W. Thompson, ditto Bengal establishment; Mr. F. Tyler, Mr. G. Tyler, Mr. J. Richardson, and Thos. McIntosh, Cadets Bengal establishment; Mr. J. Gracia, Mr. F. Manton, Mr. E. Manton, Mr. R. McKenzie, Mr. James Low, Mr. T. Darling, and Mr. Hudson, merchants; Mr. T. D. Wodsworth, and Mr. G. Eldell, Mariners.

From Madras.—Mr. M. Bailly.

PER LA BELLE ALLIANCE, from Penang.—Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Home; Mr. Blunt, Bengal Civil Service; Captain Home, Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Scott, Mr. Benny, Mr. Huttman and Mr. Smith, Merchants.

PER ECHO, from Boston.—Mr. Henry Erving, Merchant.

PER H. C. C. SHIP CLAUDINE, from London.—Miss Caroline Palmer, Miss Eliza Isabella Seldams; E. J. Harington Esq. and Mathew Law, Esq. Civil Service; Mr. James Vansittart Law; Mr. Thos. Mackintosh; Mr. Jaffrey Green, Mr. R. H. de Montmorency, and Mr. F. B. Lardner, Cadets; Mr. W. H. F. Hutchisson, Portrait and historical Painter; and Mr. C. H. Salter, Free Merchant.

PER PENANG MERCHANT, from Rangoon.—Mr. G. Canel, Merchant; Mr. Charles Dromgoole, late Commander of No. 4 Gun-Boat, and Mr. J. Smart, Apothecary.

PER FRANCES CHARLOTTE, from Mexico.—Mr. Mendieta and Mr. Roach, Merchants.

PER INDIANA, from Singapore.—Mrs. Smith, and infant child; Captain N. Aluev, Madras Establishment; Mr. Hewetts; and Mr. John Franz.

From Penang.—Mrs. Murray; Major T. Murray, 40th Bengal N. I. and Captain Henry Barner, 25th ditto ditto.

PER H. C. T. SHIP TANGIS, from Rangoon.—Captain Alexander Grey, 28th

Native Infantry; Lieutenant V. Stewart, Adjutant, Lieut. W. B. French, Quarter Master, and Lieut. H. P. Barker, 2nd Eu. R.; Lieut. J. Stevenson, 12th M. N. I.; O. C. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon 1st Eu. Rt.

PER CORNWALL, from London:—Mrs. Usher, and Bluet; Misses Debrett, H. Blechynden and E. Blechynden; Captains Debrett, Norton, and Coventry; Messrs. Bluet, Hutton, Fitzgerald, Cook, and Jenkins, Cadets; Mr. Kerr.

From Madras:—Mrs. Campbell; Miss Barwell; Major Campbell; Mr. Barwell and Mr. Saunders.

PER CARN BEE CASTLE, from London:—Mrs. Croxson, Mrs. Torriano, Misses Davidson, Norris, and Bishop; Captain Croxton and Capt. Hammond; Rev. Mr. Torriano; Mr. Stainforth, Mr. T. Allan, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Birch, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. M. John, Mr. Corbin, and Mr. Tupper.

PER BENGAL MERCHANT, from Rangoon.—Lieut. Col. Kelly; Captain Gillespie, and Capt. Campbell; Mr. Dean, Surgeon; Mr. Watson, Conductor, and Mr. R. Noyse, Free Mariner.

PER DONNA CARMELITA, from Valparaiso:—Mr. A. Ogilvie, Free Mariner, and Mr. P. Igarua.

PER H. C.'s S. GENERAL HEWETT, from England:—Mrs. Mary Ann Bryant; Mrs. Margaret Fraser; Mrs. Mary McLaughlin; Miss Isabella Robertson; Miss Clementina Robertson; Miss Emily Frances Birch; Miss Jane Blair; Miss Catherine Martin; Miss Margaret Jones; Miss Mary Anne Bryant, infant; Malachi McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, children; Major Jeremiah Bryant, H. C. S.; Captain G. Brooke, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Alfred Garstin, Bengal Infantry; Mr. Francis H. Robinson, Writer; Messrs. William Joseph Martin, Archibald Fraser, William Fraser, Wilton Phipps, Alex. P. Graham, and Geo. William Hamilton, Cadets; Mr. William Bathurst, free mariner; Messrs. Thomas Bartlett and Geo. Frushards, volunteers for the Pilot Service; Mr. Geo. Forster.

PER LOWJEE FAMILY, from Madras:—Lieutenants W. Dalzell, P. Cooke, C. Wahub, and F. B. White, 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; T. W. Todd, 44th ditto ditto; H. J. Bishop, H. M.'s Royal Regt. in charge of details; 34 Non-commissioned officers and Rank and File ditto; 20th ditto ditto, and ditto H. M.'s 51th Regiment; Mr. G. Simms, Assistant Surgeon, B. E.

Madras; Lieut. M. G. White, 60th Regiment Bengal N. I.; Mr. Henry Bush, and Reverend Johannes Avack.

PER ELIZA 1st, from Rangoon:—Major Marriot, H. C. 9th Regt. N. I.; Captain Debenham, and Captain Squires, H. M. 13th Regt.

PER ADRIAN, from Sydney.—Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Julia Gordon.

PER CITY OF EDINBURGH, from Rangoon:—Captain White, Political Department, and Captain Havelock, D. A. Adjutant Gen; Messrs. Lautier and Lauruleta.

PER GLENVLE, from Chittagong:—Brigadier General Mackeller, C. B.; Captain Hobert; Captain Poulton; Lieutenant Furtin; Ensign McKenzie, 5th Madras Regiment; Ensign Boyce, H. M.'s 44th Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Graham, Company's Service.

PER MARIANNA, from Singapore:—Captain Harris and Captain Lendale.

PER SUSAN, from Rangoon:—Brigadier General McCreagh; Major R. L. Evans, 22d N. I.; Major William Burton, M. Artillery; and Major Henry De Graves, 8th N. I.; Mr. Francis Pulham, Assistant Surgeon, M. N. I.; Mr. George Birmingham, Surgeon H. C. Transport Ship Windsor Castle, and 25 followers.

PER HIBERNIA, from Rangoon.—Colonel McBean, and Captain Clarke, H. M. 54th Regiment; Lieutenant Blackland, Madras 44th Native Infantry; and Lieut. Franklin, ditto European Regiment.

PER PYRAMUS, from London:—Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Edmonds; Mrs. Bennet, and Mrs. Watkinson and three Children; Miss De La Motte; Rev. Mr. Edmonds, Missionary; Captain Gamage; Mr. Erskine, Cadet; Mr. Watkinson; Mr. Harper, and Mr. Sumner, Merchant.

From Madras:—Captain McLean, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons; Mr. King, and Mrs. and Mr. Thomas Large.

PER HELEN, from Rangoon:—Brigadier General Fraser; Brigade Major James Kitson; Captain J. W. Moncrief, Pioneers; Lieutenant E. Armstrong, 34th Light Infantry; Lieutenant George Alcock, Artillery, and Lieutenant Martin Wall, 10th Native Infantry; Mr. M. Burnet, Serjeant, and Mr. Finch, Merchant.

PER BOMBAY MERCHANT, from Bencool.—Dr. Tytler and family, Mr. Brown and family.

PER MARY ANN SOPHIA, from the West Coast of Sumatra:—Mrs. D. Abo, Miss D. Abo, Masters C. D. Abo, G. D.

Abo, and A. D. Abo; Mr. C. F. Boadvat, Merchant.

PER CARRON, *from Chittagong*.—Brigadier Shapland and 3 Children; Mr. Cearores, Pilot; two Mug Sirdars, prisoners; J. Huntley and C. Gulaghottee, Artillery men F. S.

PER SULTAN, *from Singapore*.—Lieut. D. Barnfield, Bengal Native Infantry.

PER ELIZA, *from Rangoon*.—Capt. Milne, Madras Pioneers; Capt. Hunter, Deputy Agent Madras Division Transports; Lieut. Lawrenson, Bengal Artillery; Revd. Mr. Hough; Mrs. Hough, and Master Hough.

PER BARK ANNA, *from West Coast of Sumatra*.—Capt. Carmichael, Country Service, and Miss McCuchen.

PER SAMDANNY, *from Port Louis*.—Mr. W. Mitchelson, Assist. Surgeon, and W. Lambie, mariner.

From Madras.—Captain Homer, of the Brig Kent, and Mr. G. Taylor, mariner.

PER NEARCHIUS, *from Singapore*.—Mr. J. Purves, merchant.

From Penang.—Captain W. H. Hewett and Captain J. V. D. Macqueth, 40th Regiment; Lieut. T. Princep and Mr. J. L. Saunders.

PER ASSEERGURH, *from Chittagong*.—Commodore Hayes.

DEPARTURES.

PER THE LOUISA PACKET, *Capt. T. B. Woolls, for the Cape of Good Hope*.—Mrs. Woolls, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher; John Digby, Esq. Collector of Burdwan, Capt. Edward Browne, 59th Regt. N. I.; Capt. Henry Sinnock, 3rd Regt. N. I. and Master John Fisher.

PER SHIP MELLISH, *Captain G. W. Cole, for London*.—F. Macnaughten, Esq. S. Arnot, Esq. Major J. Gale; Lieutenant Bracken, Lieutenant Gardner, H. M. 13th Regiment; Lieutenant Fraser, H. M. 47th Regiment; Lieutenant Biscoe, Madras Native Infantry; Miss Gale; Master James Read, Joseph Johnson, Invalid Artillery; Mrs. Johnson and two children, W. Barnes, Invalid H. M. 13th Regiment, and one Native Servant.

PER SHIP DAVID SCOTT, *Capt. Thornhill, for Rangoon, 8th December*.—Capt. Graham; Lieuts. Campbell, Paton and Allen; Assist. Surgeon Rankin; Apo-

thecary Maycock, of the Rocket Corps; Lieut. Dickson, Engineers; and 365 troops.

PER SHIP PERSVERANCE, *Capt. D. R. Brown, for Liverpool, 8th December*.—Capt. James Harrison, 1st European Regiment; Wm. Duff, Assistant Surgeon, Native Cavalry; Wm. Price, Esq. Free Merchant, and Master James Johnston.

PER SHIP LORD AMHERST, *Capt. E. Lucas, for the Mauritius, 9th Dec.*—Capt. Blades, and Richard M. Bird, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, and two children.

PER SHIP FRANCIS CHARLOTTE, *Capt. Peter Smith, for the Mauritius, 11th Dec.*—P. Duquesnoy, Esq. Merchant; and Alcock, Master Artillery.

PER SHIP LOWMYER, *Capt. Wm. Lewis, for Rangoon, 10th Dec.*—Lieut. Colonel R. G. Elcington; Capt. Henry Parsons, Capt. James Pickard, Captain Patrick Forbes; Lieut. James Hutchinson, Lieut. H. W. Wright, Lieut. John Gordon; Ensign J. Geddes, Ensign J. R. Scott; Paymaster Robert Milton; Adjutant McCarthy; Quarter Master Henry Bailes; Surgeon Archibald Miller, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates—all of His Majesty's 47th Regt.

PER SHIP TYNE, *Capt. Warrington, for Madras and London*.—*For Madras*.—Major Evans; Capts. Poulton, Campbell, and Herbert, of the Madras army; Mr. Burton and Mr. Dumer.—*For London*.—Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Bridges, Alfred Betts, Esq. Children, Master Edward Betts, Misses Elizabeth Ann Bridges, Margaret Bridges, and Mary Ann Bridges; Servants, Johanna Williams, Johorup, and Golam Mahomet.

PER SHIP BENCOOLEN, *to England*.—Lieutenant Hughes, 62d Regiment N. I.; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Robert Swanstone; Miss Cath. D'Aguilar; Miss Ann D'Aguilar; Lieutenant Francis Beaty, 1st European Regiment; Lieutenant Merideth, his Majesty's 13th Reg.; Lieutenant G. R. Read, his Majesty's 41st Regiment; Ensign J. T. Boyce, his Majesty's 44th Regiment; Mr. N. Youngs, and Mrs. Youngs.

Children.—Joseph Sharp, Francis Bond, John Cearna, and F. J. W. Smith. *Servants*.—Eliza Carey, and John Tevere.



Mutiny at Barrackpore.—As considerable public anxiety will naturally have been felt regarding the events which have recently occurred at Barrackpore, we are authorized to state the following particulars. Symptoms of insubordination had manifested themselves for some days in the 47th Regiment Native Infantry at that station, under orders to proceed to Chittagong. On Monday morning, a large proportion of the corps refused to obey their officers, and conducted themselves in the most outrageous manner. Notwithstanding sufficient time was allowed them for reflection, and every effort made to induce them to return to their duty, they continued on Tuesday morning in a state of open mutiny, which it became indispensably necessary to put down by the employment of force. In consequence, at an early hour, the battalion of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, and some Artillery from Dum Dum, took up a position in the rear of their quarters, while his Majesty's 47th Regiment, the Body Guard, and the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry, formed in line on their left. Colonel Nicol, Colonel Stevenson, and Captain Macan, were then sent by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to order the mutineers to ground their arms. This they refused to do. Two signal guns were immediately fired, as previously concerted, and the Artillery opened upon their rear. They then fled in various directions, and were pursued by the King's Regiments and the Body Guard. A considerable number were killed, and many prisoners taken, for the trial of whom a Court Martial was immediately convened. The 26th and 62d Regiments of Native Infantry, which were also under marching orders, behaved throughout the morning with the most perfect steadiness; and by the accounts received yesterday, it appears that tranquillity has been completely re-established, and that the severe example which it has been necessary to make has produced its proper effect.

Two of the Body Guard were unfortunately killed by a shot from one of our guns, but no other casualty occurred among the troops employed on the occasion.—*Gov. Gazette, Nov. 4.*

The Government Gazette of yesterday contains several articles of very considerable interest. The most prominent is an authorized statement of the melancholy events which have lately taken place at Barrackpore. Comments on such a transaction will not be expected from us; they excite in all minds but one feeling of regret, that any part of an army, so gallant and faithful as the native army of the Honourable Company has always been, should have been so far led astray from their duty, as to render so severe an example absolutely necessary.

The Government Gazette having published an account of the mutiny at Barrackpore, but by no means either a full or a correct one, we deem ourselves authorized to lay before our readers the whole particulars, which from having been upon the spot, we can assure the public, are authentic. We shall give what we know in as brief and summary a manner as possible, but what we do say, our readers may rely upon as being quite correct. The 26th, 47th, and 62d Regiments had been, as we formerly told our readers, under marching orders for some time past; and on the 1st instant, the second named corps was to have proceeded upon its route. For several days before that, there had been symptoms of discontent displayed by the Sepoys of it, but not of a nature that was thought likely to end in a serious manner; and we shall accordingly do no more than barely notice the circumstance, for the sake of regularity. On Sunday (that is, the day before the 47th was to have marched,) a parade was directed, in *marching order*, as is usual on all such occasions, and of which the intention is, that the commanding officer may inspect the knapsacks, accoutrements, &c. to see that all is in

which he forthwith proceeded to the Grenadier Company, and ordered them to go immediately and put on their arms, expressing at the same time his anxiety at their conduct. He went to all the companies, and the event was that in about two hours a good number of the men had got their knapsacks on. Not to be two minutes late, we go on to say that the Colonel then threw them into a square, and harangued them for a considerable time, pointing out the criminality of their conduct, its ingratitude towards Government, and the absolute ruin which a perseverance in it would speedily bring upon themselves. Withstanding what he urged, however, a considerable number declared they would not march, and eventually a parade was ordered for the following morning. Colonel Cartwright still hoping that when the time for moving came, the orders would be obeyed. He made of course the proper reports to General Dalzell, who intimated his intention of going in person to the parade the next morning at day-break. Well, when that hour arrived, they found only between three hundred and four hundred men (including commissioned and non-commissioned native officers) on parade: the rest remained behind the bells of arms, with their accoutrements on, and their muskets loaded. On seeing this, the General rode up to them, whereupon they immediately charged and drove him back to the parade, and followed the act by rushing upon those who had already paraded, and driving them back into the lines, all but the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who joined Colonel Cartwright, and were sent to his house as a place of safety. So far with the 47th for that day. After gun-fire in the evening (of Monday,) a body of the 62d Regiment suddenly rose, in number about one hundred and fifty, rushed to the quarter guard, seized the colours, and carried them to a distance of a hundred yards to the front. Captain Ashe and Ensign Boyd, being the nearest to the spot, hastened to this place (the commanding officer Major Roops, and the rest of the officers, exerting themselves to preserve order in the other parts of the corps,) and the former expostulated good order for general service. On going to the parade, it was officially reported to Lieutenant Colonel Cartwright, that a great number of his men had positively refused to put on their knapsacks, on

with the men upon the madness of their conduct, and reminded them of their former good name. He had the greatest hopes of persuading them to abandon their project, until a Sepoy rushed from beside the colours, and told him to begone, or his life should be taken. Captain Ashe declared his resolution not to leave the colours, whereupon the Sepoy struck him twice, and sought for a bayonet wherewith to assail him. Upon this some of the other men held the ruffian, and said they would not suffer him to touch their officer, whom they entreated to go away, saying they were mad, and knew not what they were about. Between pushing and jostling, they drove him and Ensign Boyd away, and immediately proceeded with the colours, and joined the 47th. Much about the same time, a small number (about twenty) of the 26th rose, seized upon one colour, and likewise joined the original mutineers, notwithstanding all the endeavours of Lieutenant Colonel D'Aguilar to prevent them. By that time, the Royals, the King's 47th, and the Artillery had arrived, as well as the Commander in Chief, and daylight alone was waited for, to put into execution those prompt and vigorous measures upon which his Excellency had already determined. Accordingly on Tuesday morning the whole of the troops were drawn up in position, and the mutineers were likewise in a line of their own, apparently as resolute as ever. General Dalzell was then sent to desire them to lay down their arms, and to point out what would be the immediate consequences of their refusal. They replied, that they had sworn not to surrender, and that they therefore would not; which being reported to his Excellency, two signal guns were fired (the Gallopers of the Body Guard,) and agreeably to previous orders, the Artillery under Captain Webb opened on them from the rear. We believe they returned this fire, in an irregular way, and then immediately fled, receiving a volley from the Royals, who afterwards pursued, and continued sniping all the morning. The mutineers threw off their accoutrements as quickly as possible, and endeavoured to conceal themselves in every direction. The number of killed it is therefore impossible to ascertain, but it probably did not exceed a hundred, including those who were drowned in attempting to cross the river. Two of the Body Guard were unfortunately killed

by a shot from the Artillery, supposed to have glanced off a tree, or some other substance, which changed its direction. Atten o'clock a Court Martial was convened, before which forty men of the 47th were arraigned, found guilty, and adjudged to suffer death; in consequence of which six of the worst of them were hanged on Thursday morning, and the remainder sent in irons to Fort William. Since then, about seventy more from the different Regiments have been taken and tried, of whom five more were executed on Saturday, and the remainder sent to Fort William, to be hereafter dealt with as the Commander in Chief shall think fit. The above is a correct account, as far as it goes; but into any of the reported causes of the mutiny we of course cannot enter. Suffice it therefore to say, that it is completely eradicated, and that the several corps are anxious to be sent on service, in order to wipe off the (we trust) temporary disgrace which their conduct has incurred; and although we are not given to flatter, and it may be even impertinent to praise, we must say that the decisive and vigorous measures adopted by the Commander in Chief so effectually put a stop to the riot, and rooted out every mutinous feeling, that the Sepoys have since declared they would undergo any thing in the world to wipe away its remembrance from the mind of Government, and rather suffer any kind of death than behave in a like manner again. This perfect restoration of loyalty, and the firm decided conduct of his Excellency, we think it particularly proper to make known, not for the information of the army, to which we doubt not that General Orders will communicate the particulars, but for the information of the people of England, among whom no doubt the whole transaction will be commented on, and exaggerated, in the ridiculous manner which characterizes almost all their speculations upon eastern affairs. The estimate we have made of the number of killed in the attack of Tuesday is a perfect guess, and perhaps exceeds the actual amount; but the very nature of the example renders the precise number of sufferers exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, to be ascertained. Had treble the number been slain, however, we are of those who consider, that on such an occasion it would neither have been lamentable nor excessive, which is all we shall at present remark on the subject.—*Hark.*

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF
NOV. 7.

MILITARY.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1824.

No. 335 of 1824.—It is with much regret that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council feels himself called on to announce to the Army, the consequences of a most disgraceful mutiny in the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry at Barrackpore, on the 1st instant, in which the corps was joined by a number of Sepoys, equal to about two companies of the 62d, and perhaps 200 of the 26th Native Regiment.

These corps had been under orders of march for some time, and had experienced some difficulty in procuring carriage: this however was immediately removed, on its being brought to the notice of Government, by an advance of cash to each corps to aid the Sepoys in procuring the necessary carriage cattle for their baggage: as the event however proved, the difficulty served but to cover a subterfuge; a bad spirit possessed the corps, and when all difficulties were removed, and it was no longer possible to practice evasion, they refused on the parade to march, with the exception of about 180 men, and the non-commissioned and commissioned native officers.

On the receipt of a report to this effect by the Commander in Chief, his Excellency immediately adopted the necessary measures to bring those misguided men to a sense of their duty. He instantly proceeded to Barrackpore, and on the following morning having made a disposition of the other troops at the station, and those which had arrived during the night, the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the army, with his Excellency's Persian Interpreter, and the officer commanding the 47th N. Regt. were deputed to make a last effort to induce the mutineers, drawn up, loaded, and in regular parade order, to lay down their arms, but without effect.

Nothing then remained but to inflict the punishment so justly merited: the Commander in Chief gave the preconcerted signal for an attack by a part of the force; the mutineers instantly broke, and betook themselves to flight, under the fire of the troops who attacked them; and such an example was made on the spot as the necessity of the case, and the infamy of the regiment merited; the most guilty of those who were made

having been subsequently ex-
the sentence of a General
trial.

transaction so unusual in, and
to, this army, could have
ned and carried into execution
the knowledge, not to say par-
for the native commissioned
commissioned officers of the
not for a moment to be credit-
posed as the native regiments
Bengal. Connected by relation-
and living as the native officers
the reposs do, almost under the same
it is not to be believed for a mo-
ment that the grossest neglect of the
duty the former owe to the state
not been shewn by the parties in ques-
tion. The Governor General in Council
consequently considers the 47th Regi-
ment Native Infantry, including its na-
tive commissioned and non-commission-
ed officers, to be disgraced; directs that
No. 47 be struck out of the army list,
the native commissioned and non-com-
missioned officers to be instantly discharg-
ed the service, as totally unworthy of the
confidence of Government, or the name
of soldiers, and that a new regiment,
to be numbered 69, to which the Euro-
pean officers of the late 47th will be
appointed, be immediately raised in its
stead, *for general service*, agreeably
with the detail as laid down in General
Orders of the 11th July 1823, No. 65.

To the native commissioned and non-
commissioned officers of the Bengal army,
the Governor General in Council now
more particularly desires to address
himself. He is perfectly satisfied that
no instance of insubordination can take
place in a corps without such coming to
their early knowledge. He hereby de-
mands from them a rigid execution of
their duty, and observes, that even on
the rumour of any discontent in a corps,
it is their particular duty to communicate
it instantly to their European officers,
and to exert their utmost endeavours to
put down in the first instance any appear-
ance of combination. His Lordship in
council further desires it to be distinctly
understood, that, in failure of that line
of conduct which is expected from the
native commissioned and non-com-
missioned officers of the army, they will be
held personally and collectively respon-
sible for any misbehaviour of the men,
who are more immediately under their
eye and command in the lines than they
can be under that of the European offi-
cers; and that the most prompt dismissal
from the service will be the inevitable

consequence of any want of exertion and
zeal, or any abandonment of duty; in
short, he warns them to profit by the
example of the 47th, who have drawn
down on themselves a punishment they
most justly merited.

The Governor General in Council, in
order to make known the sentiments of
Government to the native army as fully
and correctly as possible, is pleased to
direct, that this order shall be translated
into the Hindoostanee language, and
printed in the Nagree character, for the
purpose of transmission to corps re-
spectively, through the Adjutant General
of the army, under the orders of the
Commander in Chief, who will be pleased
to issue such subsidiary orders as his
Excellency may consider necessary, draft-
ing the privates of the late 47th, whose
fidelity remained unshaken, into such
regiments as may appear most expedient.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Rangoon.—The Transport *Ernest*,
from Rangoon the 2d instant, has brought
round the Rajahs, or Myoons, of Tavoy
and Mergui, and nineteen other prisoners
of war.

Letters dated the 31st of October, ex-
press some doubt of the accuracy of the
report respecting the revolution at Ava,
the king's death, &c. These particulars
were communicated to the authorities at
Rangoon on the 23d, by two Burmese,
who had come in from a village on the
banks of the Pegue river; but as no con-
firmation of the circumstances detailed
had been received at Rangoon up to the
31st, the report had ceased to be impli-
citly believed.

The chiefs of Tavoy and Mergui are
both represented as men of sanguinary
habits and temper. It is rather a singu-
lar circumstance that the Tavoy Rajah,
who not long ago sent a Siamese chief
to Rangoon in a cage to be exposed to
the scorn and derision of a brutal popu-
lace, till death put a period to his suffer-
ings, should now be brought a prisoner
to see the same narrow cell allotted by
his direction to the unhappy victim. The
cage was found in the state-prison at Ran-
goon, and has been sent to Calcutta with
its refined inventor,—that he may be
compelled to reflect upon the difference
of our treatment of him, contrasted with
what the wretched Siamese captive ex-
perienced by his order.

One of the prisoners is an *Invulnera-
ble*, and is said to be not a bad specimen
of the heroes embodied under that name.

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